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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR

1921

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BEING THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT FROM THE FOUNDING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Garrett Biblical Institute
Evanston, Illinois

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*Deceased.

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Secretary Titus Lowe, Rev. D. G. Downey.

Representative of the Board of Foreign Missions on the Committee Suggested by the Bishops to Present One Unified Message to the Church On the Present Situation

Rev. D. G. Downey.

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The first named on each Committee served as Chairman.

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(For matters arising under resolutions and relations with the Council of Boards of Benevolence.)

The Chairmen of other Committees.

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Committee on Monte Mario Project in Rome

Bishops Blake and Henderson; Frank Doran, S. J. Herben, E. S. Nind◎, F. L. Brown, J. R. Joy.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BRETHREN: For clearness and ease of reference this report will fall into three divisions.

I. THE ENTERPRISE; BULLETINS FROM THE WORLD FIELD.

II. THE ORGANIZATION; FACTS AND LESSONS OF ADMINISTRATION.

III. THE IMMEDIATE PROGRAM; SUGGESTIONS AS TO PROCEDURE.

Parts I and II are presented herewith: Part III will come to the Board at its meeting as a direct communication.

I

The Enterprise; Bulletins From the World Field

(1) The Fields From the View Point of the Bishops

The culmination of the Centenary movement was not at Columbus in July, 1919, but at Des Moines, in May, 1920. Columbus celebrated, Des Moines organized. The currents, intellectual and spiritual, which moved in the General Conference of 1920, were not alone the streams of America's hills and valleys fed by familiar springs, they were also the flooding waters which registered the lift of the tides of all the seas of the world. The dominance in utterance and legislation of a world purpose was the response of a great Church to a world vision. Its most concrete and potent expression was the assignment of seventeen Bishops to residences in fields outside of continental United States. The limitations were removed from three Missionary Bishops and additional Bishops were elected sufficient to add nine to the then existing number. For a year or more these leaders have been in their great fields. Slowly, and, those who observe the facts will believe, gratefully, the Methodist Episcopal Church is awakening to the fact that it has three Bishops in Europe, two in Latin America, two in Africa, four in India and Burma, one in Malaysia, one in the Philippines, one in Japan and Korea, two in China—alas! no longer three since Bishop Lewis has been called to a higher service in a larger world.

The year has demonstrated the value to the Church on the field of this new leadership, intensive, continuous, trained, broad-minded. Its significance to the Church at home cannot escape us. The interpretation of the missionary life and of the national setting of which it has become a part, has usually come to the home Church through the missionaries themselves, through visitors, official and other, to the fields, through a few nationals and through the officers and agents of the Board to whom that inter-

pretation is a ceaseless privilege and task. But here we have sixteen leaders with residence areas touching each other so that they encircle the globe, trained to know men and to appraise events, charged with the duty of mastering the most difficult problems the Church has ever faced, so chosen and commissioned that they must deeply comprehend and fairly represent the peoples to whom they are sent—the Church's new investment of dynamic personality in the great business of winning the world to Jesus Christ. The potentiality of this expression in terms of personality of the world purpose of the Church can hardly be overstated, and one awaits its ultimate results with an expectancy both keen and confident.

What these leaders have, during the year, encountered would, if recorded, fill a volume, instructive and fascinating, with personal adventure, characterization of missionary life and work, and discussion of influences, economic, educational, political, which are shaping a new world. Where have they been? What have they done? We range the fields with them for a moment or two.

Bishop Thirkield goes to Mexico, to find a movement toward true democracy not only among the political leaders but in those millions of peons who, trained in successive revolutions, are urgent in their unanswerable claim to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; he plans the farm school, the social center, the organization of education, promotes self support, and by sheer friendliness with outstanding leaders and visitors creates an atmosphere in which every phase of our work must find its chance to grow; he visits Panama and Costa Rica and studies their peculiar needs; completes in Peru the plans for hospital and schools; in twelve or fourteen months becomes a convinced pleader for the larger service of the Church in northwest South America, Central America, and in our watching and waiting next door neighbor, Mexico.

Bishop Oldham, veteran missionary of the Seven Seas, returns to South America to shape the development of great academic and industrial schools, to penetrate with his personal influence the complex social life of a civilization part native, part European, that already has ceased to be young; confronts again the problem of evangelizing twenty millions of Indians for the most part untouched by the gospel; stands as an interpreter of the real life and thought of one America at its best to the throbbing republics of the other, in the day when decision means destiny.

Bishop Johnson finds, as again he enters the trails of Africa, the land of long distances, missions reinforced with sturdy new recruits, living and working under European governments whose consciousness of possessions increases at times the perplexities of

missionary service; seeks to promote the farm centers, the hospitals, the schools; moves from the Rand to the lowlands of the Portuguese East Coast, to the highlands of British Rhodesia, to the Belgian Congo, to Angola where our purpose reaches on in a broad ribbon of land, toward the center of the continent; dreams of some central headquarters at Cape Town for the scattered work, and cautiously deals with the older Missions and with the agents of government as he carries out the Board's traditional policy of peaceful penetration.

Bishop Clair, avowedly an apprentice in the larger phases of administration, enters the oldest Mission field of the Church sure equally of its possibilities and of its sadly retarded progress—Liberia; he studies situations and understands them; he meets men and measures them; he outlines plans and gives the logic of them; presses for means of transportation so that his field may not lie before him in inaccessible fragments; urges the standardization of the schools, the development of centers of industrial training; confronts with courage and patience the strange problem, not of differences between the white and the colored race, but between different groups of the black people themselves, the pure African, the Liberian and the American negro, all assembled in a Republic with scant funds, slight credit and uncertain leadership.

To Bishops Warne and Robinson are added Bishops Fisher and Smith—India has a fourfold episcopacy which after all is one. Fresh problems and a growing work, distressed and ill-equipped, have been found by Bishop Fisher at the very threshold of his service, conditions which have stirred to new zeal his ever eager purpose. Bravely he bears his inexplicable sorrow and loss, enters the more surely into the suffering of those who yearn for the light and know only darkness, who still bear the shackles while they cry for liberty. He has gone straight to the need of Burma, plans for Calcutta a broader service, reaches out with constructive purpose in the shaping of policies for the new India. To Bishop Smith was allotted South India with every detail of whose work he has promptly acquainted himself. He has become familiar with problems of long standing, Tuticorin, the Baldwin High School, Bangalore, the Madras Publishing House and, out beyond his immediate area, has, in dealing with his English churches, touched the life of India at large. Bishop Warne and Bishop Robinson returning to Lucknow and Bombay have found themselves in the centers of a new India. These four Bishops find that the life of India is swiftly changing. They are thinking both Missions and India in new terms. They know that they minister no longer to an India subdued and mystical but to a mighty people in whom surges up the purpose of liberty, who,

vital and vigorous, are to be won no longer by a gospel of pity but only by a gospel of power.

Bishop Bickley, calm and clear eyed, moved straightway into problems and perplexities and is finding the way out. Relations with government in matters of educational subsidies and promotion; missionary ranks broken by repeated withdrawals from the field by reason of ill-health; rubber plantations with their elasticity gone, because of a deflated rubber trade the world over; process of change in the Netherlands Indies from self support in Chinese school teaching to missionary service, financially dependent upon the Mission funds; a great system of school work heading up into the Anglo-Chinese School and beyond that the projected Anglo-Chinese College, all waiting for his guiding and steadying hand; he is there, apt for the task, analytical in method, progressive in spirit, a leader where for many years continuous Episcopal leadership has been the field's greatest need.

Bishop Locke knows Manila as he did Los Angeles or Buffalo. He holds the missionary service in the Philippines at high level in the public esteem. The tasks of the Centenary became his care. To him environment, not custom, was changed. One wastes little time in the Philippines in processes of adaptation. He is keeping the hearts of his fellow workers warm with friendliness. He found certain Centenary projects upon the crest of promotional enthusiasm. He has wisely reckoned with the economic ebb and is steadying the fine, ardent builders of the program while they watch the tide.

Bishop Welch has known the experience of the builder and the pioneer. He has wisely manned and promoted the Publishing House in Tokyo and will rejoice when he hears that at last its debt has been extinguished. Conservatively he guides in the new, though as yet modest, construction projects in Japan. He has fostered the substantial schools of Korea, three, at least, now complete from Centenary funds. He has prospected in the rich missionary territory of Manchuria and guides our Korean work into that broad and as yet little known land. Never, he will tell you, were the problems, racial, political and religious, more perplexing in Korea and Japan than at this hour; and who more effectively interprets them?

Bishop Birney, with characteristic zeal, has traversed his whole area, parts of it repeatedly. He has attacked its problems, and they were many, with the dreams and the activities of a crusader. He aims to master the content of his task and the technique of its administration. He is inspiring our missionaries with new courage and expectancy. He is near the centers of political unrest. The student protest by strike and boycott against certain foreign interference in affairs Chinese comes under his close observation. He must be concerned with the

world influences which are affecting so powerfully the great people to whom he has been sent. Wherever he goes there is an evangelist. He finds opportunities and creates them and appeals for funds and men to meet them.

Bishop Keeney has, also, traveled his "circuit." It is hard traveling. He has not hesitated either at the inconveniences or the perils. To care for Bishop Lewis's work in North China he has held the North China conference. He has steadily penetrated not only into the recesses of his territory but into the hearts of the missionaries. He too has found problems but he has a good way with them. His experience in administrative work and in the Centenary promotion in his area has been capitalized without waste, and the interest on it serves him and the people of the Foochow area well. He is close to the development of a great union institution, the Fukien Christian College, and has ample opportunity to exemplify and promote comity between denominational groups.

One marvels at these new men in China and in the other great fields of the world. The transfer of responsibility from Bashford and Lewis, to Birney and Keeney is a providential transaction of the first magnitude, and it is being successfully accomplished.

Bishop Blake has traveled widely through his area—Belgrade, Vienna, Sofia, Tunis, Algiers, Italy, France, Spain, Albania. His study has been as intensive as his itinerary has been extended. At many points our work is at the beginning. Not only are resources involved but the theory of the enterprise, comity with other organized forces, from across seas or national—Lutherans, the Reformed Church, the Waldensians, even the Greek Church, and delicate relations with governments. The range of ecclesiastical and religious contacts is wide, Moslem in North Africa, phases of the Orthodox Church, Serbian, Bulgarian, Greek, Russian, historic Protestant bodies, the Roman Catholic Church, as in the recent tense contest in Rome concerning our property on Monte Mario, brought to a successful issue by the firm and masterly diplomacy of the President of the College, Dr. B. M. Tipple. In a field of such variety and opportunity Bishop Blake has steadily proceeded, by securing firsthand knowledge of places and problems, by careful analysis of conditions and opportunity, and has, in the preparation of the student, found the basis for the administrator.

Bishop Nuelsen has continued his effective work in the Zurich area, undiscouraged by the many problems peculiar to his territory, and searching out the facts concerning parts of it in which work was being newly organized. The Baltic provinces now politically established are, because of former relations to both our German and Russian work, open to our workers. He

has visited the field, carefully studying its possibilities and has reported practical measures for occupying it in force. His appeal for property expansion in Germany to meet the need for housing the people who press to our services could be met, as is the case with all our fields, only in part. His devotion to the interests entrusted to him was never more intense and in situations which are neither of his creating nor ours he doubtless will be able to help us to find the way.

Bishop Bast went back to his great field a year ago intent upon unifying its varied interests and promoting its enterprises. He has been successful in both phases of his purpose. At his suggestion committees on the field have been organized to represent the Centenary plans of each country in the Copenhagen area and an all Scandinavia Committee has been created to deal with the common interests of all. The evangelistic tours which he has made have built up the spiritual life of the people and, by friendly and faithful interpretation of the economic conditions of America as affecting our Board's income, he has been able to quiet the minds of those who, under earlier suggestions as to the largeness of the Centenary resources, had determined upon a program which it was impossible to carry out. There is no doubt that under his leadership and with the funds raised on the field and sent forward from the Board, Scandinavian Methodism is developing a power unknown in its previous history.

Could we assemble all the facts of which this brief summary of the viewpoints and activities of the Bishops resident in foreign fields is but a glimpse, they would equal if not excel, in vivid interest any experiences of contemporary life of which we can now think.

It is a testimony to the Church of the soundness and vitality of its great foreign mission enterprise that men like these are the leaders in its program at these dynamic centers of the new social order—"the new earth," we may dare to believe it—in which is to dwell righteousness.

(2) The Fields as Seen From the Missionary Office

At my request, the men, expert and faithful, who are associated with me in the work of foreign correspondence and administration, have provided in brief sketch, a statement of what they have seen in the respective fields, the past year. The unevenness of the statements in length and detail reflects, not differences in importance and emphasis, but only the circumstances under which the material has been assembled and edited.

AFRICA — **T. S. Donohugh**

I. Liberia

Since the last report, Bishop Clair has sailed, has held his first conference on the field, organized the Finance Committee which has held two meetings, has made an extensive trip along

the coast from Cape Palmas to Grand Bassa and visited the White Plains mission on the St. Paul River.

A National Board of Education has been organized at the suggestion of the Government, composed of Bishop Overs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Clair and representatives of three other missions to co-operate with the Secretary of Education of the Government. Plans have been approved for the standardization of text books, of grades of requirements for examination and certificates for teachers, and as to comity in mission matters.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and the Commission on Industrial and Agricultural Education visited Liberia and have returned, urging great emphasis on such forms of education and especially on work in the interior of Liberia. The plans for the development of our industrial work on the St. Paul and Sinoe Rivers meet with his approval though he feels that the chief center for such work should be beyond the forest belt as soon as this part of this territory can be opened up.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is giving active consideration to the opening of work for girls in Liberia and may take over charge of the girls' schools at Garraway, Sinoe and other points, when funds are available for that purpose. The suggestion has been heartily welcomed by the Mission and the Board.

The work in Liberia is sorely hampered by lack of transportation facilities. There are no roads along the coast and no regular steamers. The purchase of a suitable launch, long urged by all who have known the conditions, should be no longer delayed.

The Mission force is sadly depleted. Dr. S. J. Ross, the President of the College, returning this year on furlough, was taken seriously ill on the steamer and passed away on April 19, 1921. He was buried at Teneriffe. Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Ross, in poor health, so suddenly and sorely bereaved. The important positions held by Dr. Ross must be filled by a thoroughly competent educator.

The Rev. J. F. B. Coleman, having secured his M.A. in education from Columbia, sailed this month to take charge of the Cox Memorial Institute, being developed on the St. Paul River. We have two trained nurses but neither doctor nor hospital in Liberia and proper medical provision is greatly needed. One of the missionary children was obliged to go all the way to England this past year, for an operation needed to save his life, but for which no facilities were available in Liberia.

The interior, with its many, many tribes and people, still waits after all these years. Our lines must be strengthened for the long delayed advance from the coast to the interior. The men

and the means should be found this coming year that the Church may move forward on its sacred duty.

II. Africa—Southern and Central

The Central Conference of South Africa held its first session in Old Umtali, June 20, 1921. All the missions but one, Angola, were represented. The occasion was a memorable one, marking a new step in advance in the unification of our work in Southern and Central Africa.

The new missionaries sent out have greatly strengthened the work, though some of the missions are still below the level of efficiency due to enforced furloughs on account of ill-health or required rest. However, the past year marked a distinct advance, no less than sixteen new missionaries, men and women, having arrived on the field.

Sad to relate, one of them, the wife of Mr. N. J. Sorensen, was taken ill and died within three weeks after her arrival in Inhambane. The sincere sympathy of the Board is extended to this brother in his great bereavement.

The unexpected shortage in appropriations last year caused very serious difficulties in at least two of the Africa Missions, which had practically no funds for the work above the salaries of the missionaries save those designated by donors. The Board was obliged to extend special aid in one way or another to keep the work going. The oldest Missions were the ones most seriously affected and the appropriations for the coming year must provide more adequately for this needy field.

The same situation prevented the hoped for advance in the program for Africa. New missionaries reached the field but found no funds with which to prosecute the work. Proper mission houses are sorely needed to guard the health of our missionaries in this trying climate, but the materials were lacking, as well as builders equipped for this part of the work. In Inhambane, perhaps the most needy field in this respect, one house has been built and another begun. The families are crowded too closely for comfort or safety and other houses must be provided this year. Some of those still in use are unfit and unsafe for occupancy.

One new house has been built in the Congo and another authorized, though these cost but $1,000 each. Two more are required this coming year in this field. In Angola a house started years ago is being completed and another begun. The force has been too depleted to do the required work and meanwhile has been living, at least in part, in houses entirely unfit for mission use.

The mission schools at Quessua, Old Umtali, Kambini, and other points, have been sadly hampered by lack of funds for machinery, for support of students, and proper school buildings. Thus far Africa has had practically no aid, in the matter of

property or permanent buildings, the appropriation doing little more than care for the added missionaries whose support necessarily preceded the development of the advanced program. They are now ready and should have the funds this year for several of the most urgent projects.

Dr. Stauffacher and Dr. Piper have been carrying on the medical work in Inhambane and the Congo, the Congo being reenforced by the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Berry, the latter a trained nurse. Dr. Gurney is detained in this country on account of ill health but hopes to return this coming year. Dr. J. G. Brass has been successful in securing his English degrees and license, and will proceed to Rhodesia after taking a brief course in the London School of Tropical Medicine. With five doctors already on the field, or ready to proceed and three more in preparation, Africa's great need in this respect seems more nearly being supplied. In addition to this fine increase of medical men, the Board has sent out seven trained nurses. The day is not far distant when all of our missionaries will be, as planned, "within reasonable reach of a doctor or trained nurse," a most important requirement for work in such conditions as Africa offers.

We must move forward far more effectively in the missionary centers of Johannesburg and Elisabethville. These are places of great importance, where many evil influences abound and where we must have strongly manned and well equipped institutional churches of the type best fitted to deal with Africa's labor and social problems. In neither place are we equipped to do the required work and special efforts should be made to move forward strongly and effectively this year. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones emphasizes both the difficulty and the strategic importance of the work we have undertaken in Elisabethville, stating that we must either prosecute the work more vigorously and thoroughly or invite other missionaries to share the responsibility with us.

LATIN AMERICA

Harry Farmer

The Mexico City area takes in the Mexico Annual Conference, the Central America Mission Conference, and the North Andes Missionary Conference. Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield was assigned to this area by the General Conference of 1920, since which time he has visited all of the fields once and some of them twice. His close supervision has helped greatly in developing and extending the work and in representing as only a Bishop can the leadership of a church in Latin countries.

Mexico Annual Conference

1. Great changes have been wrought in the political complexion of Mexico since the inauguration of President Obregon. He is greatly hampered in his work of bringing about normal

conditions by the failure to receive recognition by the United States government, although twenty other nations have so recognized him. Article twenty-seven of the Constitution is still a bone of contention and foreign investors in oil, mines, and lands do not know just what they may expect and all business is therefore very unsettled. While some banditry continues, the petty revolutions and insurrections are practically unknown.

2. There is not much change in the economic condition. The money market is stable because it is on an entirely gold basis, and there is no depreciated paper currency, the exchange remaining practically two pesos for one dollar. The export of oil and minerals has the effect of keeping the exchange normal. Difficult transportation conditions and high tariff make all imported goods very high. All trade and industrial conditions are still such that the people have but little income and remain very poor.

3. Under the Centenary, the annual budget for missions has increased sixty per cent and we have been able to increase our missionary force from nine to nineteen, so that we may say the field is manned to about seventy-five per cent of its needs for foreign missionary occupation.

4. In the beginning of the Centenary Movement an Area Secretary was appointed who has made an enviable record. His evangelistic campaigns have helped to increase the membership by two thousand; his stewardship work has put a Tithers' Band in every church and the self support has increased by sixty per cent, amounting in the last year to $58,000. Definite quotas have been assigned to each church for self support and building projects as well as for evangelization, and each year shows that the quotas are more than met.

5. A great advance has been made by the appointment of an educational secretary, which includes the general supervision of primary schools, secondary institutions and also the direction of the Sunday School and Epworth League activities. In this the Boards of Sunday Schools and Epworth League are co-operating. Schools are being standardized so far as curriculum, equipment, and teachers are concerned. In connection with the work of the Area Secretary, scholarships have been established and are being raised by the different churches to take care of the young people who are offering themselves in the life service meetings. Twenty-two of these young people were taken care of last year. The Theological School has been strengthened and a normal department in our largest educational institution has been established. The need and opportunity for the establishment of primary schools is very great and our fifty day schools should be increased regularly until we have at least five hundred. These will become self supporting in time.

6. Special mention should be made of the land purchased for the Queretaro Farm School and the securing of a young man, son of one of our preachers, who recently graduated from a large state Agricultural School. He is already beginning his work though greatly hampered by lack of funds for building and equipment.

7. The large Gante Church in Mexico City has continued its successful institutional work, being the most outstanding church of its kind in Latin America. Its income has now reached $500 per month and the staff exceeds twenty workers. The Aztecas Industrial Church in the midst of the slum district of Mexico City has begun its work. Repairs are being made which will soon give us a dispensary and a small hospital together with quarters for the new missionary who has just arrived to take charge of this work. $10,000 will be needed to complete the building as the $10,000 now being spent provide for only two units.

8. In addition to the medical work mentioned in Mexico City, and the hospital which has been going on for many years in Guanajuato, we have entered into co-operation with the Baptist Hospital in Puebla which has long served our missionaries and members. We have provided a nurse for one year and hope to increase our appropriation to $2,000 for 1922.

9. A Rest Home has been purchased at Cuernavaca at an altitude of one thousand feet in the most delightful spot in Mexico. It is a great relief to our missionaries who are laboring at an altitude of seven thousand feet, to have this place to visit once a year or whenever health conditions demand it.

10. Most of the needs have been indicated above, but in addition we should at once erect an apartment building in Mexico City to house our missionaries who must now pay excessive rents. We have a piece of ground in a very fine section of the city worth $25,000, upon which we should erect apartments for missionaries and for rental. Investment of $50,000 at the present time would help us erect a building which would, in time, be paid for out of rents.

Central America Mission Conference

1. This Conference consists of our mission work in the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica, having a total population of one million. No other missions are at work in these fields except the Wesleyans and Baptists, working among the West Indian negroes who work on the Canal and the banana plantations. Bishop Taylor stationed a preacher on the Isthmus in 1878, but the work was soon abandoned. The Board established a station in Panama City in 1901. The work in Costa Rica was begun in 1919 and has made great progress. We now have three mission stations with a growing constituency and during the year we have opened a school in San Jose.

2. Soon after the annual meeting of 1920, Bishop Thirkield visited both of these countries and met with a hearty reception. The courtesy of the port was given him in Costa Rica and a reception accorded him by the President, who has since corresponded with him.

3. Of great interest is the Union Church organization on the Canal Zone which maintains churches in the four principal centers on the Zone and also supports a missionary under the direction of our superintendent in the interior of Panama. We have assisted in the building of the church as Cristobal with a grant of $7,500, the Home Board giving a like amount. Other mission Boards in the United States have granted additional help. Recently the Rev. Harry Fisher has been appointed pastor of this church.

4. With Centenary help, it has been possible for the first time in the history of our mission in Panama to begin work in the interior, which was done when Rev. N. M. Powell was sent to David, and Rev. A. O. Bustamante to Chitre. A great deal of opposition has been met by the priest-directed fanatical people in these far away centers. After three years, Mr. Powell has won over the people and is now firmly established, as we have recently purchased a piece of ground and are gathering the materials for a $12,000 school and residence. Already a great many gifts of money, materials and labor have been offered locally for the new building. Mr. Bustamante has gained the respect of the officials, but still suffers considerable persecution. We must purchase a house and church site before we can make very much headway.

5. Our central institution in Panama is the Seawall Church and the Panama College located in Panama City. Centenary made possible the erection of the first unit of the school building and the second unit is being built this year. The total cost will be $30,000.

6. A feature of the work of 1921 has been the Bible campaigns put on in connection with the American Bible Society, when our missionaries and nationals dropped everything else for two and three weeks at a time for the business of selling the Scriptures in a house-to-house canvass.

7. Three missionary families were appointed to Costa Rica at the last conference to go with three national workers. We have purchased a new property in San Ramon, which was formerly a theater and was easily made over into a church, and residence for the pastor. Large crowds are present at each meeting. A fine property was also purchased on the Plaza at Alajuela at a cost of $4,000. The church in San Jose has continued its fine ministry and has grown from nothing to seventy-five in a short time. During the centennial celebration, the school had a part in the

procession and was one of three institutions to receive flattering mention in the newspaper write-ups.

8. Our work in Costa Rica has been greatly aided by the publication of a magazine called "Maranatha." The editorial work is being done by a Costa Rican gentleman of the intellectual class, now a Methodist.

9. To the credit of the Centenary we must ascribe the opening of the interior stations in Panama as well as the entire work in Costa Rica. From a force of nine missionaries we have expanded until now we have twenty and our self support work has grown from nothing to over ten thousand dollars.

North Andes Mission Conference

1. This is one of the oldest Methodist Missions on the west coast of South America, having been opened by William Taylor in 1875. Lima was the home of the inquisition for South America and has retained its fanatical spirit up to within recent years. Just now the President, Mr. Leguia, is a very liberal man and is seeking to make of Peru a modern nation. Among other things, he has selected an American educator, through whom about forty American teachers have been brought into Peru with the idea of instituting a modern, up-to-date public school system. Upon a recent trip of the President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union an invitation was extended to her to make an address in the University of San Marcos. This institution within the past two or three years has granted doctor's degrees to two missionaries and one of them is giving a course of lectures in the University. At the time of the Centennial celebration our Mission was represented in different ways, among others by twenty-five Boy Scouts from our school in Huancayo, who marched for three days over the Andes and down the slope over all sorts of roads, being given receptions all along the way. They were accorded special attention by the Centennial officials and were honored with an illustrated article in one of the leading papers.

2. Our missionary force has been increased from nine to twenty-eight during the Centenary and we have opened a new high school for boys in the city of Lima. A new district was opened in the mountains centering in Huancayo, where we purchased a $30.000 tract of land in a fine section of the city, with two finished buildings and one unfinished building upon it. This has established our work and the new superintendent has already developed five circuits. The uncompleted building has been put in shape for a Bible Training School with nine students, two of whom are already in circuit work. Schools are being opened in mining towns entirely supported by the people or by the mining companies.

3. A weekly newspaper has been established and a small bookstore opened, with one man giving all of his time to the distribution of literature.

4. The great event of the year has been the completion of a hospital organization with the British-American community, which purchased a $70,000 plant which, after being fitted up has been turned over to be conducted by the Methodist Mission. We have already sent a doctor, a nurse, and a matron who will carry on the work.

5. We greatly need to erect a fine high school building in Lima which will take care of the graduates of our primary institutions. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society already has such an institution for the girls and we must duplicate it for the boys. When we have a building large enough to take care of boarding students, the institution will pay for itself. We must also have good church buildings in Lima, Callao, Victoria, and Huancayo, as well as chapels at a number of other places. Two additional missionary families should be sent in during this next year if possible.

Buenos Aires Area

1. The Des Moines General Conference reassigned Bishop W. F. Oldham to Latin America with headquarters at Buenos Aires. This area includes the East South America Annual Conference, the Chile Annual Conference, and the Bolivia Mission Conference. Bishop Oldham visits all of his territory twice a year and frequently three times and is in constant correspondence with each part of the field. At the urgent request of the Committee in charge of the Detroit Convention the Bishop came to this country six months before he had planned to do so.

2. At the beginning of the Centenary, Bishop Oldham appointed Dr. George A. Miller, formerly superintendent of the Panama Mission, as his Area Secretary with headquarters at Santiago, Chile. Dr. Miller had a large part in helping to carry out the Centenary program in the United States and was able to map out his plans for putting the Centenary over in South America. He has been constant in the translation and publication of literature, and tracts and booklets have circulated everywhere. He has been unusually successful in his stewardship propaganda and his life service work. The most successful feature, however, has been the evangelistic campaigns which have been unusually effective in Chile where every church at the annual conference recorded additional members as well as stewardship tithers. His many sets of lantern slides have been in constant use on both sides of the Andes. The increase in self support is very marked and his success in helping the churches raise their quotas has been a real embarrassment to the Mission because of our inability

to meet the promises we have made to the various church organizations. We believe the Area Secretary on the foreign field to be the true link between the Bishop and the field and we hope this office will be continued so long as mission work is necessary.

Eastern South America Annual Conference

1. Buenos Aires is the third largest city on the western hemisphere and the two countries comprised in this conference, Argentine and Uruguay, are looked upon as the richest and finest part of South America. It is a country of farms and cattle ranges. Large North American packing interests have located plants in Montevideo and Buenos Aires. These countries have suffered greatly because of the depression following the War, and the lack of a market for their productions. The Uruguayan dollar, ordinarily worth $1.05 of our money, is now worth only sixty cents. The Argentine dollar, worth under usual conditions forty-five cents, is now worth but thirty-five cents gold. Our missionaries have suffered because of the high costs and the depression in finances. Here, as in all parts of Latin America, it is difficult to meet the rising costs necessary in the support of our national preachers. Their needs are practically the same as those of the people in North America, and while great gains have been made in the amount of self support, we have had to use these gains in increasing the salary rather than decreasing the amount coming from the Mission. We have a fine body of national workers who are very nationalistic and independent, but who, nevertheless, are working with great consecration and sacrifice by the side of the missionaries, and are seeking to evangelize their country.

2. Larger sums are being raised for church buildings and for pastoral support in East South America than in any other field, the total self support for 1921 being $73,000. Centenary money in this conference has been spent largely in meeting the amounts raised by different churches. More than fifteen churches have been helped in amounts ranging from $500 to $5,000 each. The English congregation in Montevideo has raised $20,000 towards a new church building, and we have given them $13,000. They now withdraw from the McCabe Memorial Church and release any right they had in it, so that this church is now left for the sole use of the Spanish congregation. Incidentally it might be added that the English congregation, which had never paid more than a few hundred dollars on the support of the pastor, has now taken over the entire support of $2,000 a year.

3. The First Church at Buenos Aires, which was the first church in Methodism to go over the top in the Centenary Campaign, has had a portion of its money in hand for some time and we have delayed meeting our promises until the present time,

when we are sending them $10,000 a month for five months to help them complete the Orphanage building, which institution they support for the mission. A new Centenary institution is the Pan-American Institute in the Cerro or packing house district of Montevideo. A large building was rented, and the missionary and his wife, with ten workers, have classes and clubs by day and by night, in order to try to meet the needs of this particular section of the city.

4. Our Ward Commercial Institute has now become a department in the American College which grew out of it. Our fine new building has been enlarged and is still very inadequate. A new site has been found and it is hoped we may be able to make the first payments this year.

The Chile Annual Conference

1. The economic conditions in Chile have been most distressing due largely to a stoppage in the export of nitrate for which there was no demand. Fortunately a wise and sane President was elected, who is far-seeing in his administration and just in his treatment of all classes and all religions. His first message to Congress included a recommendation for the enactment of a law for prohibition as well as the separation of Church and State. Great progress has been made in the temperance agitation in which the Board of Temperance has greatly aided, by financing the promotion work of one of our missionaries.

2. Chile has had the services this year of a missionary of our Board, supported by the Board of Sunday Schools. He is as earnest and zealous as his Bishop father ever was in the same country.

3. Chile has been benefited by having the Area Secretary live in Santiago and especially by having a great evangelist of its own in Moises Torregrosa. The atmosphere of evangelism has been created and the pastors, inspired by this leader, are actively pushing the battle against sin, ignorance, and superstition.

4. The dispensary at Santiago continues successful and a new one has been opened under a new nurse sent to Concepcion.

5. The Bookstore has sold twice as much literature this year as in any previous year, and the weekly paper has been greatly improved; there is no feature of our work which is more potent in the general success than that of the preparation and circulation of Christian literature.

6. Chile has a magnificent series of schools, beginning with Iquique in the north, passing through Santiago to Concepcion, and Punta Arenas in the far south. These schools are largely self-supporting, but badly need new buildings or the old buildings enlarged. With the Presbyterians we are beginning the erection of

a Normal School in Valparaiso, which will furnish teachers necessary for the primary day schools and for social welfare work.

7. The Bunster Industrial School Farm has passed through the year's crisis with success and has proven its ability to take care of itself under the worst possible conditions. It has paid all local expenses and has shown a gain of $11,000, which has been paid on local obligations. After the payment for the farm is completed, it will be able to take care of itself and support a school of three hundred to five hundred boys. This institution promises to rival the very successful mission farms in India and Brazil. Angol, the Farm village, has become the Mecca toward which the eyes of all missionaries in Chile turn for their annual vacation. It is becoming a center for conventions and institutes of different kinds.

The Bolivia Mission Conference

1. Bolivia with its four million inhabitants is one of the two inland countries of South America entirely cut off from the sea, most of whose inhabitants live in the highest altitudes in all South America. It is the most distinctly Indian country in Latin America. Bolivia has always been susceptible to revolutions and only recently has passed through another crisis with a change of government. The people have suffered because of the depression following the World War and exchange, commonly two and one-half Bolivianos to a dollar now runs four and one-half to the dollar.

2. Our work began in Bolivia twelve years ago by the establishment of a school in the capital city of La Paz. For the first few years this school, as well as the one opened at Cochabamba, received subventions from the government which carried them along nicely, but when these were suddenly withdrawn, they left the schools to struggle under a heavy debt and made it necessary for them to adjust their entire financial plan. Under the Centenary we have been able to purchase a new site, with buildings at both places, but as yet our facilities are entirely inadequate and we are without any homes for missionaries.

3. There are twenty-four missionaries in Bolivia, all of whom are giving their time to school work with the exception of the nurse. A new missionary family has just been appointed, and, on arrival on the field, will devote all of their attention to the evangelistic work. Those sent previously for this kind of missionary service have either been absorbed into these successful schools, or have had to leave because of their ill health, resulting from life in the extreme altitude.

4. Only a beginning has been made in the Indian work which is one of the prominent features of the Centenary program. A complete survey has been made and the situation is well under-

stood. One school has been opened and visitation work by the nurse begun. A man will soon be sent out who will devote his entire time to reaching and caring for the Indians. Very little has been done by any mission Board in a direct way for the Indian, but from now on this part of our work will be energetically pushed. A Bible Training School will be opened at once and young men, out of our two large schools, who feel called into this work, will be given a special preparation for it. A second nurse is under appointment, and a young man, who graduates next year from a prominent Medical School, is headed for the same field.

JAPAN AND KOREA **Arthur B. Moss**

Under the wise leadership of Bishop Herbert Welch, the work has advanced in these fields this year as in few single years of the past. It is a joy to make this report, for, in the present world situation, there is no more strategic field for the progress of the Kingdom than the Island Empire. In Japan we are face to face with one of the most extraordinary nations of modern times. The immediate development of the program of the Kingdom in Japan will have much to do with solving the world questions that loom so insistently at this time.

JAPAN

Only a few outstanding matters can be chosen for reference here. Some years ago it was necessary for the Board to assist the Publishing House in Tokyo with a very substantial loan. It has been possible to cancel the entire loan by funds available for the reduction of advances to the fields. The removal of this old incubus of debt will greatly strengthen the work of the Publishing House. The House has been of much assistance to the Japan Methodist Church. It also publishes the Union Hymnal of the Protestant Churches in Japan, and translates the International Sunday School Lessons. Thousands of books of distinctly religious and theological character are sold each year, as well as many other thousands of a more general nature. Reports received regularly during the year have shown notable progress in all departments.

By action of our Executive Committee, approval was given to the proposal that we transfer to the Canadian Methodist Mission the territory we have occupied at Nagoya. This assists both Missions in the better arrangement of their work. The proceeds of this transfer have made possible the erection of a new missionary residence at Fukuoka without the necessity of remittances from New York.

In our educational work in Japan there has been noteworthy progress. Chinzei Gakuin at Nagasaki has been able to complete the needed new building, thus adding to the efficiency of this flourishing school. Plans are also under way for the establish-

ment at Hirosaki of a new high school with the helpful co-operation of Government.

Great sorrow came to Aoyama Gakuin at Tokyo in the sudden death of Dr. Mizutaro Takagi. It seemed that the school had sustained an irreparable loss. The choice of the Directors, as his successor, fell upon Dr. Masanobu Ishizaka, who has assumed the taxing burdens with heroic zeal and truly remarkable ability. The registration for the year passes all previous high marks with over 1,400 students enrolled in the various departments. Already the cry for a new dormitory and a new and commodious campus-church is insistent.

From north to south the evangelistic flame has been rekindled. The necessity for immediately rebuilding the Hakodate Church is strongly urged, and the proposal is that this be made a memorial to Bishop Merriman C. Harris. From Hakodate to the Loo Choo Islands is a far cry, but even in Loo Choo there is a new and keen interest in the Gospel. Now is the time to reach the heart of Japan, and every effort must be bent to make effective our full program for the evangelization of this mighty nation.

Korea

What a profound relief it is to report the practical cessation of direct political disturbance on the part of Koreans and of retaliatory violence on the part of Japanese! The last years in Korea have been a sad, sad story, but it seems that a new day has dawned. God grant that it may be so!

All branches of our work, inevitably hindered by the recent bitterness of political strife, have progressed amazingly. The Pai Chai School in Seoul has been brought to completion. Superb new schools have been dedicated in Kongju and Pyeng Yang. And ground has been broken and the cornerstone laid, for the Science Building of Chosen Christian College, provided by the generous Centenary designation of our church in Pittsfield, Mass. Yet, even with the added facilities of these new edifices, the applications for registration far exceed our ability to accommodate students either in dormitories or in class-rooms.

Chapels and churches have been completed in a number of important places. In most instances the local congregations have built their own churches, but there has been some assistance from America in the form of designated gifts. The devotion of the local congregations and their passion to have their own church buildings, whether we could meet our obligations to them or not, have been a mighty inspiration, mingled with a saddening shame that we could not always fulfill our pledges.

There were memorable days in Korea at the time of the Great Revival. Yet our missionaries tell us that the present op-

portunities are more vast, and the evangelistic passion of the Church and eagerness of the people more intense than ever before. It seems that again "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." What a joy it has been to help a little this land of distress, to see our schools and churches rising, and to have bid "Godspeed" to a loyal group of new missionaries in re-enforcement. May God's rich blessing rest upon Japan and upon Korea in this great day!

CHINA **Ralph A. Ward**

The following emphases in 1921 are to be noted in the administration of our work in China:

1. Bringing the foreign missionary staff up to Centenary volume on a basis of present American giving.
2. Opening and strengthening channels for publicity, of adequate quantity and quality, to furnish the home base with necessary material for re-enforcing the Committee on Conservation and Advance.
3. Providing for property commitments.
4. Erecting Centenary projects made possible by designated gifts.
5. Stimulating the Centenary as a spiritual movement of the Chinese Church.
6. Relating Chinese in America more fully to the program of the Church.
7. Centralizing our work as a contribution toward the development of an All-Chinese consciousness of the Christian program.
8. Studying to know and maintain a balanced ratio between operating and property investments, and between increase of Chinese staff and foreign missionary staff, with a view to a more rapid growth of an indigenous Chinese Church.

We shall not illustrate these emphases in detail, but they are basic for the work of the year, which will be discussed under "achievements" and "curtailments."

I.—Curtailments.—All through the year there have been cases of keen disappointment on the part of missionaries and Chinese over the necessity of delaying urgent enterprises.

Tens of thousands of dollars of Centenary pledges have been paid in by the Chinese with the understanding that American money would be ready to help. In instance after instance building materials were actually purchased; foundations were laid; walls were raised, in confidence that the promised pledges would soon arrive.

"We are standing with toes on the line ready for the crack of the Centenary pistol to start for the coveted goal," writes one of our missionaries whose hospital building has been held up by

Centenary shortage. "We opened school with 192 boys. The first week we turned away sixty, and I am still daily sending away applicants. O, how I wish we had our new building!" writes another.

Missionaries are still trying to explain to the Chinese that American pledges will, eventually, be redeemed. But the Chinese know that the Centenary Campaign ended successfully. They are accustomed to take Americans at their word, and it is hard for them to understand why American promises remain so long unfulfilled.

The manager of our Centenary photographic and lantern slide department in Shanghai has sent in a report from which we venture to quote at some length, as follows:

"Although the writer was born and brought up in China in a missionary home, and has been accustomed to hearing of the constant needs that come up in Mission stations, yet a recent photographic trip through central and north China has revealed facts concerning unfinished work, the like of which he has never before known.

"There will never be a period like this in China again. It is a time when every kind of organization, evil as well as good, is fighting hard to attract China's attention. There is no more blatant fact in support of this than that of the rapid growth of the cigarette companies who have sent their agents farther into China than Christianity has gone. . . .

"To get first-hand information from the district workers was, in a way, disheartening. In the Kiangsi field alone, for instance, there are cities about the size of Toledo which are visited by a pastor but once in two years. The hospital was housed in one building which had been built for the needs of a generation ago, but which is absolutely inadequate today. Schools are being carried on in crowded, often unsanitary quarters.

"The surprising and heartening thing about the situation is that the work still goes on, and somehow seems to make progress, and the loyal workers—both Chinese and foreign—are keeping their courage up wonderfully in spite of the lack of funds and the desperate needs of the work. But if the givers at home could sense the crisis that is now on they would hesitate long before consenting further to cripple the work in China by withholding the funds which they have already promised."

The force of this danger to the morale of our Chinese Church and to the strength of the Christian movement for which there are such providential openings is suggested by the following comparison of the requirements of the Centenary program through 1921 and the provisions actually made:

	Planned for 1920-1921	Provided in 1920-1921
New Missionaries	136	68
Missionary residences	12	7
Chinese pastors', teachers', doctors' residences	69	10
Hospitals and dispensaries	21	2
College and higher school buildings	34	3
Primary schools	206	20
Institutional churches	10	2
City and village churches	253	40

II.—Achievements.—On the other hand, the challenge of America's Centenary pledge, the spirit of enlistment for Christ's world program, and the educative processes of the Centenary Movement in China, have stimulated native response in a notable way. *"The Centenary has saved the Methodist Church in China,"* writes the official correspondent of the North China Mission. And he adds "Had it not been for the Centenary and the new influx of money thus given to the China Conferences, I think we would have been obliged to retreat and retrench at the very time when we should have advanced.

"This can be seen very clearly from the work of two of the English Missions working side by side with us in North China. As a result of the exchange in China and the reduction in money sent to the field on account of high taxes in England, they are not beginning to do the amount of work they did twenty years ago, and they are obliged to close up a great number of the most promising churches.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has closed no churches and has opened a great many, although we have not been able to erect the new buildings for which we had planned. Our entire force have a feeling that the Methodist Church is very much alive and is steadily going forward in every line." The Church in China has indeed rallied with gratitude and hopefulness. Genuine advance has been evident in every phase of the work.

1. Further steps have been taken toward unifying our administration. The lack of united effort in the political world in China has had its parallel in the condition of our Church work which has grown through a period of individualism. The local missionary and the local district and conference had its own interests and program but there was lack of co-ordination and standardization and that synchronized effort which is productive through good team work. Step by step, during a period of ten years, the episcopal and Board administration have sought to co-ordinate the work in China without so centralizing it as to diminish the vitality of the local units. This co-ordination has been

given stimulus during 1921 by uniting all of our treasurers in one office at Shanghai, by strengthening the office of our general Secretary of Education and by our China Central Centenary office, under the chairmanship of the Bishops.

2. A vigorous organization has been effected, for the promotion of the Centenary, not as a campaign, but as a settled and growing movement on through the months. The largest measure of local initiative has been left to the conference committees. A central executive office in Shanghai, however, co-operates with all the missions in carrying out their individual programs, and stimulates a well-balanced presentation of data throughout the country.

Here a lantern slide department has collected over 1,500 new negatives, illustrating our present work and proposals for the future. A coloring department has been built up so that the Shanghai office is now able to furnish to other missionary agencies better lantern slides than can be secured anywhere else. Special lectures have been prepared and sent from time to time to each conference for wide circulation locally. The Department of "Graphs" and Statistics has collected and analyzed a wide range of material helpful not only in bringing the Chinese church to a place of self determination and a new sense of direction, but of value to the administration of the Board as these data have been sent to this country.

Teaching of stewardship has been especially stressed, and fresh stewardship literature prepared from the standpoint of Chinese customs and thinking.

3. Our Publishing House, under Centenary appropriations, has produced, in a single year, nearly one-third as much material as in all its twenty years of previous history. As an illustration, both of quality and quantity of material prepared by and under direction of our general Editor and the Centenary office, may be mentioned five pamphlets of which 143,555 copies have been distributed. Their titles are suggestive: "The Real Christian," "Social Service," "Christian Conversion of the Family," "Relation Between Church and State," "The Christian's Responsibility to His Country."

4. There has been careful study of the use of appropriations from America with a view to keeping proper balance between investments in operating expenses and property. The growing self-consciousness of the native Church brings to the fore an important problem as to the ratio to be maintained between additions to foreign missionary personnel and re-enforcement of Chinese staff. During 1921 the administration has endeavored to isolate one from the other in such a way that persons on the field, both Chinese and American, as well as those connected with the administration of the Board in America, may give

special attention to the strengthening of the distinctly native part of our program.

5. Our Church has taken a foremost place in famine relief in North China.

At the annual meeting of the Board in 1920 there was authorized an appeal for an initial $100,000 for famine relief. Surprising response followed this appeal.

A suggestion of the magnitude of our co-operation made possible by this response to our call for help is revealed by the following official statements from North China concerning work directly under Methodist auspices:

"We dug a canal joining the Yellow River and the Grand Canal, draining a large area.

"We constructed a dyke 16 li (about 5 miles) long, and another about 5 li long.

"We repaired 3 bridges.

"We maintained work shops.

"We released 33 of our missionaries and 243 Chinese workers for whole or large part time for this service.

"We fed, in a sample two months, 321,700 people, from famine stores."

The response in terms of enlarged church life has been ready. By common agreement, no persons were accepted as new members of the Church for a period of months during and following the famine, lest there be a type of growth based too largely on gratitude. On the other hand, the power and purpose of the Church in social service have been so evident outside of the immediate zone of famine distress that significant transformations have been noted.

One of our missionaries in North China has furnished us the following interesting report of changed conditions in his section:

Four Years Ago	Now—1921
Nangchiak'ou Circuit	
1 preaching point church too large	5 preaching points
	98 members
	158 probationers
	700 inquirers
Taich'eng Circuit	
A dead church	Partition torn down
Partition built to make smaller	Not room for all who come
	3 new preaching places
Room still too large	5 new schools
Shenfang	
No mission could enter	Citizens have purchased property
People bitterly hostile to Christianity	Ask Methodists to send pastor

6. Membership and self support have increased. Each Conference set definite goals of advancement for 1921. And in almost every instance these goals have been reached and exceeded. In some instances they have had to be deliberately cut down for next year to avert too rapid expansion.

West China, for example, had during 1920, an increase in membership amounting to thirty-five per cent. But as its annual conference faced the shortage of Centenary re-enforcements from America and realized its lack of equipment and staff for handling such annual increase, it limited the number who would be admitted in 1921 to twenty-five per cent, ten per cent less than the actual advance of the previous year.

Another conference report shows fifty-five per cent of the membership enrolled as intercessors, twelve per cent enrolled as tithers, twenty per cent increase in self support, twenty per cent increase in membership, thirty-nine per cent increase in Sunday School attendance.

The secretary of the Foochow conference writes: "We have actually tried to hold back the giving of Chinese money to Centenary projects, owing to the unlikelihood of receiving from America the necessary Centenary assistance."

The Centenary askings for property to be contributed by Chinese subscription in the Hinghwa conference totaled $100,000, Mexican. Before the close of 1921, there had been paid $97,934 and other good outstanding subscriptions totaled $66,000.

The effect of the Centenary in stimulating self support over the period of years during which its spirit and methods have been spreading, and its purpose understood, is suggested by the comparison of amounts given for pastoral support in one of the North China sections:

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
$5,776	$6,269	$7,682	$11,330	$11,004	$12,720

This shows over one hundred per cent increase since Centenary hopes were launched.

7. A real beginning has been made during 1921 in relating Chinese in America to the program of the Church.

More than seventy per cent of the whole group of Chinese students in America have at some time studied in Mission schools. Scores of them have come from Methodist schools and homes. We are confronted with the opportunity and the necessity of so modifying the administration of our Board and of our Church as shall open the way for many of the strongest of these young people to enter happily and to the full extent of their abilities into the work of the Church.

This year a Chinese representing the Board has done much through correspondence and college visitation to establish a vital

contact between these Chinese young men and women and the Church in America.

Definite effort has also been made to secure such data from the field as shall aid in establishing suitable relations for prospective positions upon the return of these students to China.

8. During 1921 our Centenary quota of new missionaries has been practically completed at the volume which seems warranted by the present standard of American Centenary giving.

It takes from three to five years to give a recently arrived American much real functioning power in China. With this in mind, the first Centenary step was the sending out of new missionaries. It has not been possible to reach the quota required in the Centenary askings, but every Mission has been heartened by new recruits whose enlistment Centenary money made possible.

9. Some additions to the staff have been made definitely to strengthen our lines of communication between the field and the American Church. Secretary-stenographers have now been placed in most of our larger missionary centers, and the central Centenary office in Shanghai has been equipped to stimulate the gathering of publicity material, and forward it to the Board, in form for purposes of missionary education in America. This we regard as vital for holding our Centenary gains: and the re-enforcement of the field for this purpose was necessary, that we might leave our missionaries more time for first-hand missionary work rather than the typing of reports.

10. The program of the Church is getting into the thinking of China's multitudes. The stability of the Church, as it abides through the vicissitudes of social changes, is commending itself to thousands who hitherto had not measured its strength.

III. The Individual Conferences.

1. Foochow. China's oldest, and in many respects most advanced Conference, has maintained during 1921, an intensive evangelistic campaign which has been the means of spiritual enlargement to the Church as a whole.

The Anglo-Chinese College, one of our earliest higher schools in China, celebrated during the year its 40th Anniversary. A gift of $30,000 on that occasion for erection of "Alumni Hall" testifies to the love and loyalty which this Christian school has inspired in its sons.

In keeping with the fine comity which has obtained in the Fukien province for many years, the Anglicans have turned over dispensary and residence property in Futsing, leaving to our Mission entire responsibility for Futsing City and its surrounding territory.

Another promising achievement of the year has been the erection of a beautiful and adequate administration building for

our school at Mintsing, which is one of our important centers for high school work, and serves a vast outlying population, as well as a vigorous Methodist constituency, developed over a period of fifty years.

An outstanding event of the year has been the life and death of Dr. Donald Ciu, a Chinese of American training. The administration of the Board made possible the return of this young man to China when the local mission could find no way to provide for him financially. He was appointed to Kutien and gave himself with such skill and utter exhaustion of all that he had, that when he was accidentally shot by a robber's stray bullet from shore, while riding down the river with a large company of people, Bishop Keeney wrote, "We could have sustained no greater loss."

His example has been a commanding challenge to his fellow Chinese of modern education. Many of them are uniting to erect in Kutien, his native place, a memorial to the "Flaming Evangel of Kutien." In his brief service of a few months, he was so constantly at work and so stirred others to a holy zeal, that unsympathetic observers said half in derision, what in Chinese phrase had about the same meaning as was in the mind of those who centuries ago said of certain men—"they who have turned the world upside down have come hither also."

2. Central China. Ten years ago Bishop Bashford and Bishop Lewis, together with educational leaders of our own and other denominations, saw clearly the struggle faced by Christianity for maintaining its leadership in setting educational standards. Nanking University, as a union institution, was born out of a prophetic vision of the time when, unless, as Christian forces, we combined for service, the Church would be a negligible factor in the education of China's new life.

The Methodist appropriations for 1921, like those of 1920, have provided an additional $5,000, for the current expenses of the University. While this amount does not begin to measure up to the expectations of the Centenary program, yet it has proven most timely.

Centenary funds have also sent an agriculturist to the University's School of Agriculture and Forestry. This department of the University perhaps has a higher standing with China's central government and receives more enthusiastic approval from both the central and the provincial governments, than any other similar part of our educational work in China.

Among several Centenary investments of the year in churches and schools, the Ningkwofu high school buildings stand out most clearly. For several years the administration of our work in this important inland city has been entirely in the hands of Chinese leaders. Ningkwofu is a convincing example of the

practicability and the wisdom of placing modern trained, Christian Chinese in positions of highest responsibility.

Chinese pledges had early been paid in on promise of additional funds from America. The fulfillment of that promise has inspired in the hearts of multitudes of Chinese, both within the Church and outside, new faith in the Church and in Christianity.

3. Hinghwa. Hinghwa Conference is one of the sections in China where Chinese Centenary pledges, with heroic sacrifice, have been *more* than met.

With what seems an almost holy daring, and with a well-nigh pathetic trust in American pledges, land has in many instances been purchased, foundations laid, and buildings partly erected. Understaffed, the missionaries are burdened not alone with their heavy work, but with searching questionings and constantly reiterated pleas, that the projects they have begun and which are so greatly needed may be completed.

The development of work for women and girls in Yungchun is strategic. Centenary funds have made it possible to send out two women missionaries this year, especially equipped to carry out a program of education for which local Chinese leaders were urgently calling. Missionary re-enforcements and the enlarged scope of the work are an important step toward the making of the Yungchun region another new annual conference which long has been projected.

4. Kiangsi. Purchase of what is known as the High Bridge property for institutional church work is perhaps the outstanding Centenary gift of the year to Kiangsi Conference. Located in the very heart of Nanchang, with its half million and more population, this piece of land has been regarded, not only by our missionaries but by leaders of our church who have recently visited China, as one of the finest sites our church possesses anywhere for work of this kind. Substantial Chinese buildings, now on the land, are being altered for temporary use during the next two years, pending subsequent erection of more modern buildings, particularly adapted for institutional church work.

Kiangsi has called very loudly for additional foreign missionaries. During 1920 the Mission had enlarged its operating budget along other lines, so that it did not find it possible to make provision, in the redistribution of 1921, for some of the additional missionaries whose presence was felt to be imperative. Two new persons, however, have gone out to the William Nast College, and a new Mission secretary-stenographer will free the missionary staff for more of the work for which they are specially prepared.

A few minor church and school projects have been furnished through designated gifts.

5. North China. Despite the dark cloud of famine which had hung for almost the entire year over all North China, the Chinese Christians at the last annual conference, entirely on their own initiative, proposed as a goal for the year, twenty per cent increase in self-support. And with a faith and determination which has almost put the missionaries to shame, they have brought the North China conference up to the goal they set.

Peking University, the Union Christian University, in which we are co-operating, has purchased this year a beautiful site, outside the city to the north, which will serve as a permanent home. Plans are under way for building construction. One of the proposals in which we are especially interested at the University is a building to be known as the Bashford-Lewis Memorial.

The decision of the University to move elsewhere has left to us the privilege of using our option for the re-purchase of the old site adjoining our compound in Peking. This we have made arrangements to do as a strategic move for our expanding work in the nation's capital.

Multitudes of orphans and dependent children have been left in the wake of the famine. For months, and perhaps for years, our church must care for its share of these destitute children. Provision has been made by our Board, whereby many of them may be taken into our regular schools, where special industrial and agricultural courses are being added to prepare them for worthy citizenship in China's new republic.

6. West China. The interest which American college students have taken in sections of the work in China has been more manifest in West China than anywhere else. Wesleyan University and Dickinson College have each sent a representative to the West China Union University, for whose outgoing and salary they are assuming the budget, though of course, as in all such cases, the missionaries go out as regular missionaries of the Board.

The presence of five members of the Syracuse Unit not only makes possible the opening of the Chungking Hospital, but reenforces the whole Chungking half of the West China conference. These personal representatives of college students, professors and alumni on the foreign field are not only indicative of the vital interest which our student centers are taking in China, but are a means of that closer personal contact which greatly is to be desired.

One of the most serious situations to be found anywhere in China is found in this conference, because of the fact that the Chinese church went forward rapidly and in entire good faith, in making its Centenary pledges. Missionaries and district superintendents under the leadership of the China Bishops

sounded a call for a large advance back in 1916, and pledged the American church to do its best.

Then came the glowing reports of Centenary subscriptions. These were further stimuli to local endeavor. Tens of thousands of dollars were paid in by the Chinese with the understanding that American money was ready to match their gifts, and the projects could go forward at once. Failure to receive American money for these building projects has not only threatened the morale of our work, but has endangered the reputation of the Church which has been increasingly regarded as the one institution with abiding purpose of social service.

7. Yenping. Yenping has, during the year, been the scene of constant banditry.

Yuki City, where 100,000 bricks had been burned and piled up by the native Christians as their share toward a promised institutional church, is in the very center of lawlessness.

Throughout the conference there has been the inevitable ebb and flow of friendliness and opposition to the Church. There has been persecution. There have been some deaths by violence. In one station the pastor and several of the most earnest members were killed and the chapel burned.

In many places property has been pillaged, and our church members driven from their homes and scattered. In other instances bandits have shown remarkable consideration for the work and the property of the Christian church.

Amid such perplexing situations our missionaries and pastors have had most trying experiences. Yet in the midst of fiery trials there have frequently been born strong faith and vigorous, conquering spiritual life. Of Yenping Christians it seems also to be true that they "are baffled only to fight better," for, without exception, every charge in the conference has met its Centenary financial obligations.

IV. Next Steps. The end of 1921 marks in a general way the close of the period of Centenary expanse in which we have given primary attention to the rounding out of our foreign missionary staff at Centenary volume. The year 1922 marks the beginning of more definite attention to the increase of native staff and budgets for making our total personnel, both foreign and native, more effective, and for property equipment.

Some of these other matters had received more or less attention during 1920 and 1921. In 1920, money allocated under "authorizations" made some provision for property, but this was so far below the expectations of the Church in China that the total effect was one of keen disappointment almost to the breaking of morale. In 1921 were cleared off practically all of the advances previously made to the field and indebtedness of the field to the Board. These adjustments, and the completion of the foreign

personnel section of the Centenary program have left us free to devote attention, primarily, to the strengthening of the Chinese staff, both in numbers and amounts necessary for current expanse. Upon this, attention should be focused as a major policy. We must realize, however, at the same time that there are inescapable property commitments; that designated gifts will force allocation of funds to some property projects in advance of what might otherwise seem to be a balanced time schedule; and that it will be necessary to make a wise distribution of at least smaller amounts, for property projects scattered rather evenly over the total China area, to bring in visual form to the mind and heart of the Chinese Church, that proof of the genuineness of the Centenary and the fulfillment of American pledges, which will not only hearten and hold native pledges, but will conserve that confidence and hopefulness which are so necessary.

The presence of Chinese students in America constitutes at once an opportunity and a serious problem. Scores of them have come from the Methodist schools and homes. The Chinese government is investing large sums of money in them. Many of China's leading and conservative families are now sending their choicest sons and daughters to America. Education of the American type is far more popular than education secured in any other country. These young people go back to places of influence in the government and in the commercial world. A goodly number of the members of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference are members of our Methodist Church. All four of the official delegates from China were formerly students in American schools and two of them are openly Church members. We must be very sure that Chinese, both inside and outside the Church, and that our missionaries see clearly that a "foreign missionized" Church in China is unthinkable for the future, unless we choose to maintain an exotic institution, or one awkwardly patterned after western models, rather than grow an indigenous Church in China, which will be as vital for the salvation of China, and service to the world, as the Church in any land.

During the first two years of the Centenary, we have been forced to neglect many of the most critical needs of our higher educational system. Instead of making large appropriations to the educational institutions and to other parts of the work on a basis of the ratio of the askings of these parts one to another, we have necessarily absorbed practically all of the appropriation in running expenses and in pledges touching more nearly the church membership than the higher schools touched it. In other words, we have borrowed from our educational program. This policy we dare not long continue unless we are to retreat from the major policy adopted ten years ago when we definitely committed ourselves to a college and tributary schools in each of four

University centers. The struggle of the early part of that decade required a great deal of vigor to keep from maintaining our commitments for a still larger group of higher schools. In choosing these four Universities for immediate attention, we have adopted what is an absolute minimum for the success of a system for China's education, that will set up in an effective way standards of modern teaching, which give to the whole of China an impression of the mind of Christ, and not merely the mind of men. The higher schools have received a fair portion of the new missionaries sent in 1920-1921, when divided simply on a numerical basis. When considered, however, from the standpoint of the larger foreign staff needed to man the complex and varied activities of these schools, it is a question whether even in the matter of new missionaries during 1921-1922 the higher schools have had their share. The warning note comes to us from the recent communication of the Department of Education, in refusing to grant government recognition of Nanking University, save for its Agricultural Department. This recognition was declined on the ground of insufficient staff and courses of study and equipment.

There must be found sources of immediate help for the Universities, either indirectly through the co-operating Boards, or directly through the enlistment activities of the Union agencies governing these institutions.

Under the sweeping gusts of political contention in China, and the eddying currents of social unrest, there is growing, warm and vital, a national Christian consciousness. Our Church has made its significant contribution to this growth during the year just closing. Methodism's program is seen more clearly. More thousands of people have enlisted consciously in winning its objectives. The stability of the Church, as it abides through the vicissitudes of social changes, is commending itself to many who hitherto had not measured its strength.

In the years just ahead, we must move forward strongly and wisely, not in the mere strengthening of "Missions" but in growing a self sustaining and reproducing Chinese Church, ecclesiastically a part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but genuinely a living part of an organism.

SOUTHERN ASIA T. S. Donohugh, A. B. Moss (South India)

The year under review witnessed the arrival of Bishop F. B. Fisher and Bishop H. Lester Smith, who together with Bishop F. W. Warne and Bishop J. W. Robinson, have administered this region. The new bishops were warmly welcomed and have won a secure place in the esteem of the missionary body and the Indian Christian Church. Early in his episcopal career, Bishop Fisher has been called to experience a great sorrow, in the death of his wife; and it must be a solace to him to know that the deepest sympathy of our Christian people in India and Burma has been

united with that of the homeland for him, in this great bereavement. Bishop Warne and Bishop J. W. Robinson did not need to be elected General Superintendents to insure abiding place in the affection of the field, to which long comradeship endears them; while Bishop J. E. Robinson, now retired, makes his home at Bangalore, is a benediction to our work, and continues to wield his pen for the uplift of India.

Pursuant upon enabling acts, reorganization and the creation of new conferences have been and are being brought about. These changes have been occasioned by reason of greater administrative efficiency, common language, and the natural expansion of the work. This will be better understood when it is remembered that in 1920 there was an increase of 25,500 to the Christian community of our Church in Southern Asia. The Lucknow conference has been organized out of territory previously comprised in the North India and Northwest India conferences. The Bombay conference is about to be reorganized so as to exclude the Gujarat Area, which will in a few weeks appear as an annual conference and is so budgeted for this year. With the exception of Sind and Baluchistan, the remaining districts of the Bombay conference are Marathi speaking, and are to be united with two Marathi speaking districts of the Central Provinces conference, leaving the latter an entirely Hindi Area.

The Southern Asia region will thus contain eight annual conferences, one mission conference, and one mission, composed of sixty-five districts with a Christian community at the end of last year of 385,410.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the phenomenal growth of Nationalism in India and Burma. Beginning with this year, the British government inaugurated reforms which have placed India on the road to responsible government. The Indian Christian along with other minority communities has been granted communal representation in the Legislative bodies. The political situation, however, continues tense, owing to the extreme Nationalists refusing to co-operate with the Government as constituted. It is not to be wondered, that Indian Christians desire to exercise a larger voice and control in the direction of the Christian Church in their land. Happily, Methodism in India by her temporal economy has been a "pathfinder" among the missionary organizations at work in that country, and is in a position to demonstrate by her annual conferences and field finance committees, the wisdom of giving expression to the growing sense of self-respect, initiative, and leadership in Indian Christians, which has always made for brotherly and cordial relations between the foreign missionary and the indigenous church.

The participation of Indian Methodism in the Centenary Movement has been gratifying in all features of its adopted pro-

gram. To conserve the results and expectations of much strenuous effort, so as to make present attainment not merely its goal, but the inspirational viewpoint of still greater possibilities for Christian conquest, the previous Centenary organization has been resolved into a council, consisting of the bishops on the field and twelve members, with a secretary located at Calcutta. Three fourths of the total amount allocated to the conferences to be raised in India has now been subscribed and twenty-three districts are reported to be "over the top." This has not been an easy task, but, while facing many admitted difficulties, the undertaking was never more hopeful than at this time. Apart from the financial aspects, aggressive evangelism and life service have been the dominant features of the Centenary Movement.

The conferences in India and Burma have had large expectations from the American Centenary; in regard to re-enforcements of missionaries, the necessary funds for the acquisition of much needed property, the erection of buildings and the payment of property debts incurred in pre-Centenary years. The estimate of their need in new missionaries during the first two years was computed at one hundred seventy-two men and women. We have only been able to respond with a re-enforcement of thirty-three men and twenty-five women, or fifty-eight missionaries in all. The necessity of strengthening the missionary force is apparent to all who know the field, and provision has been made in the budget for only such re-enforcement as is urgently required.

Southern Asia still awaits some adequate solution of its property problems for which, heretofore, only meager provision has been made.

While the missionaries still wait in suspense, let it not be imagined that they are without appreciative recognition of all that the Centenary has secured for the field in re-enforcements and in money, which has helped them to stabilize their work, when the aftermath of the great war threatened disaster and retrenchment. Letters and reports from the field arrive constantly, all giving expression to their gratitude, continued faith and optimism. While it is impossible, in this statement, to give details of advance made possible in each episcopal area, yet there are several aspects of attainment made possible by the Centenary in America, and also of expectation which should have a hearing.

In the transition period in India, when the impact of Christian civilization has strongly agitated her ancient conservative repose, education, inspired by the high ideals of Christlike sympathy and character, was never needed so much, or had a larger opportunity than now. The whole educational program of the country, good enough for its day, is now being recast and arranged in the light of modern and national requirements. Chris-

tian Missions have been no small factor in evolving this situation; and the imperative question we must face is, whether we shall permit leadership to pass from our possession by failure to initiate constructive policies for its retention. This is all the more urgent, because the marvelous successes of our evangelistic methods, particularly among the masses, have brought an attendant embarrassment of responsibility for the education of children of school age, whose parents are poor and illiterate. An illiterate Church is a menace, and it will require not only intensity of method, but continuity of effort, to overtake the illiteracy of the Methodist contribution to the Christian Church in India. Our bishops in Southern Asia, recognizing the importance of coping with the problem, have approved of a policy for the appointment of Area educational secretaries, who will give this matter and other educational factors their attention. The extension of this feature is to be made progressive and an initial appropriation for it should be, it is believed, included in the budget.

As the capstone of our educational structure in India, the Lucknow Christian College stands. The Centenary has not only made possible the reorganization of this enterprise, enabling the College to secure the largest grant-in-aid from the Government ever made to our Mission in India, amounting to $103,000; but it has enabled us to be the first to establish the new-type Intermediate College which has brought to it the choicest youth of the Province, numbering 700 students, 200 of whom are Christians.

Our approach to the Indian mind does not end with College graduation, however; and we are participating in a proposal for the publication of a magazine, intended to interpret Christian ideals in their application to modern movements, over which educated non-Christians and Christians are so greatly exercised. Another aspect of co-operation with other Boards is found in the preparation and circulation of Christian Literature. Recognizing that the only foundation for character lies in the deep convictions of the soul, our evangelistic program has been continued during the year; and the Rev. E. Stanley Jones has addressed crowded audiences of the *intelligentsia* of all creeds, in many of the large cities of India and Ceylon.

An increasing number of Indian Christians is to be found, who needs the stimulus which only cultured spirituality can induce; and to meet that demand, a department has been initiated at Bareilly Theological Seminary, where young men with requisite qualifications may now receive a theological training through the medium of English. This opens up to such students the great wealth of theological literature available in our language; and does so, in an Indian atmosphere which relates the studies to the present-day needs of their own country.

A well devised plan to keep the missionaries of the field acquainted with the best literature of their own tongue and race has been put in operation by sending out a Field Library of one hundred and fifty choice volumes; while ninety-two books have also been sent to such of our high schools as expressed a desire for them. This thoughtful expression of interest in their intellectual life has been greatly appreciated: most particularly by such as are remote from libraries and book stores.

A grant has been made towards the acquisition of property for the Tuberculosis Sanitarium to be located near Ajmere. The contiguous conferences have heartily endorsed this medical enterprise.

The Executive Board of India at its recent session has nominated a central treasurer for that field, thus relieving conference treasurers of the pressure on their time and energy in attending to this necessary and important work. This item accordingly appears in the proposed budget of the Southern Area Field. The Rev. D. H. Manley has been appointed by the Board's finance committee treasurer for India.

All the results mentioned above, as well as the proposals for further development, are Centenary products. They represent the victories over which the Church in the field and the Church at home may devoutly rejoice; and the proposals for the consummation of which they may consecratedly labor.

South India

The Mass Movement is flowing stronger than ever across certain areas within the South India conference. Even with the values of the Centenary, the conference finds itself unable to meet the staggering responsibility of the Movement within its territory. There is the vast opportunity presented for evangelization, but more imperative for immediate solution is the problem of the education of the children in our own Christian community. The answer lies in an increase of staff, both national and missionary, and in the provision of churches and schools. These goals cannot be achieved, however, without adequate resources.

The fascinating work at Gokak Mills has been further developed during the year. Under direct assignment of Government we have charge of a settlement now numbering nearly 1,000 people from one of the hereditary criminal tribes. We are entirely responsible for the control, supervision, instruction, and moral and economic rehabilitation of this group, and provide, as well, their religious leadership. The results from every angle have been most encouraging, and thoroughly justify the work.

For the development of the work in the Tuticorin section, south of Madras, designated funds have been made available.

This is a promising field, and the enlargement of work there, will doubtless quickly show tangible results.

The program of work for the conference as a whole was carefully reviewed and revised at the mid-year meeting. This re-writing of the conference program took into its survey the work of both the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and this Board. A total conference program has thus been attained, with the first item in its plan being that of bringing up the weak points. We hail the working out of this program as one of the outstanding achievements of the year in South India.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Arthur B. Moss

A year ago we attempted prophecy in suggesting that the presence again of a resident bishop in Manila and in Singapore would be of great strength to the work. Abundant fulfillment has come to this prophecy in the history of the year under review. Finer organization, steady development, closer team-work and the shaping of wise policies are to be noted.

Philippine Islands

Bishop Locke has summed up the situation in the following statement:

". . . . the work is moving along encouragingly in spite of the embarrassing handicaps of lack of workers and money.

"The great Centenary Movement has been a mighty stimulus to our work. Out of our Centenary appropriations we have been enabled to enlarge our hospital at Aparri, to acquire a fine boys' dormitory in San Fernando, and practically to rebuild our mission house in Lingayen. Also, we are building good churches at Olongapo, Benguet, Rizal Park, Manila, and at Lingayen, and are about to lay the foundation for a new dormitory at Cabanatuan.

"But everywhere all over my area are partially built chapels waiting for the Centenary money which was promised and has not come. The people have done their part and are waiting for the Church at home to fulfill their part of the contract."

Malaysia

A year ago we were obliged to report the very serious depletion of our staff through a series of health breakdowns. These losses have been largely made up by re-enforcements sent out during the year, and the Mission is now more nearly adequately staffed than a year ago.

New difficulties have, nevertheless, emerged. The markets for rubber and tin have gone to pieces, bringing real privation to our Christian communities, notably in Sarawak, Borneo. In addition the Government of the Straits Settlements has very seriously and quite suddenly modified its educational program. Em-

barrassment has ensued for the Mission. It has been difficult to estimate the school budgets and to make proper provision for the various types of operating costs. A thorough analysis of the situation is being made by Bishop Bickley and his associates, and it is expected that the necessary changes in policy and in financial provision can be made so as to conform with Government's new requirements. However, an overdraft of between $45,000 and $50,000 gold has been created in the Missions' educational work budget for 1921. We have been able to help by allocating $8,000 of the regular non-recurring items budget for Southeastern Asia, but we shall have to find a way of funding the balance in 1922.

Despite these factors of peculiar difficulty the work as a whole has shown definite progress. A number of church and school building projects have been assisted with Centenary funds. Notable among these is the Anglo-Chinese School at Klang, the chief port between Singapore and Penang. Land was given by Government, $35,000 was raised in local subscription, $10,000 of Centenary funds was sent, and a superb building, well-equipped, was dedicated free of debt. Six or seven years ago this school began in a mean, mud-walled building with about fifty boys. There is now this modern building on a fine tract, with an enrollment of nearly 400 lads. So the work grows.

The work of evangelism goes steadily forward. Particular note should be made of the special work among Malays developing around Malacca, and of the peculiarly successful program being worked out in Sarawak, Borneo.

Netherlands Indies

Prior to the Centenary, the support of certain missionaries had to be found through the income derived from schools in which they were under the necessity of teaching. The increase of the appropriations to this Mission, under the Centenary, has released these men from enforced educational work to direct evangelistic work. The values of this are already apparent in quickened interest among the people at the various points where we are at work. Several chapels have been erected by the application of designated gifts, and a church is being built at Medan, North Sumatra, on property given by Government.

In this Mission our medical work is carried on in close cooperation with the Dutch Government. One hospital already established at Tjisaroea is doing fine work. Proposals have been made to Government for the establishing of three others, most of the staff being already on the field.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA **Secretary North**

The year in Europe and North Africa has been characterized by ceaseless and effective activity by the three Bishops to whom the General Conference gave the extraordinary task of superin-

tending the work of our Church in these distracted and war-ridden countries. Few political units in Europe have escaped the deep disturbance of loss of man power, destruction of resources, change of boundaries and reconstruction of the whole organization of government. In some countries have occurred radical changes in the ecclesiastical status which have at once released the people from obligations to a national organization, and opened to our approach multitudes hitherto practically inaccessible. While for administration purposes it is quite logical to consider Europe and North Africa as a general division of the work of this Board, racial, linguistic, religious and political differences create marked variations in both the form and the necessary resources for our work. Some of the lands have been devastated by the war. Others, not engaged as combatants, have suffered and are suffering great economic disturbance. Traditional ideals and methods in church life, in these countries, have been rudely shocked and the way is wide open to the restating of the one and the remolding of the other.

The Copenhagen Area

In the Scandinavian countries and Finland, which constitute the Copenhagen Area, there has been, in spite of rather sharp disappointment that funds expected from America were far less than the surveys had called for, and than the enthusiasm of early Centenary visitors had seemed to promise, real progress has been made. Adequate centers, prepared for further development, are now found in Christiania, Stockholm and Bergen, and new strength has been given to the notable work in Copenhagen. In Finland where one of the earliest applications of Centenary funds freed our property entirely from debt, there is deep concern that in Helsingfors, both for the Swedes in that city and for the Finnish Church itself, adequate headquarters may be established. The evangelistic tours of Bishop Bast have stirred the churches in all the countries to renewed devotion to the work of the Kingdom. Consecration of money and of life has resulted in sacrificial giving and service. From Karelia, really a mission field, a real revival spirit is reported. Still urgent is the purpose for the all Scandinavian Theological School, which it is now thought might be located in Gothenberg. The work among the children, and the relief of poverty and suffering, still characterize the program of the church. Nothing but the lack of the anticipated funds has halted the progress of the plans so carefully laid. It is a satisfaction to record the fine courtesy and patience of both the people and the Bishop who leads them, in these days when hopes have been disappointed and delays have been imperative.

The Zurich Area

Bishop Nuelsen will report that the rapid development of the Methodist program in the Baltic States is the outstanding feature of the work under his care. Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, come into position as independent Republics on the shores of the Baltic Sea, bordering Russia and Poland, touched by Germany, certain of a distinguished future, if final political settlements are just and permanent. Our work in Poland where, however, we had no property has been during the year transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to whom under the agreements between the mission leaders of the two churches, Poland was assigned. Property in Petrograd is reported safe, and during all the years of distress, our faithful deaconess, Sister Anna, has kept some services going, and has ministered to the children, the sick, the poor. Relief supplies, long stored at Wiborg awaiting opportunity for transportation into Petrograd, have now reached the people there, welcomed with gratitude to the Church which has remembered them in their distress. The need of adequate buildings for the congregations which throng our meeting places in Germany proper, has been acute. It has been met only in part. Churches have been dedicated in Leipsic, Hamburg, and several smaller places and property has been bought in others. The Martin Mission Institute, under the Presidency of Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, is coming to the central place in Central Europe, which its founders and promoters have believed it must have. The grant-in-aid for its support, and the provision for an additional property, emphasize the conviction, both there and here, that strong support should be given to this historic school at Frankfort. The capital property in Lausanne has been cleared of the debt of thirty thousand dollars which imperiled it. Two churches in Vienna, one for the Hungarian congregation have been promoted. Financial Expedients, for releasing funds for immediate investment throughout the area, have received the careful attention of the Board's Finance Committee, with a view to enabling the men on the field to grasp the opportunities, which throng upon their attention and appeal to their devotion. The Board will, without doubt, give careful attention to the needs of Central Europe as, in its many parts, it orders its life anew after the great war.

The Paris Area

Two insistent appeals come from the border of the Paris Area. To them the Board will give its careful thought.

Pursuant to the action of the Board and the Executive Committee, authorizing the careful study of the situation in Albania, Professor Ernest Jones of the department of Religious Education in Northwestern University, visited Albania in the past summer,

and his very able and complete report has been presented and is at the command of the Board.

The condition of the school for girls at Monastir, Jugo-Slavia, and of the few scattered churches about that historic place, has occasioned contacts between the representatives of the American Board on the field and of our Mission, and correspondence with the officers of that Board at home. It is the proposal of the American Board's Prudential Committee to transfer this work to our care, for reasons and with suggestions which the Board will wish to consider.

The recent visit of Bishop Blake to Spain, where he inspected our schools at Seville and Alicante, visited other work of promise and conferred with Protestant leaders, confirms the wisdom and farsightedness of the Board in its quiet approach to the Spanish people in Spain as well as to the Spanish people in South America and North Africa; and new light will come to the Board, from him and other visitors, concerning the strategy of centering Methodism in the heart of Spanish civilization. In North Africa, gains have been made in the organization of the work and the occupation of newly acquired properties. In the hills of Kabylia, some significant progress has been made, and our schools, or hostels, in Algiers, Constantine, and Tunis grow in numbers and in effectiveness. The fact that our Board is the one Board at work in North Africa, and that there have been through the war, extraordinary changes in the temper and the conditions of both the Arabs and the French, and that here is an opportunity, absolutely unique, to establish contacts with Mohammedanism, both its faith and its people urge us to new courage in promoting the work on that wonderful borderland of the desert.

The operations in the states, which go, usually, under the name of the Balkan States, have been exceedingly interesting. Property has been acquired in the very heart of Sofia, Bulgaria. Property for orphanage and nurse training work has been purchased near Belgrade. The organization of the work, both in Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia, has gone forward effectively. The extent to which Church organization in Jugo-Slavia can be developed will depend somewhat upon the attitude of the government and of the existing churches. Here, as in all Europe, there is no real embarrassment in the development of work which centers in a social program, community betterment, care of the sick, training of nurses and friendly visitors, provision for the culture and protection of childhood. All these phases of our work are welcome and procedure is simple. It is chiefly in connection with the establishing of ecclesiastical organization that there is need of careful study and diplomatic and generous consideration. There has been, in Jugo-Slavia, a special interest in the group of Hungarian churches which, formerly, were related to the administration in

the Zurich Area. These churches have been strengthened and developed during the year, forming a very unusual group in the northern part of the new political division with which they have become associated. Closer familiarity with the political, social, economic, and religious situation in the Balkan region, stimulates the ardent hope that the service, which apparently can come to the people only from the outside, whatever the indigenous resources, material and moral, may be, in part at least, rendered by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The larger operations of the Church in the Paris Area are, of course, in Italy and in France. The steady progress made in the work of what we have long known as the Italy Mission is registered in properties acquired and developed, the strengthening of the orphanages at Naples and Venice, the development of the work in the north, from Trent to Trieste, the consolidating of the lines of operation in the south, with specially important enterprises at Bari and at Scicli, in the strengthening of the Theological School in Rome proper, and the special work for children in the Via Garibaldi. The outstanding event of the year has been the transfer of the Colegio, or the Institute for Boys, to the new property on Monte Mario. Here it will be remembered, on the addition to the original property, are buildings formerly used for sanitarium purposes. These have been repaired and reconstructed and are now occupied by the Colegio. Wide publicity has been given to the apparent purpose of certain elements in Italy to prevent the use of the Monte Mario property for our school purposes. The result of the challenge of this right in the municipal committees in Rome has thus far been entirely in our favor, and the plans for the new buildings, which have been drawn by one of the ranking architects in Italy, are under examination by the committee appointed for that purpose, and approval is confidently expected. It will be at once seen how important, at this juncture, is the strong and generous support of this great enterprise, than which our work in Europe presents nothing more strategic or far-reaching in its potentiality for the whole Mediterranean world. The wise and vigorous policy of our representatives on the field has won the highest commendation from all who have been familiar with the inner facts of the case, for the permanence, the wisdom and the diplomacy with which they have met the challenge of a powerful opposition.

The importance of the Monte Mario project, and the large resources which will be required for its development and maintenance, present a problem which must be frankly faced and which should have the attention of the Board as a subject for special consideration. It is not clear that the large amount which will be necessary can be secured under present conditions from the regular income sources of the Board. Possibly some special

organization, created by the Board and responsibly related to it, which might be in a position to secure funds from other than the regular Church sources, would meet this rather unique situation. All immediately interested in the project would welcome the Board's careful consideration of a safe and strong method of procedure.

The question of the ministry of our Church to the Latin peoples extends far beyond Italy or the Paris Area. One cannot doubt, however, that conditions just now afford the opportunity of the centuries, and that the strengthening of the evangelical position in Italy is one of the immediate demands in the total program. The chief objective, both of the Monte Mario institution and of all the other social and evangelistic work, must be, as it is in the purpose of all who are promoting the work, the development of an Italian Methodism. This must conserve the rare characteristics of the Latin people, and bring those qualities into true combination with the spiritual ideals and experiences which have, through the years, expressed themselves in the life and beliefs of our own Church, and of those which hold a like precious faith. Such a purpose must command the loyal devotion of all who pray for the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ.

In France, there has been steady progress under the wise administration of Bishop Blake. The validity of various enterprises, undertaken under the earlier impulses of the Centenary program, has been tested, and there has been no hesitancy, either on the field or in the home administration, to deal frankly with the results. Clearly there have been some experiments which in later study have been found susceptible of modification. In the main the plans inaugurated two years ago for the larger program have been justified. The delayed work in Lyons is developing into effective organization. In Toulon, where there has been a considerable property investment, the organization of social and community work, in addition to the evangelistic services maintained, is enheartening. The loss, by fire, of the chateau at Ecully will force a readjustment of the orphanage work for girls in the interests of a better integration of that work with the total plan. Undoubted success has attended the enterprise at the farm orphanage at Charvieu. Dormitories are about completed which will accommodate a larger number of boys. The erection of farm buildings which will utilize the crops is in process. There is little doubt in the judgment of experienced visitors to this center of social, industrial and educational work for boys, that a very large, but a thoroughly sane. program for such work has been instituted, and that, if steadily guided to the objectives for which it has been established, it will, in the near future, powerfully affect the industrial methods in France, and contribute to the training and to the vocational power

of large numbers of those who will help to make the France of the next generation. The work in the Savoy is maintained with good results. In Paris, under the immediate direction of Bishop Blake, developments in the plans already started have been further matured, with genuine promise of a widening influence. The effort to express our Church's sympathy with the historic Protestant churches of France has been illustrated in the transfer to the Reformed Church of the property and work which have been inaugurated by us at San Quentin, as well as in other forms of co-operation. The fine equipment at Chateau Thierry continues to be the center of the keen interest both of the French people themselves and of visitors abroad. While the range of opportunity is not as great as it would be in the center of a great population, the moral purpose and the helpfulness of the institution under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Julian S. Wadsworth have placed in the very center of France the evidence of a genuine consecration of friendliness. That it adds warmth to the welcome of the French people and to our Church's enterprise is an outstanding fact.

That in this whole range of the service of the Church in Europe large questions of policy are involved, is clear to all who have to do with it. That the conditions in these old-world countries make a convincing appeal for the ministries of our own Church, and, therefore, to the active efforts of this Board, has deepened with each month of the year. The relationship is so delicate, and the opportunity so commanding, that utmost care is needed both in the planning of the work and in the use of the funds. It goes without saying, in spite of the fact that we have most able administrators, that there is ever need of closer study and of more money. With the expanding influence of America must go the expanding influence of the largest Church in America. In a great field the furrow has been started. We dare not, removing our hand from the plough, look back.

In this rapid review of the world-wide enterprises under the direction of the Board of Foreign Missions of our Church, no effort has been made to make an exhaustive statement, either of the facts or the policies of the year's work. The disappointment at the reduction of available funds has been keen, it is true, and the threat to the field programs which have here been described, has startled us. But there has been another element in the experiences of the twelve months. The strain upon resources has simply revealed the strength of the appeal; the objectives have seemed more important because the resources for attaining them have been inadequate. Plans for work have been halted, but the work itself has stood out in lines ever more distinct. There have been things which we could not do, but they have remained in the appeal to conscience and to heart. The temper and the service

of our missionaries in every field, under the strain of disappointment, has been an asset of richest value in the maintenance of the programs of the year. They have ever hoped beyond what they could do, and have constantly done far more than has seemed within the range of the possible. They have sought successfully to make the restriction of income from the home base an incentive to the larger giving of the national churches. They have been loyal to the administration on the field and at home. Tested at every point they have not failed, they have not faltered; they are worthy of the best traditions of the servants of God through all the centuries. To the sacrificial giving in the home Church they have added the sacrificial service in the mission field. Such giving and such service are not only obedience to Jesus Christ, but are, in themselves, a prayer for the coming of His Kingdom. If this sacrifice at home and this service in the fields were known by the great constituency of our Methodism, there would be not only a thrill of power throughout the Church, but a new consecration of life and substance to the noblest task with which God has ever challenged men—the winning of the whole world to a knowledge of the life that is in Jesus Christ, and obedience to Him who, some day, will be everywhere Master.

II

The Organization; Facts and Lessons of Administration

1. The Break in the Ranks

Some, during the year, have stepped out from this world's strange, crowded, moving scenes of action, upon the immovable shores of eternity:

Bishop Merriman C. Harris, whose very life lives on in the Methodism of Japan and Korea;

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, who with his great colleague, Bishop Bashford, died for China,—"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided: they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions";

B. C. Conner, an Honorary Manager, long one of the most faithful and intelligent active members of the Board—a friendly man and devoted minister of Christ;

William H. Falconer, a layman of New York City, to whom, in his prime, the Board and its work were the subject of constant attention, for many years an Honorary Manager;

Lemuel Skidmore, an Honorary Manager, who in legal advice, keen analysis of business proposals, kindly humor, and unfaltering confidence in God and the Church, through long years rendered the Board an incalculable service.

The Board will doubtless order that fitting memorial minutes for these who have gone before shall be placed upon its records.

2. The Resignation of Corresponding Secretary S. Earl Taylor

In June, 1920, Secretary Taylor, because of impaired health, requested a leave of absence to terminate August 1, 1921. This was granted by the Board, with expressions of profound regret both for the fact of his necessary absence from the task to which he had so long given his unstinted devotion, and because of the personal conditions which required it. Advised by his physicians, and himself convinced that he could not maintain his health in residence upon the seaboard, in April of this year he presented his resignation to take effect August first. With deep sympathy for Dr. Taylor, heartfelt recognition of his extraordinary service to the Church and appreciation of the grave significance of the termination of his relation of the Board, the Executive Committee felt itself compelled, however reluctantly, to accept the resignation. This was done at the meeting of the Committee, May 19, 1921.

Upon the advice of a carefully chosen Committee on the administrative policies of the Board, consisting of three bishops, three laymen and three ministers, the Executive Committee advised the continuance of the administrative organization in practically the same form that had existed for three years or more during the necessary preoccupation of Secretary Taylor in the promotion of the Centenary and subsequent activities. With but two changes in the personnel, the withdrawal of Associate Secretary Edwin F. Lee, who, to the regret of his colleagues, felt impelled to enter another form of service, and of James H. Lewis, who had most effectively promoted the work of the Candidate Department—the organization remained unchanged.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, October 20, 1921, Corresponding Secretary North made a statement to the Committee in part as follows:

". . . The Executive Committee has referred to the Special Committee on Policy the consideration of the question of making appropriate suggestions to the Board at its coming annual meeting, concerning the filling of the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Taylor. It is understood that the Committee on Policy will report as instructed at the meeting of the Executive Committee next preceding the meeting of the Board November 10.

"It has been my own feeling that if important policies are deemed to be involved in this question of Executive administration, the Committee should be left free to act without the intrusion of my personal judgment. It is still my earnest desire, that the expression of opinion, that I am convinced that I should offer at this time, may not prevent the fullest consideration of all phases of administrative organization without prejudice.

"It would be in accord with my own desire and judgment,

if in pursuance of the procedure of the Constitution, the Board, at its coming meeting, should request the Bishops to fill the vacancy created by the deeply regretted resignation of Dr. S. Earl Taylor as a Corresponding Secretary of the Board."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on November 10, on recommendation of the Committee on Administration Policy, the following resolution, as reported from the minutes of that Committee, was adopted:

"Resolved: That the Committee on Policy in consonance with the expressed judgment and desire of the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. North, is of opinion that the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. S. Earl Taylor should be filled, and recommend that in accordance with the provisions of the Discipline, the Board of Foreign Missions request the Bishops to fill said vacancy." While expressing an opinion, both the Corresponding Secretary and the Executive Committee fully understand that this matter is wholly in the hands of the Board.

3. Certain Special Information for the Board

(1) Four large properties owned by the Board of Foreign Missions are known as Attleboro Springs, Attleboro, Mass.; Wallace Lodge, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mountain Lake Park, Mountain Lake, Maryland; Benson Springs Inn, Enterprise, Florida. These gifts were received during the Centenary period.

Attleboro Springs, a fine sanitarium property, was accepted with the understanding that it could be sold as a property, without prejudice, or that it might be available in connection with plans for the better care of furlough missionaries.

Wallace Lodge was a gift from a donor who was deeply concerned for the home provision for missionaries, and is deeply interested in the development of the property, as a home center for religious workers.

Mountain Lake Park, which is well known throughout the States of the eastern seaboard, became the property of the Board by transfer of the stock of the company controlling it.

Benson Springs Inn was given outright to the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and our own Board, jointly.

A commission of seven was, early in the year, appointed to examine the status of these properties, and to supervise their management, with instructions to make report concerning them direct to the Board. The Commission is composed of J. I. Bartholomew, Chairman; E. M. McBrier, G. B. Hodgman, G. M. Fowles, E. W. Halford, J. R. Edwards and F. M. North. The report, prepared by a committee of three, appointed for that purpose, accompanies this report. It is most desirable that after becoming fully informed concerning the value of these properties and the services which they have rendered or can render, and

after considering the particular conditions under which each came into our possession, the Board should definitely determine their status and give directions concerning them.

(2) In the final adjustment of appropriations for the past year the Executive Committee, under the powers given it by the Board at the last annual meeting, adopted the following:

First: That in harmony with the previous action of the Executive Committee concerning Albania, arrangement be made for the visit of investigation by Professor Jones, of Northwestern University, the cost amounting to approximately $3,000, to be provided either from special gifts or from the non-recurring items budget for Europe.

Second: That the investigation should be undertaken without any commitment, stated or implied, as to the further action of the Board in the matter of undertaking the proposed program for Albania.

Third: That while the friendly recognition of the opportunity offered by the representatives of the Albania Government is definitely in the record of the Committee action, the whole question of developing permanent work in Albania should be referred in full report to the Board at its coming Annual Meeting for its action.

Fourth: That should these suggestions be adopted, the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to make the necessary arrangements with Professor Jones, to advise Bishop Blake of the action of the Committee, and that the Treasurer be authorized to advance the necessary funds up to an amount not exceeding $3,000, charging the same to the non-recurring items for Europe, unless other provision outside of the appropriations is made for the costs involved.

In pursuance of this action, correspondence has been carried forward with the officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who are withdrawing their remaining workers, and other Boards have been consulted. Certain practical suggestions have resulted from these conferences. Professor Elmer E. Jones, Director of the School of Religious Education of Northwestern University, was chosen, in the early summer, to conduct an investigation of the conditions in Albania both as to education and medical service. His report is of the highest value, whether considered as an exposition of the opportunities in a country which has for many in America an unusual fascination, or as a guide to decisions as to the possible obligations of our own Board, having already work in Italy, Jugo-Slavia, and Bulgaria, to extend it into Albania.

The report of Professor Jones is herewith submitted to the Board for its information in connection with the consideration which it will desire to give to the appeal for entering this field.

He strongly advises that the Board establish educational work in Albania, and outlines three plans, of which he estimates the cost would be, respectively, $79,000, $58,000 and $38,000.

(3) The Executive Committee has had constantly before it the necessity of careful scrutiny of all proposed grants, or particular designation of funds, under general appropriations. The question of the effectiveness of the methods by which the foreign mission appeal, as such, has been reaching the Church has been repeatedly raised both within and outside of the Committee. It was ordered that the following action, adopted November 10, should be reported to the Board for its consideration:

Recognizing, as we do, the high value of the united benevolent appeal, we are none the less of the opinion that the presentation of the appeal should be so ordered as to bring the separate benevolent units at certain stated times to the attention of the Church.

It is particularly our judgment, that in view of present world conditions and the critical condition of the missionary work of the Church, a special effort should be made to give the Board of Foreign Missions direct educational and inspirational approach to the conferences and churches at this time.

(4) The Executive Committee and its Committee on Administrative Policy have given consideration to certain administrative questions which quite naturally arise under the conditions of the work as affected by the war, especially in Europe. Two subjects were considered: first, the missionary basis of Methodist work in Europe as compared with that in other missionary areas; second, the relation of episcopal administration to Board responsibility. The following resolutions, presented by Dr. W. I. Haven, were adopted as reported out from the Committee on Policy:

(a) It is the judgment of the Committee on Policy that all missionary workers on the field who are supported by the appropriations of the Board of Foreign Missions in whole or in part should be chosen subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions.

(b) It is the judgment of the Committee on Policy that the methods of missionary work in Europe differing from the methods that prevail in other missionary fields, and resting as they do on the special appeal for war relief and reconstruction, be approved during the period of the receipt of such funds, but when special funds contributed for this work are no longer available the methods used shall be those that generally prevail, which allow for exceptional expenditure in exceptional cases.

(5) Consideration has been given to a question raised at the time of the last annual meeting as to the responsibility for the traveling expenses of bishops resident in the foreign field

who are in attendance upon the meetings of the Board. This matter has been taken up in conference between representatives of the Board and of the Book Committee, and will doubtless, in some form, receive the attention of the Board.

(6) Certain embarrassments in administration, in which the relations of other Boards to the Board of Foreign Missions are involved have, during the year, been frankly faced and, it is believed, a satisfactory understanding has been or can be reached. It is probable that a plan, agreed to by a joint committee of the Board of Sunday Schools and our own Executive Committee, will be presented to the Board for its consideration. A conference with the committee of the Epworth League is pending, but cannot be held in time for report to the Board at this meeting.

(7) The Council of Boards of Benevolence, at its recent meeting in Detroit, adopted with enthusiasm an admirable statement concerning the Church's present obligation, and set forth a definite general plan for the next advance. This involves preparation, on the part of the Boards, of a comprehensive review of the work under the charge of each, and a new statement of needs and opportunities. The purpose is to project the essential purposes of the Church into the years beyond the termination of the Centenary period, and to do this upon the basis of ascertained facts, and methods of development, which can be tested and approved. No agency of the Church has the range of studies, required in this review, which belong to this Board. With the remarkable surveys produced for the Centenary, the new needs which have since been revealed, and the proved methods of securing data, a fresh statement of the present and future field programs, and of requirements in men and means, which should be an authentic working plan of the operations of this Board for the next dozen or score of years, is a possibility and a necessity. Measures looking to such a review cannot wisely be postponed. The Board will wish to consider this and other suggestions which come from the Council of Boards, which has been stirred to new and larger enterprises by the recent remarkable National Conference in Detroit.

(8) It is unnecessary to restate the working organization of the Board since it is unchanged in principle, and but slightly in personnel. Certain departments which are indispensable parts of the whole are classified in the Treasury Department and will be noted in the Treasurer's report. These are the Legal Department, never more needed nor more efficient; the Department of Designated Gifts which, with slightly reduced volume, is rendering an expert service which would be only appreciated if the work were left undone; the Transportation, Shipping and Purchasing Department, which involves the comfort of our missionaries and deals with thousands of items and many scores

of persons, in the year. No clear line can be drawn between these and the general administrative work, for the business of dealing with people crosses all departmental lines. Friction is reduced to a minimum, and all make common cause for the common objectives. Four phases of marked importance belong to the record.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS ON THE FOREIGN FIELD — Eric M. North

This Department has carried forward the systematizing of all data concerning educational work on the field and of the processes of securing educational statistics. In this connection standard educational blanks have been revised and adapted to meet the needs of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, so that for the first time uniform reports concerning the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the foreign field will be secured. A more nearly complete table of statistics of the educational work than has hitherto appeared was prepared by the Department for the Annual Report of the Board, and indications point to a steady improvement in the matter. The Department has been in frequent consultation with the Foreign Department on matters of educational policy.

The Department also aided in setting up the Committee on Christian Literature in Mission Lands, representing all the North American Boards, and in devising the schedules of the Committee on the Survey of Christian Literature for Moslems.

The Department is now charged with the responsibility of study of the educational situation in India and the Straits Settlements, where modifications in the Government's administration of schools and colleges very profoundly affect the entire missionary program.

The Department is assisting missionaries in securing the publication of manuscripts of text books for use on the field.

Field libraries have been established at Seoul, Foochow, Lucknow and Santiago for the use of missionaries, and reports indicate that they have been greatly welcomed and much used. For these libraries 1,102 books have been distributed to the field.

Several hundred pamphlets and special articles have been sent out and, in co-operation with the Board of Sunday Schools and the Sunday School Editorial Office subscriptions to "The Church School" have been supplied for our missionary force. The Department has carried the duties of the Secretary of the Trustees of Peking University.

It will be remembered that this is a half-time Department; the balance of its attention is given to the foreign language and Sunday School publications of the Sunday School Editorial Office.

BUREAU OF RECORDS, SURVEYS AND RESEARCH **William B. Tower**

Under this general head have been grouped certain activities of the Board which formerly had been more or less unrelated. The divisions of its activities with a brief note under each are as follows:

Annual Report. Written material from our 48 Conferences and 207 districts, covering our educational and medical institutions, and our general evangelistic work, has been edited and published in the Annual Report, together with 451 columns of General Statistics, and summaries, and 47 columns of medical statistics. The educational statistics were compiled by the Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field. All of the work incident to compiling, editing, and seeing a book of more than 600 pages through the press, has been done by this department, which also is in charge of its circulation. Standard medical blanks have been revised and adapted to meet the needs of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, so that for the first time uniform reports concerning the medical work of our Church on the foreign field will be secured.

Research. More than one hundred major questions of research relating to missionary activity have been investigated during the year.

Copies of all of this material are filed in this office. Numerous miscellaneous requests for information have been answered in personal conversation, by letter, and by telephone.

A clipping file is kept, covering articles published in our church papers on work in all of our mission fields, as well as many miscellaneous topics relating to Missions.

Records. The biographical cards of our 1312 active and retired missionaries are kept up to date. This has involved interviews with our missionaries on furlough, research in church papers and Conference Minutes and follow-up work in connection with our newly-appointed missionaries.

The biographical envelope and photograph file of our missionaries and others connected with our foreign mission work has been developed.

A card index shows month by month separately the number of men and women missionaries on the field, on furlough and retired; total number in the work: nurses, physicians, ordained men, unordained men, married women, single women, widows, and contract missionaries.

The furlough list, giving the names and addresses of our missionaries at home with other items of information concerning them, is issued each month.

The Secretary in charge of this Bureau has served also as Assistant Recording Secretary. The following is a list of Standing Committees of the Board with the number of meetings each

has held and the total number of typewritten pages copied in the official records: Executive, 17 meetings, 309 pages; Administrative, 10 meetings, 104 pages; Finance Committee, 16 meetings, 316 pages; Candidates Committee, 19 meetings, 50 pages; Miscellaneous Committees, 12 meetings, 79 pages. A total of 74 meetings and 858 pages copied. Other work in this connection has consisted of sending out notices of these meetings, the typing of the dockets for them, writing up minutes from the dockets and from notes of the meetings, mailing copies of the minutes to the Board and Committee members, indexing the minutes, making copies of the various items for members of the Staff.

Surveys. The original and transcribed Centenary Surveys are on file with this department and have been consulted frequently, together with the written material concerning the separate items.

Library. The catalogue of more than 1,000 volumes and periodicals has been revised.

The book cases have been labeled, either under country or subject, so that those who use the Library can tell at once what section is of especial interest to them.

There is now catalogued a collection of old books on missionary topics, known as the "Gold Star" collection. They were all published before 1850 and one dates back to 1768.

We have a loan system with a large branch of a Public Library so that books asked for and not in our own collection may be secured by the librarian from the circulating library.

The pamphlet file is about to be enlarged and a new file known as the Institution File, will soon be ready for use. It will contain all reports and material available on the work done in the Methodist Episcopal institutions abroad.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT **T. A. Hildreth**

During the twelve months, November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921, sixteen meetings of the Candidate Committee have been held. To these meetings there came in person, or by complete papers, candidates whose applications originated with the San Francisco, Chicago and New York offices, or the administration of the Board of Foreign Missions. All papers were carefully and critically but sympathetically examined, and practically all of these candidates appeared before the Candidate Committee in New York. Many of them had previously been examined by the associate committees at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Denver, and Chicago. The Committee had been in correspondence with many of these candidates for a number of years, and frequently had advised concerning the preparation necessary for the work they were to undertake in the foreign field. This advice was often given by personal interview, as well as by correspondence. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

submitted the papers of its candidates and these were given careful consideration.

Reduced to numerical terms the work of the Candidate Committee during the year is represented by the following items:

There were considered by the Candidate Committee, either by personal appearance and papers, or by papers alone, 208 persons. Of these there were 58 married couples, 47 unmarried men and 45 unmarried women. The number of these who have sailed for their fields is 27 married couples and 43 unmarried persons, a total of 97 individuals. Ten married couples and 14 individuals failed of acceptance for foreign service. There remain in America, awaiting appointment or taking further preparation, 18 couples and 19 unmarried persons. Ten medical students who were candidates were accepted for foreign service and scholarship aid was granted 14. Of the total number of candidates accepted 8 were nurses, 7 were doctors, 68 were for educational work. 44 for general missionary work (19 couples and 6 unmarried people), 7 were for secretaries, 6 couples and 4 unmarried persons were for industrial work, and 2 unmarried men for business management. Of the persons who were on the field or had been on the field and were transferred either from contract or other service to the missionary status, there were 3 married couples and 2 unmarried persons.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — Dr. John G. Vaughan

The work of the Medical Department began approximately January 1, 1919. For some time the need had been felt for a more centralized control of medical examinations, covering the large group of new missionaries destined for our widely scattered mission fields. We had also constantly been confronted by the very trying, and often pitiful, health problems of our furlough missionaries who come back from their fields of tropical service, often considerably broken in health. A third motive was the desire to give a new impetus and stronger co-operation by the Board to its medical workers in foreign lands. It was felt that, in our thirty-five hospital and dispensary units, scattered in eleven different countries, manned by a group of fifty-five trained medical workers, the Medical Department would find a fruitful field of helpfulness.

For organizing and developing this Department we had no experience, of our own or other Boards, to guide us. We are very gratified, however, at the progress which has been made in meeting these three needs. For the study of the health efficiency of our candidates, who are coming at the rate of 150 or 200 a year, we have organized competent examining centers at important points in the United States, and in addition have outlying groups of physicians and hospitals co-operating with us. Our system of examination has been perfected until it is now not a

passing examination of possible health defects, but an elaborate health survey covering not only evident signs of physical incompetence, but also potential future weakness and programs for re-enforcement of health during missionary service.

During the last fiscal year the health of 208 candidates has been studied. In many cases we have rendered very definite service by planning for health re-enforcement before the date of sailing. Suggestions made to candidates have been carefully followed up to see that the proposals were carried out and the desired results secured.

With over 1,100 missionaries in service, we constantly have in the United States on furlough over 150. Health problems of this large group, who are widely scattered, have presented some very perplexing phases. Our workers frequently return from the tropics definitely depleted in health. With a centralized office we can select physicians who have expert knowledge of the peculiar infections of the tropics and thus often prevent our missionaries from wandering from pillar to post in an effort to seek expert understanding of their cases. We have been seeking out and testing the best men and the best centers where these cases can be treated. This has meant to us a definite reduction in expenses as well as a great increase in efficiency and in the comfort of our furlough workers.

For this work, as well as for the aid of the candidate, we have enlisted the direct aid of nearly 75 physicians throughout the United States. These physicians have been selected after careful inquiry and definite study of their qualifications. About half of them have offered to give their services without charge, and the other half have promised very generous reduction in their customary fees. In addition to these 75 physicians we have enlisted about 30 hospitals and sanitariums, scattered throughout the country, of which eleven have offered to care for our missionaries without charge, and the remainder have given us discounts of from 10 to 50 per cent. The Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., has during the past twelve months given us $1,300 worth of free service. The Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill., has also made a very large contribution in the aid it has given our missionaries. Attleboro Sanitarium has also rendered a real service to many of our missionaries.

In giving more efficient co-operation to our medical workers on the foreign fields, studies have been made of the more striking deficiencies that have baffled the attempts of our medical workers to overcome; increased publicity has been given to the medical work throughout the Church; purchase has been made of medical supplies under advantageous market conditions, more especially of army supplies; a donation has been secured through the Medical Committee of the North American Boards of Red

Cross supplies in Shanghai amounting to thousands of dollars; aid has been given our furlough medical people in securing the most fruitful relationships for post-graduate study; constant relation has been maintained with our medical candidates in training that they might go out highly equipped.

Efforts in behalf of our isolated medical workers naturally directed our attention to that great group of physicians who are members or adherents of the Methodist Church. Their strength and resources, we feel, have never been fully called into action. After long study, inquiry, and conference, a Medical Brotherhood for Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in May, 1921, in New York City. This Brotherhood proposes to enroll every physician throughout the United States who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church or has a definite interest in its work. Dr. Irving S. Haynes, a prominent surgeon of New York City, is President, Dr. Daniel S. Dougherty, who is Secretary of the New York County Medical Society and is known very widely through the profession, is Secretary, and Dr. Perry S. Boynton is Treasurer. A council of nine well known physicians and surgeons directs it. As yet the Brotherhood is young and its membership is small. We expect to gain impetus and power and become a real force for lifting the burdens and increasing the efficiency of our medical missionary work. It is definitely integrated with the plans and working policies of our Board.

There is in this part of the report no effort to tabulate services, but only to indicate the methods of organization, in some degree the distribution of duties and responsibilities and the facts of which the Board must take cognizance. The strain of the year has brought these working forces into ever closer harmony; in a genuine sense service has been not only expert, but sacrificial. The records that count are with Him.

III

The Immediate Program: Suggestions as to Procedure

In this third phase of the Report, I speak more directly and intimately than is possible in such printed paragraphs as the members of the Board have already received.

1. Staff Organization

The Staff organization of the Board has been but little changed during the year. The correspondence with Europe and North Africa will be cared for without securing a successor for Edwin F. Lee, who resigned, to our regret, as of September first. It is probable that Benson Baker, Acting Assistant Secretary at Chicago, will be able to meet the requirements for co-operation in the office of the Commission on Life Service, in the place of

James H. Lewis, resigned. The advantage of unifying under Mr. Frank E. Baker the three service departments, purchasing, shipping, and transportation, will soon be felt both in its efficiency and economies. The Board's hospitality to its missionaries in coming, going, or staying, has been most graciously represented by Mrs. Geo. Heber Jones. The assembling of the various departments in physical contact on the fifth and sixth floors of our building promises a large increase in convenience and efficiency.

2. The Interchurch Underwriting for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

At the recent meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, held in Wichita, Kansas, the following action was adopted and has been formally presented to your Secretary for communication to the Board:

"It was voted that in view of the circumstances which led the Board of Foreign Missions to underwrite and pay to the Interchurch World Movement in March, 1920, the sum of $300,000, we authorize our General Treasurer to receive and to disburse to the Board of Foreign Missions funds contributed and designated for the purpose of reimbursing the Board in this matter; and we authorize each Branch to receive and forward to our General Treasurer funds contributed expressly for this purpose, provided that nothing herein contained shall ever be considered as an acknowledgment of any legal liability for the original underwriting referred to.

It was voted that a general plan for securing funds be drawn up by the Home Department and submitted to a later meeting of the General Executive Committee."

The solicitude of the officers of the Society that wise and just action should be taken in this matter has been fully understood by the officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, who have appreciated the extreme delicacy of the situation created by the failure of the Interchurch World Movement, and now welcome the prospective release from an obligation which was assumed in good faith and in the interest of what was deemed to be a common cause. The Board will, quite likely, wish to send to the officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society some expression of appreciation of this action on their part.

3. The Financial Status and Policy of the Board

This may be dealt with in two phases: first, the Appropriations for 1922; second, the Indebtedness.

First, the Appropriations. In entire recognition of the powers of the Board to reach independent conclusions concerning the allocation of expected income for the coming year, I am assuming that the results of constant study of the financial situation on

the part of the Corresponding Secretary, his associates, the Treasurers, and members of the working Committees who have been consulted concerning one or more of the particulars suggested, will not be unwelcome and that, briefly stated at this time, they may be referred to the proper committee already appointed.

The conclusions are based upon the careful examination of every mission area by the Secretary most familiar with it, the comparison of views by all concerned, the estimate of the probable giving of the Church, and of the importance of commanding operations on the several fields, the expert analysis of the Centenary survey, the amount and ratios of previous annual appropriations, the intimate knowledge of the banking situation and the resources in cash and credit of the Board of Foreign Missions:

Total appropriation, the amount received from all sources last year			$5,409,912
Distribution as follows:			
A. Board Obligations, principal and interest	$600,000		
B. General Expense Budget, administration, cultivation, etc.	343,107		943,107
(Approximately 50 per cent of this is for the actual executive administration; 50 per cent for promotion, education, literature, and cultivation.)			
Available for all fields			$4,466,805
C. Indirect Appropriations			
Emergency Fund	$60,000		
Incidental Fund	60,000		
Co-operation Fund	15,000		
Excess Transit Fund	15,000		
Purchasing, Shipping, and Transportation	19,720		
Personnel Department	15,245		
Medical Department	11,808		
Retired Missionary Fund	45,000		241,773
D. Special Personnel Preparation Fund			90,000
E. Direct appropriations, all fields			3,215,822

Non-Recurring Items Budget

(To be administered as to Items and Adjustments by the Executive Committee)

the basis of their imperative needs, maintaining as far as possible a proper balance be-

(a) Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	200,000		
(b) Projects in the Field Programs	719,210		919.210
(1) Of this amount $352,000 is allocated to Europe and North Africa, this being the full share for that General Division in the amount of realization for the year, reckoned upon the basis of pre-Centenary appropriations, Centenary allotments, and War Emergency and Reconstruction.			
(2) The undesignated balance, $367,210, shall be allotted to the other General Divisions upon			

the basis of their imperative needs, maintaining as far as possible a proper balance between the General Divisions and between the Missions within each Division according to the accepted Centenary program of each.

(3) Gifts designated for a given field shall be charged against the non-recurring items budget for that field or against the Designated Gift Adjustment Fund in the discretion of the Executive Committee and should there be a balance in the latter fund at the end of the year the amount may be used as indicated in paragraph (2).

F. Extra Appropriations

Your Corresponding Secretary and his Associates confidently expect larger receipts in the year 1922 than those of the year just closed. While advising conservatism in the actual appropriations as herewith described, I heartily suggest the following:

That all appropriable receipts above the actual appropriations now made be distributed under the authority of the Executive Committee as follows:

1. One-half to existing liabilities of the Board at home or abroad, as the Executive Committee and Finance Committee shall direct.
2. One-fourth to the payment of advances at home or abroad, as the Executive and Finance Committee shall direct.
3. One-fourth to the projects in the field Centenary Program, distributed to the main divisions pro rata with the regular appropriations, but the allocation within the division to be subject to the action of the Executive Committee.

Second, How shall we deal with the Board's indebtedness?

Three methods may be considered.

(1) Reduce appropriations to the work lower than the maintenance level, both in staff and service. This method will hardly commend itself, in the face of a growing concern for the work in the foreign fields, and the evident effort of both missions and home administration to observe economies up to the line beyond which would be inefficiency.

(2) Provide for it gradually by definite annual appropriations to meet it and by applying to it all funds available now in the treasury. This method will be rapidly successful if the efforts to increase the income now in contemplation yield the expected results.

(3) A third method worthy of the Board's attention has been much thought of during the year; that is to issue short term notes with a sinking fund contract which would retire say four or five hundred thousand dollars from the appropriations every year. Such notes, it is thought by some, could be easily placed and with the provision made to ease the banking situation the appropriations might be continued upon a basis more nearly commensurate with the insistent requirements of the fields.

It is of the utmost importance that the Board make wise, but frank use of all available funds, face squarely the entire question of financial policy, having under consideration the three items,

(a) The banking situation:
(b) The actual indebtedness of the Board itself:
(c) The field indebtedness due to the delay in Centenary resources.

To this Board whose members include strong men from every section of the Church and who are here to devote themselves to the study of this worldwide enterprise, the facts and considerations of this report are respectfully submitted.

FRANK MASON NORTH, *Corresponding Secretary.*

EASTERN ASIA SECTION
CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA

FOOCHOW AREA

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE
HINGHWA CONFERENCE
YENPING CONFERENCE

PEKING AREA

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE
WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

SHANGHAI AREA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE
KIANGSI CONFERENCE

SEOUL AREA

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL
KOREA CONFERENCE

EASTERN ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into three groups, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Southern Asia. The missions in Eastern Asia consist of the Conferences in China, Japan and Korea.

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. Rev. James W. Bashford was elected a Bishop in 1904 and assigned to residence in Peking. He died in 1919. Rev. Wilson S. Lewis was elected a Bishop in 1908 and assigned to residence in Foochow. He died in 1921. Rev. L. J. Birney and Rev. F. T. Keeney were elected Bishops in 1920 and assigned respectively to residence in Shanghai and Foochow.

The seven Conferences in China are grouped in Episcopal Areas as follows:

Foochow: Bishop Keeney—Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, Yenping Conference.

Peking: ———————— North China Conference, West China Conference.

Shanghai: Bishop Birney—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church which was organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a cooperating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized. Our work among the Japanese is known as the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. W. B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year. Rev. M. C. Harris was elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea in 1904. He retired in 1916 and died in 1921. Rev. Herbert Welch was elected a Bishop in 1916, and assigned to residence in Seoul, where he now resides. Korea Conference and the Japan Mission Council now constitute the Seoul Episcopal Area.

FOOCHOW AREA



This congregation at Eong Cng, Hinghwa, carried over 14,000 stones on their backs for a mile to build this church.



Buddhist monk entertaining Foochow district conference at his monastery in Sa Sieng Se.

FOOCHOW AREA

Bishop F. T. Keeney

Physical Conditions

Fukien Province in which the Foochow Area is located, has well been called the Switzerland of China. Instead, however, of glaciers and snow-capped mountains the mountains and valleys of Fukien are beautiful at all seasons with flowers and tropical vegetation. Its separation from the main traveled thoroughfares has perpetuated customs and conditions many centuries old while its mountains and primitive modes of travel have aided in separating the people into groups with diversified dialects. Each of the conferences of the Area has a language of its own with the addition of numerous dialects. These physical conditions make the work of evangelism more interesting and more difficult. Foochow City has a foreign population of perhaps 300, over 100 of whom are missionaries of the Anglican, Congregational and Methodist Churches. In the entire area there are no other foreigners except the missionaries. As our nearest railroad is 450 miles distant and our automobile activity is confined to four motor buses operating on a single street in the City of Foochow, there is little danger of being run over either by trains or autos.

Stretching away from this center of nearly a million souls are other millions in lesser cities and numerous villages. The Fukien Chinese are smaller in stature than those of the North and resemble more nearly the North American Indians in features. Idolatry is deeply rooted in the customs and thinking of the people but opposition to Christianity is largely a thing of the past. The benefits which have come to the community through our Christian schools, hospitals and churches are manifest to all, and the Christ-like service which our pastors and people have rendered to the needy have broken down the prejudice and opposition of earlier days.

Our Institutions Welcomed

Idolatry is decadent. Were it not for the hold which it has in the social customs and superstitions of the people it would soon be a thing of the past. Our problem today is not so much that of idolatry as that of indifference, worldliness and unbelief. Large numbers of the more intelligent Chinese have lost faith in idols and are questioning all forms of faith. They, however, welcome the helpful influences which come with our institutions and are ready to give moral and financial support. On one district 42 day schools with an enrolment of over 1,400 boys have been maintained during the year on an appropriation of $400; $4,500, however, was raised locally through tuition and $1,600 in addition for equipment, 60 per cent of the entire amount being contributed by non-Christian parents and friends.

Banditry

The Fukien Chinese are thrifty, industrious and peace-loving. Lying as the Province does between the North and South it is the battle ground of both armies and as a consequence is torn from end to end with political strife, while both armies give themselves to robbery and brigandage without stint. 1921 recorded the death of three of our pastors and over 300 of our members at the hands of soldiers and brigands while hundreds of our pastors and people had their homes plundered or were seized and held for

exorbitant ransoms. Out of such conditions heroes are born worthy to have a place among the immortals of the 11th chapter of Hebrews.

Diamond Jubilee

Foochow Methodism is making ready to celebrate her Diamond Jubilee. In 1847 the Methodist Church sent her first missionaries to China and began the conquest of this great empire at Foochow. From this center of influence and the small beginnings of those days have grown seven Annual Conferences and a church membership reaching well toward 100,000 souls. Dr. H. H. Lowry of Peking who entered the ministry in 1867 began his missionary career at Foochow when Methodism had but this one station in all China and numbered less than 100 members. His fruitful life in the active work of the church has continued until he is now able to look out upon our present rapidly developing work as it extends throughout the length and breadth of the Republic of 400,000,000 souls.

While the approaching 75th anniversary will be of special interest to Foochow and will prove a powerful stimulus to the work of the three Conferences composing the Foochow Area, its influence will extend to the remotest part of Methodism's great field in China. It is proposed to make the period from the fall of 1922 to the fall of 1923 a jubilee year in all of the China Conferences, culminating at the time of the East Asia Central Conference at Foochow in December, 1923.

Foochow Conference Growth

The mother Conference was never as strong or as prosperous as at present. 1921 records the largest net gain in full membership of any year in her history, the increase being over 1,500. Other gains include $12,245 increased receipts from the students in our schools, $1,655 increase in ministerial support, and $15,419 advance in benevolences, with an increased enrollment of over 500 in our schools which now register 6,151 boys and 3,423 girls, and might include other thousands if we had room to care for them.

Hua Nang College

The year 1921 records the historic fact of the graduation of the first class of three young ladies from the Hua Nang College for Women at Foochow. Here at Foochow in the early days was opened the first school for girls in all China. It has now born fruit in a beautifully housed and well equipped institution doing full college work.

Fukien University

The Fukien Christian University has reached an enrolment of 117 students of whom 54 are Methodists and 9 are looking forward to the ministry, and about one-half of the student body are preparing to teach. The sale of the property in the city of Foochow which the University has occupied since its organization is making necessary the erection of temporary wooden buildings on the new and commanding site on the banks of the Min River below Foochow which will be occupied at the beginning of 1922 and will give ample and much needed room for the enlarging institution until permanent buildings can be erected.

Foochow Goals

The goals set by the Conference at the beginning of the year include a gain of 33 per cent in membership, one-third of the membership at least having family worship, one-third of the members enroled as intercessors,

one-sixth enroled in regular Bible study outside of the Sunday School. Evangelistic campaigns with careful follow-up work and thorough organization along all lines together with faithful cooperation of District Superintendents and pastors has made possible an average achievement of 102 per cent of the Centenary goals. The largest percentage of gains are in intercession, 148 per cent, Bible study classes, 135 per cent, family worship, 107 per cent.

Institutional Work

The institutional and industrial work have met with such success during the year in our large central church in Foochow City and in our Nantai schools as to impress all that larger provision should be made for their equipment and development. Students are being taught the dignity of labor and those who need financial assistance are given an opportunity of becoming largely self-supporting rather than the recipients of charity.

Hinghwa Growth

Hinghwa Conference, although under a greater handicap from being under-staffed than any other Mission of which I know, is making a splendid account of herself. In 1919, 29 per cent of all money collected for church purposes in China came from the Hinghwa Conference. In 1920 this high mark has been increased by over $10,000 making a total for all purposes under evangelism of $48,209, and in addition a gain of over 100 per cent was made in church building. Nineteen twenty has also seen $97,943 of the $100,000 Centenary pledge actually paid in cash by the native church. Over $65,000 additional in good subscriptions will be paid as fast as Centenary money from America comes to meet conditional pledges for Centenary projects. Thirty-two per cent of all Sunday Schools in China are in the Hinghwa Conference and over 2,500 boys and girls in and about the City of Hinghwa are enroled in our church clubs which are supervised largely by students from the Bible School, the girls' school and the women's Bible School. Over twenty government and private schools are giving an hour every Sunday afternoon to these Christian workers. Over 2,000 of these boys and girls largely from non-Christian homes were gathered at the church in a single impressive service on Conference Sunday.

Hinghwa Goals

The Conference has carried its Centenary organization to every district, to every circuit and to every church, assigning definite quotas for each goal so that each pastor and congregation have known their definite minimum task. Institutes, training conferences and persistent personal work on the part of the Centenary Secretary and her co-laborers have made possible an average achievement of 117 per cent of all goals throughout the entire Conference.

Persecution

This victory has been accomplished in the face of unprecedented persecution by northern soldiers and brigands. In the midst of the year one of our most successful superintendents was seized without cause, beaten and imprisoned by the northern soldiers who demanded $14,000 for his release. After long negotiations the amount was reduced to $8,000 which was paid by the Mission to save the life of one of our Chinese heroes who, instead of fleeing to a place of safety upon his release, returned to his district at the close of the Conference. Numbers of churches and parsonages have

been pillaged and burned, and pastors have been robbed of all their possessions. Hundreds of our native Christians have been robbed or seized and held for ransom and many have suffered the loss of their homes.

Hinghwa Needs

Hinghwa has several imperative needs. The most outstanding of these center in and about Yungchun in connection with the work in the Amoy speaking section of the Conference. Because of language conditions and the distance which separates this region from Hinghwa it is absolutely essential that a properly equipped Bible School building be erected at once to provide for the training of young men for the ministry. The necessary cost will be not less than $12,000 gold. The property now occupied has all been provided by the native church without aid from America and is entirely inadequate.

Further need is for a resident doctor and a hospital at Yungchun. We now have three families with four small children and two single ladies who are required to live two days' journey over high mountains from the nearest doctor with no means of communication except by messenger. This condition has existed for five years and should not be allowed to continue longer. A desirable property adjacent to our compound which is well worth $10,000 Mex. can be purchased for $6,000 which would provide accommodations for a dispensary and hospital and at the same time supply much needed housing accommodations for several native teachers and a hostel where ministers and teachers from the district might be entertained when called to Yungchun on district work.

At Hinghwa a higher primary building is a pressing necessity in order to relieve the present congestion in the lower primary building where in many cases four to six students are crowded into rooms originally intended for two. The enrolment has now reached 439, an increase of 131 over last year with 107 in the freshman class, and 100 more will be asking for admission next term. These advances are in spite of increased tuition charges and fees which brought to the school over $1,400 additional income besides several hundred dollars raised by the teachers from the students for equipment, the need of which is apparent when a biology class of 103 has but one microscope.

Yenping Conference

Although one of the youngest in the Methodist Church this Conference has combined the strength of young manhood with the enthusiasm of youth. Her gains in membership this year have been more than 1,000 full members, or an increase of over 26 per cent. This splendid achievement is the result of careful organization and a well organized follow-up program. Classes of intercessors composed of those who can pray and those who wish to learn have been organized throughout every district. Some of these classes meet four or five times a week. Out of a total enrolment of 4,247, 3,273 of those who were far enough advanced have been taught to read one or more of the Gospels.

Yenping Activities

This organized class work has been of inestimable value in sections where it was both difficult and dangerous to hold public services as the Gospel has thus been taken in a quiet way to those smaller groups meeting in the homes of the people. As a result of these practical methods,

1,600 inquirers have been prepared for church membership. The careful organization of the work among the children and young people has resulted in an increased Sunday School enrolment of 1,920. More than 1,700 entire families are now reported as having been enroled as Christians. This result has been achieved in no small degree by the "one-win-one" activities in which the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were true co-laborers with the missionaries of the Parent Board.

Brigandage

The gain in self-support of a little less than $1,000 would have been much larger but for the devastation of the country and the impoverishing of the people at the hands of brigands and soldiers by pillage, fire and extortionate demands for ransom money. The Conference Centenary Secretary reports that many people have been forced to sell their children in order to pay the assessments levied by the soldiers and brigands with but a few days' time limit.

Stewardship

Under these conditions the degree of real interest manifest in the challenge for Christian stewardship can not be measured in terms of dollars subscribed for the Lord's work during this troubled year. "In a number of instances which have come to my observation, members of the church have deposited with the pastor a certain number of loads of rice in order to insure a contribution for the next year."

With the thousands of new members and others who, during the year have been taught to read the Bible, and have learned their first lessons in the privilege and power of intercession, the duty of stewardship and the joy that comes from fellowship in service in promoting work of the Kingdom, the Church has a right to expect a still more abundant harvest during the coming year that will worthily usher in the Diamond Jubilee program. To this end plans, prayers and faith are enlarging as we make ready for the unprecedented day of promise and achievement which is at the dawning in China.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 10,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with considerable fir, pine, and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 4,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.

THE CENTENARY

F. T. Cartwright, Conference Secretary

The Goals

We have closed the year with 102 per cent of the goals set last fall achieved, despite the fact that they were so high that many friends prophesied they could never be approximated.

The Plan

Early in the year it was decided that there should be no effort on the part of the central committee to reach every charge in the conference. We felt that to lay the responsibility upon the district superintendents, and, through them, upon the pastors, would be far better in the long run, although not so productive of results as would be personal cultivation of individual charges.

The Pastors Cooperate

We sent a large number of letters and pamphlets to the pastors and made trips into every district to meet with some of the leaders. A large number of the pastors are enthusiastic about our Centenary objectives and many are doing splendid work toward realizing them.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic campaigns were conducted in five centers. In the last campaign of the year, that at Kutien, the first three days were limited to church members, and intensive work was done for and with them. Then four days were given to the work for outsiders. By this method the church members were prepared for work during the meetings and also for better follow-up work after the campaign team left.

The New Year

The goals for 1922 will be the same as in 1921, but there will be closer examination of the field and more intensive work with those responsible for reaching them. The secretary has a schedule mapped out that will, in the first two months of the Chinese year, carry him into every district of the conference, for from two to four meetings, where he and the local leaders will work with the preachers and official members of three or four neighboring circuits, trying to help them to realize their responsibility, and to train them in helpful methods.

Results

The goals for last year and the positions reached are given below:

	Goal		Figure reached	Per cent
Membership	3,500	gain	1,894	54
Literacy	3,500		4,144	118
Bible study: Personal	3,500		4,315	123
In class	3,500		4,742	135
Enrolled intercessors	3,500		5,180	148
Gain in self-support	$5,351		$3,138	58
Enroled intercessors	1,380		1,147	83
			Average	102

The True Aim

We are not worrying much about numbers. We are spending much time in prayer. If the life of the members can be deepened in Christ, the numbers and the financial support will take care of themselves. Toward this aim the committee presses forward, trusting in the workers of the church to give themselves, their time, and their money more fully than at any time in the past.

LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

G. S. Miner

Course of Study

The course of study in the schools should include elementary health education, nature study, school gardening and school nursery work, and where there are no kindergarten schools, kindergarten methods should be introduced into the first year's course in the lower primary schools. This would require a somewhat different education from that which most of our teachers have, but if we are going to build a solid foundation for our Christian educational structure, we must plan to have a corps of efficient teachers, who are well trained and consecrated to the work.

Teacher's Salaries

The salaries of the teachers should be increased, but the best way to increase them is to have the teachers consecrated to the work, putting forth all of their power to make their schools a success. A good live teacher who is faithful to his work, who realizes his responsibility to his students, their parents, the Church and to God, will have as good a salary and support as our preachers.

Workers

With the work that I have had in connection with the Higher Primary School and the Christian Herald Orphanage in Foochow, I have been unable to visit the schools on the interior districts, but the district committees, the preachers and the inspectors have been doing good work and in all probability I shall be obliged to rely upon them to carry on the work in their respective districts during the coming year.

Educational Board

The Educational Board has assumed the general oversight of the lower primary schools, and after this year, they will superintend the examination of the lower primary students who have completed the fourth year's course of study.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of islands.
Location: Off the Lungtien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 70,000. People are poor, living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 16,000.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Edith Abel (on furlough), Lura Hefty, Harriett Halverstadt, Etta Denney.

Institutions: Boys' Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, and Woman's Training School.

UONG KING SUI, Superintendent
H. V. LACY, District Missionary

FUTSING DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 200,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikow is port of entry.

Population: 50,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

Missionaries: Miss Hazel C. Buckles, Rev. H. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy; Rev. H. C. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan. *W. F. M. S.*: Dr. Li Bi Cu.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's Hospitals.

DING CENG EK, Superintendent
H. V. LACY, District Missionary

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 200,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, sixty-five miles south of Foochow.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Carrie M. Bartlett, Emma Ehly, Martha McCutcheon.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Lungtien Hospital.

LING SIU HWA, Superintendent
H. V. LACY, District Missionary

NGUKA DISTRICT

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

DING HUNG KUANG, Superintendent
H. V. LACY, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
BINGTANG, FUTSING, LUNGTIEN AND NGUKA DISTRICTS

Stewardship

We were fortunate on these coast districts, immediately following conference, to have a visit from Dr. Calkins, who met with and presented to the pastors his stewardship message in such a way as to rouse them to new responsibilities and activities. Later, he met the preachers of the Bingtang district after the graduating exercises of the boys' and girls' schools, and made an earnest appeal to these young Christians. On his return he stopped at Lungtien to address the graduating classes of the schools.

Centenary Goals

Each one of the district superintendents was desirous of putting his district to the fore in this campaign. Financially, under the impetus of Dr. Calkins' messages, the districts are in better shape than ever before. There has been an increase in giving, on the four districts, towards pastoral support of over $1,000 (Mexican). Thousands have pledged themselves to study the Bible and to intercede daily with our Heavenly Father for the growth of the Kingdom. The other goals, such as membership and tithing have been constantly held before the people, and, although we have not reached the full number for which we strove, there has been a 50 per cent increase in the number received from probation into full membership, over that of 1920.

Workers

Four of our pastors, one of them a member of the annual conference, have died. Our staff of missionaries has been increased by the arrival of Miss Hazel C. Buckles, who came in September to serve as secretary to the Futsing Mission. Her addition to our work has lightened the burden tremendously, and has made it possible for me to give more attention to the work on the districts, as well as to get into closer touch with the home constituency. Rev. and Mrs. Hugh C. Morgan came to us immediately after conference, by appointment of the Bishop, to take up the educational work of the coast districts.

Evangelism

Under the direction of the Centenary, we have conducted three large evangelistic campaigns on three districts. The gross results from these meetings were satisfying, more than 700 persons giving up their idols and entering their names as desirous of becoming Christians. The net results can better be seen from the study of the statistics, and it will be observed that the three circuits on which these meetings were held have received a large increase in probationers over that of a year ago. But the inspiration which they gave the district superintendents and their pastors to conduct aggressive evangelistic work is even greater than the mere matter of numbers received into the church. Several of the districts, independently, and entirely from local funds, carried on special campaigns with good results.

Local Responsibility

With the coming year, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Centenary, we hope to carry on throughout the four districts a campaign of training for the official members in all our churches. We had hoped that the past year might see a large amount of construction work going on in the four districts. The people are raising their funds, locally, for the erection of church buildings and schools, and unless the funds come from home, it will be impossible to carry out many of these projects. But there is a bright side to this cloud, and that is, it is making them feel more and more their own responsibility in erecting their own churches and parsonages, without any foreign money. One church is about completed, others will follow, and it is this spirit of independence, of aggressiveness, and willingness to get under the burden which is placed upon them, which gives us encouragement for the new year.

BINGTANG HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

H. V. Lacy, Principal

A Crowded School

This school has now completed two years of its existence, and, as might be expected, has been beset with many difficulties. When it was opened we thought we had accommodations sufficient for beginning the work, but during the past year we have been obliged to cut off a large part of the lower primary school which was conducted with the higher primary work, because of lack of accommodations.

Staff

We have made several changes in the staff of teachers. A year ago we had but one class in the higher primary school; this year we have had three, there being three boys in the third year class. This necessitated an increase in the number of teachers. One of the men we have secured is a graduate of the government Normal School in Foochow. He is particularly interested in vocational lines, especially the poultry business, and with the cooperation of the monitor of the institution, is now laying plans for developing poultry raising as an aid to the students' finances. With the addition of the fourth year class next year, it will be necessary to secure two more teachers.

Students

The enrolment for the past year in the higher primary school has been thirty-one. This, for only the second year of the school is encouraging. We have, in the fourth year of the lower primary school twenty students. For a number of years it has been impossible to secure men as teachers for our lower primary school. With the large number of students finishing the higher primary schools, and with the year or two of middle school work following, we should in the very near future have a source of supply of workers which will place our lower primary schools on a par with that of the girls' schools. Unless we do, it is going to be very difficult to maintain lower primary schools on Haitang, for during the past year there have been only four, aside from the one in connection with the higher primary school.

Christian Work

The religious activities of the students during the past year have been most gratifying, a Y. M. C. A. having been organized and carried on by the students in weekly meetings. During the past term the students have

been the leaders in organizing and promoting an Epworth League. On her recent visit to Haitang, Miss Townsend, the associate secretary of the Epworth League, met with the cabinet and advised and aided them in their organization. At the recent session of the district conference, eleven of the students took their examinations and were granted exhorters' licenses. Some of these came from villages which have never had a Christian resident in them, and it was very strongly urged upon them that their supreme duty lay in proclaiming the Word of God to their families and villages.

Industrial Training

At the recent session of the district conference, the matter of the fisheries industry was taken up, and the preachers and official members were very much interested in promoting this phase of industrial work. If such an industry is to be developed on the island of Haitang, then we should give in our school special work, training the students not only for the manufacturing end of the fish canning industry and its allied work, but in the cultivation and breeding of fish, that the supply may not be seriously affected by the frequent bad years which they have experienced during the past decade. If we can develop this work, we will meet a need among these people which will place them on a sound financial basis, and so raise their social status that we will find the people responding very readily to large expenditures for this work.

LUNGTIEN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

H. V. Lacy, Principal

Growth

Ten years ago when this school was put in our care there were thirty-three students in the higher primary school. This year we passed the seventy mark in attendance, as well as adding a class in the middle school. During the past ten years, we have graduated more than fifty students, many of whom are at present actively in the work of the Church, while almost half of the total number of graduates are at present in other institutions, pursuing further studies.

The Acting Principal

At the beginning of the school year, because of the demands of the district work, it seemed more advisable that my residence should be transferred to Futsing City. This left the practical administration of the institution in the hands of Rev. Siek Ing Huong, who for ten years has been serving as monitor and assistant principal of the institution. Without his able administration of the work, it would have been impossible to have carried on so successfully the absentee administration, and the bulk of the responsibility, as well as the progress of the institution, must be credited to Mr. Siek.

Readjustment

The Board of Education granted permission for carrying on one year of middle school work. This necessitated a readjustment in all the work of the school, as well as an increase in the staff. This meant that we must provide for the loss of two men, and the increase of one due to the middle school class. With the strike of the previous year in all the Foochow schools, it was difficult to secure graduates at the beginning of the Chinese New Year, but we were finally able to secure the necessary quota for our staff.

Finances

Another problem which faced us was the matter of funds. With the authorization to establish a middle school there had been no appropriation for the work, and it was only through squeezing funds from other sources, with the addition of three or four private gifts amounting to about $150.00 that it was possible to undertake the work as provided by the Board of Education. However, it looks now as if we are going to be able to come through the year without a shortage.

Stewardship

Shortly after conference, Dr. Calkins brought to the students his message of stewardship, and a large number of them signed the Christian stewardship pledge.

Endowment

The past year we have received a substantial endowment for the institution, which will make it, in a measure, independent of the uncertainties of appropriations. Mrs. Albert Todd, who erected the two buildings we now have, in memory of her mother, left an endowment of more than $20,000.00, gold, from which we are to receive five per cent interest for the permanent support of the institution. Mrs. Todd, for years was interested in this work and this school will always be a monument to her faith in the youth of China.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles. Includes Foochow City and metropolitan suburbs.
Population: 1,000,000. Foochow dialect spoken.
Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh Day Adventists, and Church Missionary Society.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.
Location: Capital of Fukien province, a seven gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island connected with the mainland by bridge.
Population: 800,000.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners, and Church Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Seventh Day Adventists, and Roman Catholic.
Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Billing (on furlough) and Mrs. Billing (on furlough), Mr. E. F. Black (on furlough) and Mrs. Black (on furlough), Rev. F. T. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, Miss Esther F. Cooper, Mr. R. W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. E. L. Ford (on furlough), and Mrs. Ford (on furlough), Mr. J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard (on furlough), Rev. John Gowdy (on furlough) and Mrs. Gowdy (on furlough), Rev. E. P. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. L. M. Hetherington and Mrs. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. Jones, Mr. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. W. N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Miss Grace McCarty, Rev. G. S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. R. A. Ward (on furlough) and Mrs. Ward (on furlough), Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Rev. F. C. Havighurst and Mrs. Havighurst, Mr. M. F. Kelley and Mrs. Kelley, Miss L. M. James, Miss Eva Melby, Rev. H. W. Worley and Mrs. Worley. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jean Adams, Julia A. Bonafield, Emma Eichenberger (on furlough), Edith F. Gaylord (on furlough), Hu King Eng, M.D., Floy Hurlbut, Roxey Lefforge, Mary Mann (on furlough), J. Ellen Nevitt, Florence J. Plumb, Eleanor J. Pond, M.D., Elizabeth H. Richey (on furlough), Ruby Sia, Cora Simpson, Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace (on furlough), Menia H. Wanzer, Phebe C. Wells (on furlough), Katherine H. Willis (on furlough), Dorothea Keeney,

Helen Spencer (contract), Marion Whitford (contract), Alice A. Wilcox, Lucerne Hoddenott, Mabel Hammons, M.D., Myrtle Smith, L. A. Wilkinson.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, Union Theological School, Union Vernacular Middle School, Union Medical School, Anglo Chinese College, Boy's Higher Primary School, Siong Iu Dong Intermediate School, Methodist Publishing House (Foochow branch). *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, Magaw Memorial Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, and Union Kindergarten Training School.

Hu Caik Ciu, Superintendent

F. T. Cartwright, District Missionary

Initiative

No other district in our conference seems so far advanced as this one. This condition is due to the strong force of well trained men in our churches and the workers who have studied in America. The district missionary, because of his many tasks, has been able to give very little attention to the actual working of the district. In this emergency the preachers have practically governed themselves, and have initiated some striking forward movements. The district superintendent has guided his men through a very successful year.

There has been also a development of a sense of independence on the part of some of the laymen. One official board, for instance, felt that too many outside calls were being made upon the popular pastor of that church, and they asked the officials concerned to do one of two things, appoint a pastor who would stick on the immediate job or else appoint a strong assistant pastor to help them through the frequent interruptions. Picture a Chinese church in Foochow taking such a stand a few years ago! This church is self-supporting, having raised a budget of $2,200 last year, and the men feel that they have a right to some control of their work.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic services have been instituted, planned and carried on by the preachers without any foreign leadership. Every church on the district had two such meetings this year, one series in the spring planned for the church members, and one in the fall reaching out into the community. The large proportionate gain in membership on this district (11 per cent) is due to this work.

One of the churches, Sieu Liang Dong, developed the organization among the church members until, for the three days of work among people outside of the church, there were ten teams, made up almost exclusively of members and boys from the school, which went out in all directions and held public meetings in ancestral halls, temples, or other open spaces. More than one hundred people helped in this work.

Another phase of the evangelistic program is the organization by a group of city pastors of the three missions working here of a union evangelistic campaign. The men go from church to church inside the walled city, holding a week's meetings at each place, all of the men helping in each series of meetings. Street preaching precedes the evening services and great good has been accomplished. Again this has been projected and carried out without consultation with the missionary and without request for foreign funds.

Results

All in all we have much for which to thank the Father. No serious illness this year; no deaths; growth on the part of the churches; development of Chinese leadership. These show healthy life during the past year and point to greater results.

Central Institutional Church (Siong Iu Dong)

Kindergarten. The enrolment has been 50 and the average attendance so large as to tax all our facilities. One full time teacher is in charge of the work, assisted by one half time teacher, and senior students from the Union Kindergarten Training School who use this as a practice school. Easily the most interesting phase of our institution's work, the enrolment is 25 per cent higher than the best previous year.

Girls' Schools. In both the lower primary and higher primary schools there has been the same heavy registration, higher than ever before. The second year of the higher primary school was added in 1921, and money is already provided for the additional equipment and teacher for the third year to be added in 1922. There is a fine school spirit.

Boys' Schools. This has reached the record enrolment of 90, and that number is just 20 more than the executive committee felt our equipment justified. Boys are crowded into odd niches, until the place looks like the "old woman's shoe" of Mother Goose fame. Our graduates are entering high classes in the Anglo-Chinese College, and our Boy Scouts served with distinction at the Fukien track meet this fall as the First Aid Brigade. Next year we will be limited to this enrolment because of inability to accommodate more boys.

Museum. Bibles, in many different languages, show the spread of the gospel, while two complete sets of health charts have been hung. The development of this work depends upon the payment of local pledges.

General Work. More than twenty thousand people have attended the Friday evening lectures during the year. These have carried education, hygiene, ethics, as their general themes, while the moving picture machine has brought visual instruction.

The reading room is well filled all of the open hours. A better and larger room is one of our imperative needs.

The Daily Vacation Bible School gathered one hundred children off the streets, for four weeks of work and play, free of cost to them. Several of the most promising have been given scholarships in our regular schools, one girl, for example, coming from so needy a home that after she finishes her school work each day, she has to paste one hundred match boxes (the family business) in order to earn two coppers as her share of the expenses!

A bath room, amply heated, has been provided for the women's department where opportunities for bathing babies under proper conditions will be offered to the families of the city. Mrs. L. M. Hetherington, a trained nurse, will supervise this as a voluntary form of service.

Growth. The regular church services have been well attended; the Sunday School is not only reaching our day school pupils, but numbers from the streets; the week day Bible classes have been very well attended. Two special evangelistic campaigns have been carried on, and in addition to members received during the year, on conference Sunday, Bishop Keeney baptized 22 adults and 6 babies, a large number when compared to other years. We have added 24 members to the church, a net gain of 33 per cent.

Finances. The financial campaign was productive of far better results than last year, $3,000 in pledges as compared with $2,500 not guaranteed. More than a thousand dollars of this amount was in hand before the campaign came to a close. We feel that this proves that the community is putting its approval upon the work of this church.

The new year is full of promise. The workers are a unit in their hopes and plans. The school enrolment threatens to equal a flood. The city's interest is well aroused and is growing.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

E. C. Jones, President

Faculty

Twelve men now give full time and four, part time. Additions this year will be Messrs. H. A. Bedient and T. H. Wang for the Chemistry department and Mr. F. C. Martin for Physics. The past training of all these men will tend to apply them to the needs of Chinese life. Mr. R. B. Blakney came for Mathematics in December after a year of study in Peking. Mr. H. L. Lin joined the University in the fall of 1920 and helps in the departments of Education and Social Science.

Community Service

The students have been organized into groups for work among boys, or for work in sanitation and agriculture in villages. The teachers have spent much time and energy in lectures, seminars, sermons and committee work, outside of their institutional duties.

Enrolment

The enrolment for the year has been 117. Prospects are good for a larger attendance next year. Of the 117, 6 are graduate students, 4 seniors, 16 juniors, 23 sophomores, 44 freshmen, and 24 undergraduate special students. Of this number, 54 are Methodists, 14 Congregationalists, 5 Presbyterians, 4 Anglicans, 4 Reformed, 2 from the London Mission, and 1 Baptist. Ten of the others are adherents to Christianity and 20 are non-adherents. There has been an unusually good spirit in the student body and the students are planning various ways of increasing the number coming from their region to the University.

Graduates

Including the Class of 1921 there are twenty graduates. Fifteen of them, or all who are earning their own living, are teaching. Three of the others are graduate students in Fukien Christian University and two in America. At least three of these five are looking toward teaching as their life-work. Some of those teaching are in Amoy, Philippine Islands, Chuanchow, and Kwantung Province, besides Foochow. The influence of the University is therefore not confined to this city or province but is beginning its process of dissemination even to the Philippines.

Alumni and non-Graduates

An effort is being made to have a complete list of former students, including their addresses, present occupation, family connections, and other items. About half of the non-graduates have responded to requests for this information. The object is to keep in as close touch as possible with these men with a view to helping them in their life-problems and to show them that the University is always interested in their careers. The class of 1919 has established a loan fund of $50.00 to be annually loaned to a

student of good character, good scholarship, sound body, and needing aid. The loan is to be repaid as soon as possible after the borrower leaves the institution. It is hoped that others will follow the example of this class, the first to graduate from the University.

College of Education

Over half of the students in the University are looking toward teaching as their life-work. All of the graduates earning their living are doing so by teaching. It is necessary for the University to give more attention to preparation for teaching that these men may be better prepared for their life-work. Plans are on foot to establish a College of Education in which students will be prepared for administrative positions in primary and secondary schools, for teaching Education, and other subjects.

College of Theology

From the start a number of students have requested training in theology. There are this year nine students looking toward the Christian ministry as their work after graduation. A well established College of Theology would aid in inducing other men to make the ministry their life-work. It is hoped that a course in both English and Chinese, leading to the B.A. degree, will be established shortly.

Department of Missionary Training

Modern methods of study of the Foochow dialect have only lately been introduced. A Language School was started last year but little progress was made. The University having been asked to open such a school, will do so in the autumn of 1922, and there is prospect of about twenty students. Mr. Blakney who has studied at the North China Union Language School will have charge.

New Site

Accommodations for the University on Nantai have become increasingly inconvenient. Besides being cramped in uncomfortable dormitories, the students have had to use laboratories in the Anglo-Chinese College which the Anglo-Chinese College needed badly for its own use. It has become imperative, therefore, that the University move to its new location near Kiu Gie Village. Buildings of wooden construction are now being erected for immediate use. Residences for teachers are being completed so that by the summer of 1922 five families may be housed. Plans are on foot for an athletic field which will probably be completed early in 1922.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE

JOHN GOWDY, President

A Crowded School

The Anglo-Chinese College has reached the limit of its capacity. There have been in attendance about 540 different students. We had hoped that Centenary funds from America might enable us to put up our new buildings and so avoid the present crowded condition, but in this we have been disappointed. The growth in numbers has made the year's work very heavy. We have received three teachers from America, who are at present busy with language study, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Melby. Next year they will be a great help.

Tuition

At the beginning of the year we raised the tuition from $24 to $40 a year. For a number of years we had been running behind, financially, and

because of the bad industrial conditions, resulting from the confused political conditions, we had delayed any advance in tuition. It soon became apparent that we would be unable to meet our obligations, so we reluctantly raised the tuition. We expected there would be a falling off in attendance, but, contrary to expectations, we have never had so many applicants. Crowded as we are now, on the day school opened we turned away 60 boys.

Courses of Study

Since our course of study was reduced to six years, upon the opening of the University, we have felt that our students were not getting enough English. Next year we plan to begin an eight years' course once more, four years of higher primary and four years of middle school. We are hoping this will supply the deficiency that has existed during the past few years, and enable those students, who are unable to continue study in the University to be well equipped for preaching, teaching, or for whatever other work they may enter upon.

Alumni Subscriptions

One year ago I reported subscriptions among the alumni for new buildings. The bad industrial conditions prevailing throughout the world have seriously affected China and the Philippine Islands from which our money comes, so we have not received as much as we had hoped. Yet a large number of our old students are paying promptly and generously, so that during the year I have received in cash about $6,000. I am also in daily expectation of something over $1,000 from a small group in Manila. Considering the conditions which prevail everywhere I am greatly encouraged.

Volunteer Work

One of the most encouraging features of the year's work was the desire of the students for voluntary service during the summer. Over twenty of the students gave six weeks of their summer vacation to teaching in a Daily Vacation Bible School. About twenty others taught classes in the Phonetic Script, in their home churches, teaching the illiterate church members to read the Bible. About seventy of the students were busy during a large part of the summer, teaching the people in their villages how to observe the best methods of preserving health. A very large work of this kind was accomplished in Foochow City by an enthusiastic group of students who worked many weeks, centering at Siong Iu Dong (Central Institutional Church) to which they invited great crowds to listen to health lectures and to see the moving pictures.

Christian Service

These results, however, are of secondary importance, and are only an indication of the real work of the college. The teachers try constantly to keep in mind the real object for which the school exists, to lead its students to know Christ. We are very far from satisfied with the results of the work, but we are glad to report that about sixty have decided to become Christians during the year. In addition we have a group of eight students who have determined to give their lives to the Christian ministry. It is difficult for these students, with an English education, to turn aside from opportunities that offer large financial returns, and I trust that the college may be constantly upon your hearts and in your prayers, that year by year more of these men may be led to devote their lives to the service of Christ. Many of the Chinese preachers are sending their sons to the

college and as a rule, they make splendid Christian leaders. Will you not join with the teachers in praying that the school may be able to accomplish its share in sending out Christian leaders to bring China to know and follow Christ.

THE UNION VERNACULAR MIDDLE AND NORMAL SCHOOL

G. M. Newell, Principal

History

The school first began as a Normal School under the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1903. In 1913 it became the Union School, and in 1919 became the present Union Vernacular Middle and Normal School, in cooperation with the A. B. C. F. M.

Present Conditions

Course of study. There are three courses offered: General, Normal, Industrial. The first two years are the same.

Teaching Medium. We are seeking to get all courses in Mandarin from the first year on. No teacher at present has over 24 periods (40 min.) per week, the idea being they need more time for preparation. We pride ourselves on being democratic in government from faculty to students. Our faculty decide all the problems about the school, barring some necessarily financial questions, and the students have many different self-government organizations, and are in charge of different parts of the school work.

Students

Our total enrolment for the year will be 63; some have dropped out, and some are out teaching and come in on Saturday only, so that the number in school at present is 41; 25 from our mission and 16 from the Congregational Mission.

Religious Life

The usual activities are carried on—the "Y," the Sunday School, especially going out as teachers in outside schools, Bible Study, curriculum and voluntary. Prayer-meetings, including an early meeting about every morning at 6:15, and an active band of Student Volunteers.

Present Methods

In order to encourage Mandarin, we not only have several courses, but have evening classes for the preparation work, and a flourishing Mandarin-speaking society where debates are held.

Studies

We are putting special emphasis on some of our studies as, practical geometry, linking up with mechanical drawing; sociology and religious education, making surveys of some of the villages near us; psychology and child psychology.

Industrial Education

We are beginning this work and it is wholly under the efficient care of Mr. Kelley. We are making school seats and desks; test-tube racks for the University and as much other material as we can get time for. We hope to make a specialty of school furniture. The boys also do all the work around the school including the dining room, and we hope in time to put them also into the kitchen. We hope to be able to give every deserving boy a chance to help himself to an education without losing his self-respect,

and also at the same time teach him the dignity of labor. We are also making the Chinese course as practical as possible. We are using the newspapers, translating into Mandarin colloquial, and from Mandarin to classical; writing letters, deeds, contracts, and in other ways trying to make the course of real use to the students.

Work and Study

Every boy works some and we hope studies some. They clean the halls and class rooms, wash windows, work in the gardens, in the shop, do clerical work or teach evening classes, and one works in the library.

Equipment

Physics Laboratory. A beginning has been made in getting together our physical apparatus, this year buying $500 worth. We will, of course, make many things we need, in the shop.

Library. We are putting $300 into books, papers, and magazines.

Shop. We have also put several hundred dollars into the shop this year for apparatus and materials.

Finances

We expect to come out even for the year, but we need so many things to build up a good school, that we are hoping for an increase in appropriations and fees enough to increase our income by about 20 per cent.

Future Plans

We expect to open, the coming year, two day schools in adjoining villages which we will use as practice schools for our normal students. A small plot of land has been offered for agricultural work. We are hoping to do more along that line and are trying to get a teacher for the course. To promote the spirit of work and study, and to give every boy the kind of an education he needs, are our aims. We have not given up hope that the CMS (the Anglicans) will yet see their way clear to join us. Bishop Hind is on our Board of Managers, and much interested in our work. Before the end of the current year we hope to purchase our permanent site. The University property has been sold to the American Oriental Bank, which gives us a little money in hand to go ahead with our plans.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

U Seuk Sing and E. C. Jones, in charge

The Students

It has been ten years since the Union Theological Seminary was established. This year the students number ninety-eight, of whom thirty are Anglicans, eighteen Congregationalists, and forty-nine Methodists. Last spring semester there were graduated ten special and regular students, six of them Methodists. In addition, there were thirteen students who graduated from the shorter course. eight of them Methodists. Three of these advanced to the regular course. This fall term eight regular and special students will graduate, one of whom is a Methodist. Seven of the shorter course will also graduate, two being Methodists.

Practical Work

Though the fees paid to those students appointed to preach on Sundays, in places far away from the Seminary, have been discontinued, yet every student is glad to teach Sunday School or preach in the adjacent churches,

and some students give help to the churches at Hua Haeng and Dang Ga, which are the places farthest from the Seminary this term.

Finance

Although the Union Seminary has been established for ten years, its new site has not yet been decided upon on account of lack of finances, and, therefore, everything has to be done in a simple way. There are insufficient funds for engaging more teachers, for increasing the number of students, and for buildings.

FOOCHOW MEDICAL WORK

J. E. Gossard, M.D.

General

During the past year our work has been in Medical College teaching, hospital service, in sanitation and public health work. Our aim has been to help the Church by attending those who came to our notice, whether rich or poor, endeavoring at all times to improve our methods of diagnosis and treatment as the occasion arose. Much time has been spent with problems that pertain to the development of a medical and surgical staff within the Foochow station, and to that end I have striven to institutionalize every piece of my work at all possible.

Magaw Hospital

The Magaw Memorial Hospital, constructed and equipped by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has been always available for our Chinese and foreign patients of both sexes in the out-patient department. Women and children of all nationalities are welcomed as in-patients. The nurses' training school furnishes ample material from which to construct a surgical staff, and all under training have proven their special ability and general usefulness. Nothing is more gratifying than to have it proven after many surgical operations, that our staff can practice aseptic surgery as evidenced by so many clean wounds following operation. Now that the new roof is on the hospital, and more workers are in sight we begin to feel more confident in the hope of having a complete staff in our Foochow station, working in the same hospital and teaching a staff of nurses worthy of the Church and all our efforts.

As College Physician

The work of the physician for the University has developed to such an extent that one-half of a doctor's time might well be devoted to it. Really valuable problems of research have been presented in the course of our work in public health. The health of the students has been quite good for the year. There was one serious case of typhoid, however, and one case of orchitis, both being cared for in the Missionary Hospital. One case of nervous breakdown was sent home after a short stay in the C. M. S. hospital. A few cases of malaria and many other minor cases developed and were treated in the College dormitory.

The students signing up for Public Health work were very diligent in their work every Wednesday, each keeping notes in full, of observations made under our directions. The plan for the winter and spring term was to have the same group lecture on the topics assigned them as the various problems presented from notes made the previous term. For example, our students showed that all drains, most street conditions and housing systems must be condemned. The reports of food for sale on the street ex-

posed to filth and flies, made it evident to the group that we must lecture to the people on such topics. We added "Anti-cholera," "Anti-typhoid," "Swat the fly," the subjects of "Bubonic plague" and "Malaria" because of the constant development of cases. A-Do had been down for the campaign and we expected to cooperate with the fire department of that place in the work. After failing in several attempts at getting our group to meet the local gentry and others at that place, we decided to join Siou-Liang Church at the invitation of the official board, as they were conducting an evangelistic campaign. This was quite successful and a few of our boys lectured in temples and on the streets in A-Do village to large crowds.

Inoculation

The work of inoculation against plague took up all our spare time during the spring months, one hundred and sixty-five inoculations being given in one day. Effective measures should be adopted against the spread of acute diseases such as plague and cholera. Lectures are invaluable to awaken the public conscience; scientific data are much needed to persuade the local government to undertake proper reforms in the community against tuberculosis, leprosy, and in the matter of pushing child welfare work.

Union Medical College

The work of the Foochow Union Medical College centers in our senior class which will be the last to graduate. In this connection I have been teaching clinical bacteriology two days each week, four men attending the classes. The work is conducted so as to encourage personal initiative and freedom.

The Union Hospital work remains almost untouched because of lack of staff. The work I have been doing at the Foochow Missionary Hospital is essentially Medical College work. With the thought of teaching in our minds, we may also be of service to the patients.

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,520 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Methodist responsibility 150,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 feet above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25.000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Coole (on furlough), Dr. R. E. Merrill and Mrs. Merrill. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Laura Frazey (on furlough), Mary Peters, Eva F. Sprunger, Jane Jones (on furlough).

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

UONG SEU DONG, Superintendent
W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

BINGHU DISTRICT

Area: Includes northern part of what, prior to 1919, was the Kutien District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

DING CHUNG HUA, Superintendent
W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
KUTIEN AND BINGHU DISTRICTS

General

These districts on the northeast boundary of the Foochow Conference, are the natural frontier of Methodism in the Fukien Province. There is not much room for expansion beyond these limits, but an immense amount of untilled ground within that cries for intensive cultivation. The strip of road between the two centers—Kutien and Binghu—about twelve miles long, touches not less than thirty villages, none of which has been evangelized. The number of places that we ought to evangelize in this region, runs into the thousand. These districts lie in two counties, containing a population of a quarter of a million, of whom less than three thousand are Christians. Our work is normally developed in the three branches, evangelistic, educational and medical. My own responsibility lies in the evangelistic and primary educational fields, consisting of 37 churches and 43 day schools. These are scattered over a wide mountainous area, the extreme outposts lying as far as three days travel from Kutien. Two Chinese district superintendents are in charge of the work with me.

The Centenary Campaign

This has been the outstanding feature of the year's program. The campaign, which hung fire in 1919-20, was put on this year under the guiding hand of Bishop Keeney and, though beginning late and after the slogan had lost some of its early magic, a steady consistent effort has brought a measure of true success. This reference is to the Chinese church, for we have realized less on the hopes of help from the homeland than in 1920. While no churches or schools have been built this year, there has been an increase in our appropriation for evangelism. The several goals of advance adopted last year have been attained or exceeded in nearly every case. The results on the two districts are as follows:

Kutien District—

Increase Membership	Readers	Daily Bible Study	Bible Class Study	Intercessors	Subscriptions	Tithers
187	341	412	425	377	$373	212
Binghu District—						
69	465	235	222	266	239	98
Totals—						
256	806	647	647	643	$612	310

The results are due largely to the energetic work of the district superintendents, who have pushed the program loyally from the start. We look for an immediate increase in self-support as a result of this campaign. This year's increase is very close to 20 per cent of last year's total, from the Chinese subscribers.

Mass Movement

A week-long campaign under the leadership of our conference evangelist, Rev. Frank Cartwright, was held on both districts in October. In Binghu the crowds ranged from 150 to 300 each night. Sixty men and women signified an intention to learn the ways of Jesus and walk with Him. The woman's meetings were carried on by Misses Trimble and Nevitt; Misses Ding and Li brought the message to girls and children. At Kutien

City the crowds reached as high as 800 and 90 were led to a decision for Christ. The majority of these converts were addicted to idol worship, foot-binding, and other worse heathen practices, that are all too prevalent, though less public than a few years ago. The evangelists were Messrs. Uong Gang Huo and Uong Eu Guong of Foochow, both men of high spiritual gifts, who gripped their audiences by the earnest appeal of the gospel to the moral conscience. The preachers of both districts cooperated in the personal daily house to house work. The most hopeful side of the outlook for evangelism of the masses lies in their willingness to listen to the Christian message. I realize this, Sunday by Sunday, as I lead the gospel band to preach on the streets to the passing crowds, who stop to listen and are always held by an earnest voice.

Educational

Our 43 day schools with their 700 boys present a never failing opportunity for the culture of Christ in the most fertile soil in China. At our Institue, in February, we spent two hours a day in teaching the men to sing the hymns they were to teach the children. Miss Eva Sprunger undertook the difficult task, and for ten days our fifty candidate teachers sang kindergarten hymns and songs. The results have been prompt and encouraging. To hear Christian songs and sweet child voices amid the strident shrieking of heathenism is one of the joys of the traveling preacher. The Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, Apostles' Creed, and Catechism of the Life of Christ, make up the religious course for the majority of our boys who learn all this by memory in a year, and this year is, as a rule, their whole course.

Progress in the study and use of the Roman script by the students is marked. Both teachers and pupils are realizing the ease of efficiency, and after the hard work of the last two years they find reading the new letter more of a pleasure than a task. Four hundred of the total enrolment have studied the Roman letter this year. We wish to see every Chinese Christian in possession of this priceless treasure of the West, the key which will open to the most illiterate the wide world of knowledge, now hidden beyond the horizon of ignorance which is the common lot of so many.

Social Evangelism

This important branch of Christian work was begun systematically in Kutien for the first time, this year. With a large friendly constituency of business people and craftsmen, the time seemed ripe. Dr. Ciu Do Gieng, just back from the United States, was appointed to head this work. For eight months he threw his whole life into it, then God called him away. Perhaps no such example of energy and sacrifice has ever flashed upon the vision of the people of this city. His work had just begun to take root when his death by a bandit's bullet, late in August, brought it to a stop, but not an end. What he began is being carefully conserved and the precious legacy of the memory of his Christian spirit is already a living influence. Those who saw him in his many and ceaseless activities, especially the younger Christian workers, are taking up his burden. Some are preaching on the streets and in shops; others have opened night schools; one is gathering the street boys on Sunday afternoon; and the spirit of seeking for opportunities and thanking God for the privilege of labor for humanity is gaining upon us all. The reading room, the evening lectures, and the Sunday School for street boys, are making an impression on outsiders that

has been sadly needed. Friends in America are now planning a permanent memorial for Mr. Ciu by the erection or purchase of a building for the home of the Social Center.

Our Needs

Primarily, they are such as can only be furnished to the Church, by the Christ hidden within her, and manifested in the lives of pastors and people. A self-supporting, self-propagating Church will not be long coming if this condition is fulfilled. Materially we need a church at Gaek Kau and one at A-Dai-Bi and a home for the district superintendent at Binghu. These would help greatly and encourage the people.

KUTIEN BOYS' ACADEMY

MRS. T. H. COOLE, Principal

Moving Pictures

Mr. Vanderburgh who was attending to the placing of the Delco Light Plant in our compound brought with him a few films of moving pictures. Invitations had been sent out to two hundred to see these pictures in the assembly hall of the Boys' School, but when night came, there were about two thousand people who came to inspect the new lighting system and to see the pictures. This necessitated moving the machine out on the playground and putting up the screen on the basket ball court, where all could enjoy the pictures.

Christmas

Conference coming each year so near to Christmas time compels us to have our preparations mostly made before we go. Last year, being the first year of the electric lights in the compound, the Fifth Ward Church accepted our invitation to hold their Christmas exercises in our assembly hall. Thanks to the packages and money sent to us by friends in the homeland we were enabled to add a bit of brightness to the lives of about three hundred people. The handkerchief received at this time in many cases had to do duty for the year.

A Crowded School

At the China New Year time we had fifteen boys to be graduated at the union graduating exercises. One went to the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow for further study, two are at home helping the home folks, and the other twelve, with four former graduates taking full work, and eight more taking part work, have made up our first class in the beginning of a Middle School here in Kutien, which up to the present time has been carried on in connection with the Higher Primary school. The new dormitory was built to accommodate 120 students but our enrolment for this year has been 154 and we have had again to begin the crowding process. It looks as if we must plan for another building to house the Middle School. With the addition of but one new teacher, we have been able to attend to this large number of boys. All but one of them have declared their intention to continue in school for another year, if a second year class can be planned for in Kutien.

Field Day

The big event in the Spring term was Methodist Field Day. At this time each of our ten institutions prepared some kind of a drill, and other stunts, and the population turned out en masse to enjoy the day. Our gate-keepers counted over three thousand visitors this year. Basket ball

and volley ball seem to be especially adapted to the use of Chinese students. We are greatly indebted to some of the young men in Central Church, Detroit, for a continuous supply of volley balls.

Alumni Association

During the last China New Year vacation, we entertained in our home as many of the former students as we could get word to, and they organized an Alumni Association, elected officers and made plans to help the school in the future. One of the suggestions was to make a suitable start towards a library for the new building.

The Republic's Birthday

October 10th, being the tenth anniversary of the Republic of China, was made a holiday and the forenoon was spent with the other schools of the city in parades, flag drills, and other exercises. In the evening our boys gave a patriotic program to a house full of invited guests. This was entirely under Chinese supervision and we marvel at their cleverness in planning and carrying out such a program.

Evangelistic Work

All through the year our older boys, under the supervision of Rev. W. S. Bissonnette and the late Mr. Ciu Do Gieng, assisted in street meetings, night schools and house Sunday Schools. The only senior not a professing Christian has made his decision and been baptized. The big events of the past term were the evangelistic meetings which were held at Binghu and in Kutien City. For many years the seed has been sown in our city, and these evangelistic meetings seem to be a real harvest time. Over 130 said they were willing to give up their idols and worship the true God. The Christians are putting forth their strength to do real follow-up work.

Our Cycle of Work

In October we met the members of the Educational Commission who were touring in this part of China. We were sorry not to bring some of them home with us, for we believe for a country station, we can show as complete a cycle of work along mission lines as can be shown anywhere outside of the large cities. We have in our two missions (Anglican and Methodist Episcopal) Boys', Girls', and Women's Schools of all grades, kindergartens, an orphanage, a hospital, school for blind men, a department for blind women and a department for deaf and dumb girls, and a leper village. All of these we put before the Commission, but to these American autoists, the idea of spending four days en route, to and from a place only one hundred miles distant, seemed to be too great a sacrifice of time.

Furlough

In April we expect to sail for the homeland, planning to reach Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, for commencement (the twenty-fifth anniversary of our graduation and also of our marriage), where we hope to be able to meet our three children for the first time in six years, and greet many friends both old and new.

WILEY GENERAL HOSPITAL

T. H. Coole, M.D., Superintendent

Epidemics

The annual epidemics have been light this year: scarcely any smallpox or diphtheria. The bubonic plague seemed to skip us for the summer, but

there was a sharp flare-up in November which carried off some, and we lost a soldier in the hospital. The health of the schools has been excellent, but for one epidemic of "Three Day Fever" when we had over fifty down at one time with high fever. We believe that the ample playgrounds had much to do with the physical health of the students.

Health Campaign

At Sek Chek Du and Sek Baik Du, in a densely populated valley, twelve miles north of Kutien, the Centenary Committee held a week of evangelistic meetings. Leaders, both men and women, Chinese as well as Americans, came from Foochow and elsewhere to conduct the meetings. Great crowds attended and much good resulted. The hospital had a share in the campaign, for we advertised and opened a dispensary in a shop on the business street. There we doctored and lectured on the ills of the body from morn till eve, throughout the week. The doctors and nurses were kept busy. Two hundred and fifty treatments were given. The majority of the patients had never had foreign treatment previously.

Electric Light

The installation of the hospital electric light system has made a wonderful change to us in comfort and efficiency. This is the only electric light plant in our city. That the greatest good may come from it we have extended service to the boys' school buildings, the district missionary's new home, and the Women's home as well as their schools.

Need for Doctor and Nurse

We greatly need a foreign nurse. A doctor as a trainer of nurses, feels helpless at times. The whole hospital atmosphere would be toned up by the presence of the right kind of a foreign nurse. Since Dr. Ngoi died from bubonic plague, and Dr. Dang left us, to seek his fortune in Central China, we have been without the services of the second man and second woman doctor, and have been at a disadvantage. Hospital trained native doctors, both men and women, are not obtainable now, for hospitals have given up training them, though I am convinced that there is a place for that grade of men and women doctors throughout the country. I have two places in mind to start out-dispensaries but cannot do so for lack of doctors. The medical colleges of China are too few to supply the needs of the hospitals already in existence.

A Survey

A nine day walking trip with my colleague, Rev. W. S. Bissonnette, during the harvest time was a marked feature of the year. By compass and watch I gathered data for mapping purposes in this unmapped mountainous country. By day and night, as opportunity came, I doctored along the road and in villages. At night, I ran the balopticon in churches or village theatres, while my colleague gave his lecture on the Life of Christ. Of course, this caused great excitement for they were the first shadow pictures that the villagers had ever seen. Our object in this journey was to survey our work in the territory where we had never been, and to encourage the workers and members of our isolated churches. Also we sought to find out what further opportunities lay before us for the extension of the Kingdom in our districts.

A Grateful Patient

While I was writing this the front door bell rang and in stepped Ciu Li Tieng, looking the picture of health. Li Tieng is the messenger to Foochow for the Dong Kau English ladies, a station two days beyond Kutien. He had taken charge in the spring of some loads of tea for Foochow, from a Dong Kau merchant, when on his return journey he was held up by bandits, robbed of four hundred dollars of the tea money, and then shot. Brought into the hospital the next day, we thought he was doomed. He was in a crouching position when shot, and the bullet entered his lung immediately below the collar bone, ranged down and backwards through the length of the lung and lodged in the wall of the back, low down. In addition to his wound his body presented a peculiar condition known as wound emphysema. Practically his whole body was bloated with air in the tissues. We found the bullet and cut it out, and while many times we about gave up hope, he was discharged in six weeks cured, and went home rejoicing. Now he comes back to return thanks, and that sure does repay the doctor.

A Magistrate's Call

Another interruption. A soldier rang the bell and presented the card of the military magistrate of the district. The magistrate with his guard came walking in: in the old days he would have had to ride. After salutations, tea and cakes, we had a chat, for he is an old friend. He told me then, that he had just returned from Foochow and the governor of the Province had commissioned him to come to our home and thank me for all the care the hospital had given to his soldiers during the bandit troubles. Learning that we were to go in a few days to Foochow for conference he asked if we would like a guard to travel with us. I laughingly told him that he was too careful and he smiled, understood, and that was over. You see if we accepted a guard of soldiers we would incur the ill-will of the bandits and that would be dangerous to missionaries and to our people and churches, for throughout all the bandit troubles, we missionaries have been road free and untouched in our wanderings.

Furlough

As the time of our furlough approaches again, we look back on the years and take courage. Our eyes have beheld the strengthening of the Kingdom. On our journeys we meet former patients of the hospital who greet us kindly. Our schools are steadily giving to the work year by year a stream of youth of earnest purpose. Our churches are growing in numbers and the Cross of Christ is winning its way into the hearts of the people.

(For details of hospital work see Medical Statistics.)

MINGAU DISTRICT

Area: 300 square miles.
Population: 220,000 Buddhist and Confucian. Ninety-eight per cent illiterate.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Ling Siu Ung, Superintendent
C. M. Lacey Sites, District Missionary

The Field

This is the country district, lying immediately adjacent to Foochow City and the port. There are three natural centers for its work: Gang-cia

("Sweet Cane"), about fifteen miles up the Min; Ngie-seu, five miles across Nantai Island from the "Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages"; and Siong-gang, about fifteen miles away on the water-course, southeast from Foochow. These three towns are the largest in the whole county surrounding Foochow City. Gang-cia is the natural center for the up-river work of this area, and Ngie-seu for the work on Nantai Island, while Siong-gang commands the Chi-li valley extending some ten or fifteen miles further to the south and southeast. In most of this area the Methodist Church has practically entire responsibility for the whole work of evangelization.

Gang-cia

The members here are actively promoting a building project. Their chief interest is in the educational side of our work and particularly in agricultural improvement. A special gift, which has been secured through a friend has been allotted to Gang-cia for the purpose of putting up a building to serve, for the present, as church and as school. It will also be a meeting place for lectures in the interest of the public welfare. Later we hope to have a separate and well adapted church building.

Ngie-seu

Our Sunday School Director, Rev. Ding Sieng Sing, has started a model Sunday School here, which he hopes to extend into a community school of religious education. He secured two of the brightest theological students, for Saturday afternoons, to hold the teacher training class and to direct the work on Sunday morning. A group of Hua Nang girls, under the direction of Miss Mann, co-operate in the Sunday School and in working among the homes. One Sunday the program of the whole morning was arranged as a Children's Day program. Each class had a banner which showed the enrolment and attendance report. Regular forms of report are also kept by the Sunday School Secretary. An adult class was organized into a discussion group with its own chairman.

This is the most promising method of developing the direct work of the church. It vitalizes church worship; sets the church at work in the homes; Christianizes the local day schools. It must have, however, specialized leadership. A community school of religious education, when spiritually directed, is the best approach to a steady and permanent work of evangelism.

Siong-gang

Four years ago we told of our entrance into Siong-gang and of the progress of the work, particularly in the school. At that time the local constituency had done almost nothing in the matter of gifts for the work, though they cooperated otherwise. They have now contributed generously.

Bishop Lewis' Dream

The extreme outpost of the Mingau District to the south is at the village of Iu-cheu. Here we have a neat well built church, situated on a knoll at the edge of the village, overlooking the valley to the southwest, and the slopes of high ranges toward Futsing and Ingtai. This is a region where our sainted Bishop Lewis saw visions of a great rural community work. What better memorial could there be to his memory than to establish there a work in which preaching, schools, and a hospital, should show forth the splendid possibilities of the gospel? This village is the meeting

point of the roads to Hinghwa and Futsing City. The shops in the village have goods for sale from all parts of China, and from abroad, and the near-by villages teem with bright, eager youth. This village and the valley to the east and west are part of Dai-ngie Circuit. The church members here have, in former years, numbered nearly 100, and the field is waiting now a preacher.

The Workers

The usual semi-annual preachers' retreats were held at Ngu-kang in April and October. A few small books were circulated among the preachers two months previously dealing with topics both of spiritual life and of the humanitarian fruitage of Christianity, as shown in the lives of some great moral reformers. These were discussed in the meeting, one preacher taking the lead in each of the topics. The Bible studies this spring were in Hosea and the Epistles of Timothy and Titus. A marked spirit of consecration and eagerness to learn the best way of working is evident.

For the second half-year the retreat was held from October 26th to 29th. The general theme was, "How to Preach Effectively." The preachers had chosen early in the year, as the principal Bible books for studying with this particular object in view, Ezekiel and the Acts of the Apostles. Both yielded rich returns. The Life of Finney was also read and was the theme of a very profitable hour of discussion. Bishop Keeney was present to make the opening address, and gave two other addresses upon "The Preachers' Problems."

MINTSING DISTRICTS

Area: 1,500 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, fifty miles west of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 250,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance, some of which is being worked.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Mintsinghsien

Center of North Mintsing District

Location: On the Min River, forty-five miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Eyestone and Mrs. Eyestone.

Institutions: Boys' Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Lower Primary School.

Hu Baik King, Superintendent
J. B. Eyestone, District Missionary

Lek-du

Center of South Mintsing District

Location: Fifteen miles south of Mintsinghsien.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mary E. Carleton, M.D., Edna Jones (on furlough), Rose Mace, Ursula Tyler (on furlough), Serene Loland, Ruth Peirce.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Higher Primary School, Good Shepherd Hospital, Women's Bible Training School.

Ding Hung Gi, Superintendent
J. B. Eyestone, District Missionary

PACIFIC SCHOOL

THE MINTSING BOYS' HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

DIONG DING LIONG, Monitor

Growth

The school was formerly housed in the residence of a member of the church at Lek-du. Because of many inconveniences, the presence of domestic animals all about, and the bad accommodations for the students as to sleeping and eating, the progress there was not all that we had wished for it. A change was necessary, so five years ago the school was moved to the county seat and housed in another residence, but without the usual domestic annoyances. This was one step in advance. Next, we moved from this place to the present site, with only one small dormitory and an old Chinese residence which we could use for school purposes. This was most inconvenient, but we lived in the hope of better things. Now, at last, the new building is completed; we have moved into it and find it all that we could in any way desire. There are eight large class rooms and a fine large chapel room. Each class room accommodates about thirty students. In addition to class rooms there are offices and a library room; a large room in the basement suitable for dining and wash room; a large gymnasium for the use of the students when the weather drives them inside. According to all reports this building is the finest in the Fukien Province. The furniture is also up to date, with desks and seats higher and lower according to the size of the pupils.

Course of Study

The course of study has been improved along several lines, one of which is in the matter of drawing. Formerly only maps were drawn, and that only once per month, but now the boys have entered upon the drawing of various objects such an animals and trees. New text books have also been introduced which cause the students to think more and memorize less.

Playtime

Formerly when the studies were over the students went out to wander about without any particular aim, but now, in addition to various games, there are gardens which the boys have undertaken to cultivate and some fine chickens which they are caring for. A mound of earth, in front of the large building, was attacked by the boys with hoes, and in a short time disappeared from the landscape. Thus idleness is prevented and useful employment and recreation substituted.

Statistics

The first term there were enroled 93; the second term, 74; 32 have been baptized, and 28 taken into the Church. Last year five were graduated; two of them entered the Middle School; one entered the Anglo-Chinese College; and two became teachers in the lower primary schools. This year there are eight in the graduating class, with three more planning to make up the examinations and get the diploma which they failed to get when in school in former years.

Spiritual Life

In spiritual things the boys are not behind other schools. They have the morning watch, the Y. M. C. A., the mid-week prayer meetings, and

on Sunday they go out into the nearby villages to tell as many as they can of the good news which we all love to tell.

Needs

Many things remain to be done, among them the addition of some much needed athletic apparatus, and the erection of another dormitory for the increasing number of students; but we are patiently doing the best we can and with God's help we will succeed.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hinghwa and Sienyu counties (where Hinghwa dialect is spoken) and Yungchun, Tehwa, and Tatien counties (where Amoy dialect is spoken).

Location: In Fukien Province.

Industry: Agriculture, mining, and manufacture of porcelain ware. A large irrigated plain yields three crops a year, and the inland is rich in iron, coal,and limestone.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, and English Presbyterian Mission.

BINGHAI DISTRICT

Area: Includes the eastern end of Binghai Peninsula and adjacent islands.

Population: 160,000. Methodist responsibility, 120,000. The people are poor, believe in evil spirits, and worship idols. The islands are infested by pirates.

Industries: Farming in sandy soil. The sand is blown in from the sea and washed down from the hills, covering the fields. Sweet potatoes, beans, and peanuts are grown. Other industries are fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church Missionary Society.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of Binghai Peninsula, southeastern part of China.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

Dau Hoh Gi, Superintendent

Mrs. Elizabeth Brewster, District Missionary

Lawlessness

This is the most destitute region in the Hinghwa Conference. Yet the condition of the people would not be hopeless except for the lawlessness which leads to village fighting, in which houses are destroyed, and large sums of money spent in settlement. This past year officials and deputies have taken large sums from two regions where fights had taken place. If the officers punished the guilty it would be just, but it is often the innocent who have more money and they must pay. When an officer enters a place he does not ask who is guilty, but who has money. Having obtained this information the charges are framed against them.

Centenary Projects

The Wesley Fellers Memorial Church at Eong-cng was dedicated by Bishop Keeney November 6, 1921. It is a fine stone church, school and parsonage combined. The people gave sacrificially to make this church complete. The Centenary gift of Wesley Fellers, Chester, Nebraska, enabled us to put this project through promptly and the people are grateful. We have several other Centenary church-schools on the way in the Binghai District.

District Conferences

Binghai District Conference was a success on the new Centenary goals. Some circuits sent no class leaders, while others sent double their quota. Dr. Chen was a great inspiration in two addresses he gave us daily. Beginning with Tuesday and continuing until Friday there were classes con-

ducted by the preachers, six hours each day. The subjects taken up were Class Leaders Guide Book, Gospel of Mark, one hour on Prayer, and one hour for instruction in singing. Friday afternoon we conducted the examinations in the subjects covered. There was sustained interest in the work from the beginning to the end, and we feel that the class leaders are going back to work better equipped for service than ever before.

Centenary Goals

In members and probationers we went beyond our goals and also in the total number of people taught to read. The reports received show an evidence of faithful work on the part of most of the preachers.

Primary Schools

Binghai district has sixteen primary schools including the Binghai City school conducted in connection with the higher primary school. The new school opened at Chio-io-sia is full of promise. It was opened in September, 1921 and on a guarantee of thirty students. At the end of October the school had more than 70 in attendance. The village elders then petitioned for a second teacher, and guaranteed the attendance of 80 with the probability of it going beyond 100. We have faith to believe that this school will be the light house of that large unoccupied territory. The people in this newly opened region, greatly to our surprise are enthusiastic over the new methods and text books. So often it is our experience in starting a day school that the people demand that their children only be taught the old Chinese classics, and we usually have a real struggle before we can get the people to acknowledge any good in the new ways. Binghai needs a larger number of schools.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkau and Hankong, and surrounding villages.

Location: On the coast plain east of Hinghwa City. Two-thirds of the district is mountainous.

Population: 350,000. Methodist responsibility, 250,000. Hinghwa is spoken.

Industries: Farming and fruit growing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Chief center and port city of the district.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Althea M. Todd, Jessie A. Marriott.

SANG HAH LENG, Superintendent
W. B. COLE, District Missionary

KIO SAUH DISTRICT

Location: Along the coast including the island of Bi-Ciu.

Industry: The principal products are rice, potatoes, peanuts, fish and salt.

Organization: Founded in January, 1921, from parts of the Hinghwa City, Ng Sauh and Binghai Districts.

Institution: Kio-Sauh Boys' Boarding School.

DNG SENG NGENG, Superintendent
W. B. COLE, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
HANKONG AND KIO SAUH DISTRICTS

New District Center

Kio Sauh is our new district. Most of it lies in the famous "Beyond the Boundary" region where people are poor and the struggle for existence

severe. Church work is different here. However, the setting apart of this region as a district in itself and with intensive supervision, such as Rev. Dng has given it during the year, has resulted in a forward movement. We made a very fortunate mistake when we read the Board's telegram and spent some money, which we did not have, to buy a large pawn shop in Kio Sauh. Had this building not been available we would have been seriously crippled in making this a district center. The primary school here suddenly increased to over seventy students and only by having this building could the students and teachers be provided with headquarters. This building is very spacious and cost us only a thousand dollars. We tore down a portion of it and put up two buildings for dormitories and recitation rooms on the spot, with material to spare. While Kio Sauh has fallen somewhat short on the Centenary goals, it records a substantial increase along all lines.

Hankong

The Hankong District Superintendent has worked hard during the year and has done much towards deepening the faith of the preachers and the members of the Church. Our Centenary program has demonstrated the value of each preacher, Bible woman and worker being assigned a definite goal to work towards.

District Conferences

The District Conferences this year have been the best that I have attended in Hinghwa. Mr. Ong of Foochow, a man wonderfully saved four years ago, and our Dr. Chen, came to us and stirred the preachers and office bearers who were in attendance on the conference. We had a demonstration of what preaching Jesus Christ, crucified for the sins of men as the only Way of salvation, given by earnest men, who testify to the power of the Cross in their own lives, can do in a Chinese audience. Especially at Hankong was the Spirit of God poured out upon the meetings. There was confession of sin and declaration of faith in the saving of Jesus Christ. Others experienced new birth. I believe that the preachers who attended these meetings have gotten a new vision of service that definitely looks towards the salvation of souls, and that in the coming year they will endeavor to preach the Word with power.

Kio Sauh Primary Schools

In Kio Sauh District we have nine schools. Two day schools are especially interesting and full of promise, one at Sa Hoi and one at a most picturesque corner of the Po Hoi peninsula. An old city wall surrounds the place which was at one time an important sea-port. The wall was built to protect the people from attacks of pirates. Two teachcers are in charge of the school, with 60 pupils. It is held in a temple, some of the big idols visible and some screened off. But we know that this Christian school will lessen the hold of those idols on the fears of the next generation.

BI EH BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL, HANKONG

SANG HAH LENG, in charge

Pupils

There has been an increase in the number of pupils this year over last year, there being 41 in the higher primary and 39 in the lower primary.

Both are divided into four classes, with three in the graduating class this year. The pupils are mostly the children of our Church constituency. This school has been giving Christian education to the children for nine years and has graduated over twenty students who are useful in our work. Most of them have continued their education either in the Biblical school or in the high school in Hinghwa City.

It is most important that we have good teachers for the primary grades in order that the pupils get a good start. We have five excellent Chinese teachers.

New Buildings

Because of the increase in the number of pupils, the school is in great need of a new dormitory and of a building for class rooms. It is in a very crowded condition. The Hankong Church has contributed $1,320 towards the building of a new school. We hope it will not be long before we have our new building in order that the work may progress.

RICHMOND METHODIST HOSPITAL, HANKONG

Na Hong Heong, Physician in Charge

Needs

The Hospital has been serving this region for ten years, and we have patients for many miles around. Each year the work enlarges and we need larger sums of money to meet the expenses. The treasurer has a heavy burden to make the funds cover all the expenses. We are in need of more beds and more equipment. We greatly need a new building for women patients. The old building we are using is not safe and the plans for our new building should be hastened.

The Work

During Dr. Li's absence on leave, Dr. Co Ging-tong and Dr. Go Geh-su, who are connected with the Dispensary and Hospital at Ng Sauh, have had charge of the work, Dr. Go coming each week for two days to give attention to the more serious cases. The plan for subscriptions for the Hospital suggested last year has been successful. At the District Conference $114.43 was subscribed. In addition a Chinese friend subscribed a sum sufficient to give free treatment and care to maternity cases. Ng Ching Ming and myself have held the chapel services daily, morning and evening and have also held personal interviews with patients. We have taught the Apostles Creed, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa city and surrounding villages.

Population: 750,000. Buddhists, Confucianist and Taoists. Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865, when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church and the Church Missionary Society (England).

Hinghwa

Location: Near the mouth of the Sienyu River, on the coast plain. A prefecture city off the lines of travel and commerce. A walled city, clean and well built.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. F. S. Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Rev. C. E. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. F. P. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Miss Jessie Wolcott. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses S. C. Bjorklund, Cora M. Brown (on furlough). Grace K. McClurg, Ellen H. Suffern, Pauline E. Westcott (on furlough), Minnie E. Wilson.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Normal School, Hinghwa Mission Press. *W. F. M. S.*: Hamilton Girls' Boarding School, Juliet Turner Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Home.

Deng Cih Sing, Superintendent
F. S. Carson, District Missionary

NG SAUH DISTRICT

Location: South of Hinghwa District and bordered on the south and east by Kio Sauh and Binghai Districts.

Industry: The principle products are rice, potatoes, peanuts, fruits, fish and salt.

Organization: Set off as a District from Hinghwa City District in 1919. Has eight circuits.

Ng Sauh

Location: Commercial center of District, six miles south of Hinghwa City.

Population: 10,000.

Missionaries: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster. Miss Mabel Davis (contract), Mr. F. J. Rossiter and Mrs. Rossiter.

Institutions: Rebecca McCabe Orphanage and Industrial School, Higher Primary School.

Deng Cih Ung, Superintendent
F. S. Carson, District Missionary

SIENYU DISTRICTS

Location: In the Sienyu River valley, thirty miles from the coast.

Industry: Agriculture.

Sienyu

Location: Head of navigation of the Sienyu River, thirty miles from Hinghwa City.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Church of England Zenana Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. G. W. Hollister (on furlough), and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Winter. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D., Eda L. Johnson, Martha Lebeus, Florence P. Mason, Martha C. W. Nicolaisen, Bertha Perssons, Mary M. Thomas, and Harriett Watson.

Institutions: Intermediate School, Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.*: Isabel Hart Boarding School, Freeda Knoechel Memorial Training School, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

Go Teng Ui, Superintendent Sienyu, East
Go Teng Hi, Superintendent Sienyu, West
F. S. Carson, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
HINGHWA CITY, NG SAUH AND THE SIENYU DISTRICTS

A Missionary's Work

Shortly after the beginning of the conference year, Mr. Hollister went home on furlough, leaving me in charge of the two large Sienyu districts

which he has had for the last few years. In addition to these two districts I have also taken over charge of the high school for Mr. Jones, who is also at home on furlough. I had considerable work of my own before taking on these two extra tasks, so that even in ordinary times the year would have been a very busy one. In addition, however, to these tasks, I have been required to give more than two full months of my time to negotiations growing out of the act of brigandage and extortion on the part of representatives of the Northern government. In the early days of August, General Ma, under orders of the Governor, captured the city of Yungchun. He had been there scarcely a week, when in collusion with the local magistrate, the physician connected with his own staff and others, he seized Rev. Si I Seng, our superintendent, and threatened to shoot him unless a large ransom was forthcoming. More than $8,000 was required in order to prevent this seizure being turned into murder. Mr. Si's life was saved but there has followed more than two months of exasperating negotiations with the Provincial government, which is using every effort to shield the perpetrator of this crime rather than in trying to come to a just settlement of the case. The time taken up with this case has made it impossible for me to give very much attention to the district work. These four districts, however, are in charge of four very efficient men. While from time to time I have been able to plan with them, yet the results that have been accomplished are the fruitage of their work.

Centenary Goals

The success with which the Centenary campaign has been carried out indicates the strength and efficiency of these men and also the vital position which our superintendents hold in our Church government.

This table shows the objectives and what was accomplished on the four districts of which I have charge.

	Objectives	Accomplished	Excess	Shortage
Members	679	833	154	
Probationers	1,207	1,074		133
Inquirers	2,780	2,294		486
Members taught to read	936	952	16	
Probationers taught to read	1,279	1,092		187
Inquirers taught to read	834	1,092	258	
Sunday Schools organized	126	124		2
Sunday School Pupils	1,292	1,675	383	
Whole families Christian	453	483	30	
Official members taught to pray	346	415	69	
Members taught to pray	598	974	376	
Family altars erected	151	352	201	

It is interesting to note that every objective, with the exception of four, has been more than reached, while the total number of probationers is 133 short, and the total number of members is 154 over the objective.

District Conferences

The four District conferences have included leading official members from every circuit. These have been given a week of training that will greatly increase their efficiency in carrying out the objectives for next

year. I feel that this is one of the most valuable features of our work this year, and that the success of our next years' work has its foundation in the enlarged District conferences. Each of these conferences has also fixed its objectives for next year upon the basis of percentages, based on the results already accomplished this year, which are practically the same as the objectives for the last year as recorded above. There is a feeling among our men that the distribution of the objectives down to every preacher and Bible woman has been a vital factor in securing the goals for this year. It is also felt that for next year it will be necessary to distribute still further goals, until every official and leading member of the Church will have a definite Centenary task placed before him, and upon which he will be checked at each of the Quarterly Conferences during the year.

Survey Results

This checking for results is showing the necessity of just such a survey as was made two years ago. This survey covered from thirty to forty points on every member of every family that was in any way connected with the Church. Its value was not realized at that time, but many of the preachers are beginning to realize the value of such a survey as a basis for their work.

Self-Support

In the matter of self-support we are planning that at this present conference (1921) all appointments shall be made upon the basis of a predetermined budget for each district. In some cases this may require the dropping of some of our less efficient men or their being replaced by men better equipped for the work of the ministry.

General

Some portions of the districts have been under trial and persecution for several years. The Centenary plan of giving to each man his definite objective down to the official and other leading members is giving a training in follow-up work such as they have never had before. The messages of Dr. Chen and Mr. Ong have been of inestimable value in deepening the spiritual life of the Church and its leaders. All these conditions, together with the larger measure of peace which we have had, seem to me will eventuate, in the not distant future, in a revival larger than we have ever had, and with a Church better prepared than it has ever been.

HINGHWA INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

Ng Eh Ing, Pastor

The Quarters

This year we rented a small shop of two stories. The downstairs room was fitted up as a reading room while the upstairs, which is a bit larger, is used for gospel meetings and study classes. The dark walls are covered with some of the large picture scrolls. There are about a dozen newspapers, several magazines and a small circulating library. The reading room is always open and an average of thirty people per day use it.

New Year Meetings

At China New Year we put on a week's program at three different places. The people of China have more leisure at this time of the year

than any other, and a constantly changing crowd came day after day to listen to the music, hygiene and stereopticon lectures, victrola and gospel talks. Many who had never heard the Gospel before attended these meetings. One meeting was held in the room above the reading room, another in the old church, while a third meeting for women only, was held in a large native building.

Motion Pictures

During the year we have shown the moving pictures forty-eight different times to as many different crowds. Tickets were given out to the people we wanted to invite, and only those could come who had the tickets. No charge was made for the tickets, but we were able in this way to limit the numbers to the seating capacity of the building. Before the pictures were shown, a gospel message, specially adapted to the class of people invited was given. In this way many heard the Gospel whom we could not persuade to come to a Sunday church service.

Week-Day Meetings

Each evening during the week, except Sunday and Thursday when there are services in the church, we have gospel meetings in the chapel over the reading room. The city pastor and teachers in our various schools have taken turns in conducting these meetings. I have taken charge of eighty of them. The average attendance is over thirty. We vary our programs somewhat to attract all classes of people, and with the gospel message, sometimes have some special music, sometimes a comic play or a tea party, lectures on Bible characters and prominent men of China and other countries.

Hygiene

An important feature of the work has been the "Baby Bath" conducted by Mrs. Carson. A Bible woman and nurse go to five different sections of the city each week, visiting each place once during the week, taking with them a bath tub, towels, soap, talcum powder and other accessories. This work has become very popular and the children enjoy it, and more and more of the mothers are willing for their children to be bathed.

Children's Service

At four o'clock each Sunday afternoon we have a children's meeting for the non-Christian children. The attendance at these meetings has grown from ten to almost a hundred. If our members continue to grow we shall need a larger meeting room.

Evening Classes

Last winter we had evening classes for teaching Mandarin. We expect to re-open these night classes as soon as possible.

Summer School

We had a three months' summer school with 31 students, taught by the students of the Biblical school and high school. We also conducted four open-air schools, one near each of the city gates, with an average attendance of 50.

Statistics

Fifty-nine inquirers have come into the Church as a result of the work of our institutional Church, thirty-six of whom have passed examinations in the Probationer's Manual and six in the Catechism.

GUTHRIE MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, HINGHWA

F. S. Carson, Acting Principal

After Rev. F. P. Jones left for furlough last spring the task of the high school fell to me. Only a few weeks before I had taken over the two large Sienyu Districts for Rev. G. W. Hollister, who is now at home on furlough. I already had considerable work of my own, so with these two additional tasks the year has been a busy one. I have been able to help somewhat with the plans for the work of the school but the heavier part of the work has necessarily fallen to my fellow workers, the members of the faculty, and the results attained are to their credit rather than to mine.

Enrolment

The enrolment for the year is as follows: High school, 212; higher primary, 120; lower primary, 127; a total of 439.

This is an increase of 131 over last year. The greater part of the increase has been in the high school department which is nearly double what it was last year. There are 107 in the freshman class alone. This increased enrolment has taxed to the utmost our dormitories, class rooms and teaching staff, yet we have only three of the regular four classes in the high school, and have every prospect of a large new class seeking admission at the beginning of the next term.

This large enrolment indicates the esteem in which the school is held. Sons of a large number of prominent families are in the school; teachers in government schools have sent their sons here rather than to the schools in which they are teaching, because the discipline is stricter and the moral tone higher than in the schools which they themselves teach. These tasks bring with them a crushing weight of responsibility. Four hundred and thirty-nine students with 100 more that will ask admission next term, are offering to the Church twelve of the most important years of their lives, are offering to the extent of their ability to pay the expense of the process, and are asking the Church to take these twelve years and give them the training that will best fit them for life. It is a great opportunity, but unless the Church awakens to a new sense of the burden that this opportunity places upon her, she will stand condemned both before man and God for having accepted these twelve vital years and for not having given the training that the students and the parents had a right to expect from her. This situation has a direct bearing upon the problems of staff, of housing and of finances. In the presence of such great opportunities it seems to me that all of these at the present time are most inadequate for the task upon us. We are praying that help may reach us soon.

Staff

At the last conference, Rev. Na Geh-ciong who had for many years been Monitor of the school was appointed district superintendent of the Tehwa district, and in his place, Na Teng-ho, a former graduate of the school, later of Peking University and with several years' experience as a teacher, both in our school and in the Biblical school, was appointed Monitor. No man has rendered more efficient and self-forgetful service than he has in this office. About the middle of the year, Miss May Wilson, who has taught English for several years, returned home on furlough. We have been able to secure the services of Miss Florence Gable until the end of this year for the English department. Na Cing-hua, a former stu-

dent now graduated from the Government Teacher's College in Nanking, has taken up the Normal work which had been started by Mr. Jones. Mrs. Carson has taken charge of the higher primary. With other minor changes the staff has remained the same as last year. The large size of the classes makes necessary a larger staff. Our freshman class has to be divided into three divisions and each of the other classes are divided into two divisions.

The imperative needs in the school for the coming year for staff are as follows: A Chinese man with modern training, able to head the department of History; a Chinese man with adequate training to head a department of Mathematics; a Chinese man with adequate training to head a department of Biology; a missionary to head the department of English; a missionary for educational work so that either this new missionary or Mr. Jones could give undivided attention to the high school.

My own work during the year has been merely a make shift. Mr. Jones has tried to carry the high school together with the primary and normal educational work. We ought to have a man for primary educational work in order that Mr. Jones, when he returns, could give his whole time to the work of the high school. Unless this is done it will be impossible for a man to give his whole time to the important task of giving Christian education to more than 400 students. With the realization of a number of plans that are in mind for the school, the number of students connected with this institution will be increased several hundred which means just that much increased responsibility in the task which the Church and the Master has set before us.

The appropriation for next year will determine almost wholly whether or not we shall have any of this increase in our staff, which is so seriously needed. There ought also to be attached to the school a medical man who would be able to care for the students, giving thorough physical examinations, and having charge of the general physical welfare of the students. In addition to this he could teach physiology and biological science. The fees that are being paid for medical attention for the more than 900 students which the Church has in Hinghwa City would easily care for the salary of such a man and give more detailed service than it is now giving. The results that have been secured by having a medical man on the staff of schools in other parts of China show that a most valuable service to the Church and the schools could be rendered by such an arrangement. Operations and the more serious cases could be cared for in the hospital as at present.

Buildings and Equipment

Every possible corner of our present buildings is crowded with students. In many cases four and six students are crowded into rooms that were originally intended for two. We have had so few desks that we have had to borrow from the Government Middle schools. These we have had to return and part of the time the students have had to sit on the floor. Students have had to stand to eat their meals because there were not enough tables or chairs, nor a large enough room for their use. These crowded conditions keep us in constant fear of some disease breaking out among them, which might easily be handled were it not for the crowded conditions.

The equipment of our laboratories is inadequate. One example will suffice: for a biology class of 103 we have one microscope. Yet with all these crowded conditions there will be knocking at our doors one hundred new men at the opening of next term: just the kind of opportunity that the Church sent us out here to buy up. Either our equipment and buildings will have to be increased or all these men will have to be turned away.

There ought to be built immediately a higher primary building that would take that part of the school out of the present building and out of the present compound. This plant would call for an administration building, a teacher's residence, and one or two dormitories, and later it should be developed into a junior high school which would call for a library and science building. This would relieve the present congestion in the high school plant temporarily, but with the shifting of the course of study to meet the government conditions of four years lower primary, three years higher primary and four years high school, the grade needs to be raised to that of junior college, giving two years beyond high school, although this would be but one year higher than the actual work being done now.

This, of course, would call for an increased staff, for laboratory and other equipment and also for the administration building that has been so long needed by this institution. The Centenary askings for this whole plant, the new higher primary, together with the high school call for an investment of about $150,000 Mexican. Building operations for the main administration hall should begin immediately, while later there should be a science building, probably placed across the road immediately in front of our present main entrance or in the corner near the present dormitory building facing the main street and at the side of the Press building.

The great interest that is being taken in athletics, and the great value of athletics both for physical development and for its value in developing a real Christian sportsman spirit, indicate that we will soon need a large open building able to accommodate basket ball, and like games in the rainy season.

Finances

Because of the conditions that prevail here the greater portion of the money needed for this new plant will need to come from America. I think there are a number of very substantial gifts that can be secured here and some of our best members are already considering their obligations to such an advance to the work of the Kingdom. There is money also waiting in America, promised by a man who will give it as soon as we are actually able to begin building. In the finances of the year we have found that the budget called for $2,000 in excess of what was used by the school last year. This embraces such items as new teachers, increase in the salaries of teachers and the plan for loans that was inaugurated at the beginning of the year, together with repairs and equipment necessitated by the increased number of students.

To meet these increased expenses and thus help prevent a large overdraft, the school has raised in this year $1,000 in tuition in excess of what it raised last year. It has also raised more than $400 in athletic, medical and incidental fees. Several hundred dollars have been raised by teachers of the school and former students in order to help meet the needs for re-

pairs, equipment for laboratories and for our athletic field. In spite of all these there will still be an overdraft at the end of the year but very different from what it would have been had it not been for the strict economy and the strictness with which tuition and other fees have been collected.

It is a fact worth knowing that not a single student has failed to come back to school because of the more rigid methods of collecting tuition that have been used in the fall. I feel that the school will be compelled to ask full tuition from all students who are taking work in the high school, with the possible exception of some concessions that have been made to members of conference and to those who may hold special scholarships. Our thought in this is not to work hardship but welfare to all those who come into the school.

General

We often have difficult problems of discipline to handle. I can testify that the faculty are thoroughly conscientious in their efforts to do the best possible for the students in all such cases. Our object is to save and not to destroy. By working together in the spirit of harmony, mutual trust and helpfulness only, is it possible to build up here an institution that will give adequate training to the young men upon whose shoulders will come in a very few years the burdens of the Church, society and state. If the school shall have contributed to the production of a type of character that China needs in these critical times, all sacrifice in behalf of the school will have been well repaid.

HINGHWA BIBLICAL SCHOOL

W. B. Cole, Principal

Missionary Shortage

When I was appointed in charge of the Biblical school it was my plan to spend practically all of my time there and to take an active part in the teaching work. I have been greatly disappointed, however, as the demands of two districts, the Hinghwa Mission Press, and secretaryship of the Mission have taken so much of my time, that I have been able only to lead one chapel service and teach three half periods of singing per week. The shortage of missionaries has made it necessary for the present force of the field to take charge of work that can only adequately be supervised by two and three times the present numbers. Ten years ago it was the hope of the school that two missionaries could be connected with it, but for several years not even one missionary has been able to give full time. This situation should not be allowed to continue.

Enrolment

We are thankful that we are able to report good progress for the year. At the opening of the spring term our enrolment reached 70. Several students have had to leave school on account of health and a few were dropped as not giving promise of qualifying for the ministry. Our student body now numbers 56. Of these 16 are either high school graduates, or are taking the combined high school and Biblical school course. All the others are either graduates of the higher primary or graduates with some high school work. As usual there have been several changes in the faculty.

Student Activity

The students have been very active in practical work. The Boys' Club demonstration at the last session of conference brought together about two thousand boys and girls. Two-thirds of these were boys touched by the work of our students. When our delegates returned from the Y. M. C. A. conference in Foochow, last winter, they decided to organize an evangelistic band from the student body to visit the prison and to do street preaching. The preaching was successful. A number of persons signified their purpose to become hearers in the church. The students then organized a night school for the training of these persons. Soon there were about seventy-five pupils, fifty of whom were adults enroled in this night school which met in the old church building. These were largely shop people. A few were in the employment of the missionaries. Both Romanized and Chinese character were studied. Examinations were conducted and 19 passed in the Romanized primer. Already 18 have been received as probationers in the church. The shop people during the closing months of the year work far into the night. After the New Year they have plenty of leisure and their classes will be resumed. A small class for servants is meeting now. The magistrate awarded certificates to the 19 who passed the examinations.

Athletics

Mr. Da Ging Deh has taken charge of the athletics of the school, basket ball and volley ball being the most popular games. Our team defeated the high school team in the spring track meet. Some start has been made in the track work. We hope to develop this work so that the interest will grow year by year, and that we will have a good athletic body of students.

Special Services

The coming of Dr. Ong and Dr. Chen to Hinghwa brought a great spiritual uplift to both faculty and students. It seems that they came to us in answer to prayer, for all the year we have been praying and yearning for a spiritual blessing for these young men. They have been deeply stirred and many have made a determined stand to consecrate their lives to the service of the Master.

REBECCA McCABE ORPHANAGE, NG SAUH

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster

Personnel Changes

Last conference because Sienyu West district urgently needed an able district superintendent, the orphanage lost the services of Rev. Go Teng-Hi who has been of great service to us for thirteen years. But with certain readjustments necessary in the Chinese personnel the work has gone on smoothly and efficiently.

Enrolment

Last year we reported 150 boys and 77 girls. During the year two boys and two girls have died, while four of the orphanage girls have been married. We have received during the year 17 new girls and 52 new boys, or a total of 69 new children. The enrolment now stands 201 boys and 87 girls. While we took 69 new children into the orphanage during the year we by no means exhausted our waiting list. We have made an

earnest effort to keep down the entrance of new children and therefore selected only the most imperative cases. If all the names of those who applied had been recorded we would still have a waiting list of about 100. Some of these cases are urgent and should have favorable replies soon. We are anxious, however, not to take in any more children until the autumn of 1922 at least. In nearly all instances, however, this will mean a year of school life lost to those needy children.

Schools

We have a kindergarten school under the supervision of Mrs. Li Ko-Ming, attended by the orphanage children and ten neighborhood children. This is a great blessing to the community there being 32 children in the kindergarten department.

The primary school has five classes. There are 130 pupils of whom 17 are day pupils as distinguished from the orphanage children. Excellent work has been done.

The higher primary (grammar) school has 102 pupils made up of the orphanage boys, the farm industrial school, and 44 others. There are four grades taught by a fine staff of graduates of high schools, colleges, and an excellent old Chinese scholar, Mr. Tia.

One high school class has eleven students. Three orphanage proteges are in colleges in the United States: three are in Chinese universities: three in Medical colleges: four in the industrial school for the blind, Shanghai. We have 21 boys and 23 girls in various schools of the Methodist Church, taking work which we do not give in our orphanage schools.

Work and Income

The orphanage boys and girls have been industrious this year and we think have shown improvement over last year. About forty of the boys have continued their work in the cloth weaving department, about twenty have been employed in the straw matting department, and these boys also have made caps in their leisure time. The girls have made linen thread not only for sewing but for cloth from which all their summer suits were made. This was woven into cloth, some of our women working during their leisure days. The girls have also made all their own clothes in addition to most of the clothes for the orphanage family. They made their shoes ready for soling. During the busy season all have worked in the rice fields.

Plantation

The fields that have been cultivated on our plantation near the orphanage have had a good crop this year. This work has all been under the supervision of the farm school. The large dyke plantation has not had so good a year as last. While the income has paid about 6 per cent on the investment, yet it has not nearly come up to our standard expectations. The difficulty has been with the insufficient water supply and lateness of the rains this year. The insufficient supply can be avoided another year by some expert work on the irrigation system, by our recently appointed agricultural missionary, Mr. Fred J. Rossiter. We are thankful that no great disaster has come to any of our enterprises from typhoon or tidal waves, and have every reason to be encouraged in regard to the future of our plantations.

The orphanage has had better medical attention than it has ever had since we came to Ng Sauh. This was made possible because of the opening of the Jakway dispensary and hospital and the supervision by Dr. Go Ceo-Sui. During part of the year we also had a trained nurse, Iah Ah-Ning, one of our own girls, who is living in the girls' dormitory and giving expert care to the children.

There has been a decided improvement in the deportment of the whole orphanage group. Because of our new higher primary building and better supervision, we have had the best year in the school. To those who have sent gifts for the work the past year, we extend our heartiest thanks.

SIENYU SCHOOLS

Boys' School

There was an attendance of 105 pupils the last term. The new class rooms and dormitory are welcome, but a dining room and chapel room are urgent needs.

Hing Tai Higher Primary

The people in the mountainous region where this school is located are very poor, but anxious to give their children an education. It has been open two years and had an average attendance of 50 during the year.

The building, now in use, was one of the old Chinese study halls which was repaired and rented to us. The class rooms and dormitory rooms are damp and unhealthy. The building is leased for two more years, but we should plan at once for a new building as we are now crowded. The new building should accommodate at least 200 pupils.

Hong Deng Higher Primary

This school is in Hong Deng, a seaport town where the people are just beginning to realize the value of an education. We now have 123 pupils enrolled in 8 classes. A class of 6 graduated in the fall, all of whom will take work either in the high school or Biblical school. Our building is small, and our class rooms are made in one large room by movable partitions, which means that the class work is very unsatisfactory. About one-third of a mile away, part of an old ancestral temple has been rented for dormitory space. A new school building, a dormitory and a teacher's residence are greatly needed.

Sauh Bo School

There are at present 36 boys in the higher primary division, divided into two classes; and 42 in the lower primary in four classes. The majority of the boys in the higher primary are the children of our Church members and regularly attend service. For the lower primary school, we have been using a native house which is damp and dark. We have been using the church for the higher primary, but with two classes in one room there is great confusion. We greatly need a school building including a dormitory.

TATIÈN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Tatien City and surrounding villages. Covers one county and contains representatives of thirteen. Rough and hilly.

Population: 300,000—Chinese, Buddhists, and Confucianists.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

De Hing Ung, Superintendent

J. W. Hawley, District Missionary

HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

De Hing Ung, in charge

We now have 22 pupils in the higher primary division and 34 in the lower primary. The majority of the boys are poor, but their parents are making sacrifices to keep them in school. The school needs not only more room for the pupils and for teachers' quarters, but increased funds for current expenses.

YUNGCHUN TERRITORY

Area: Covers the territory of two counties.

Population: 300,000. All Chinese. Methodism is responsible for 230,000. Amoy vernacular is the dialect spoken. Many wealthy families.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterians, and Catholics.

Tehwa District

Location: On the Shwangki River, in a mountainous valley, eighty miles west of Hinghwa City.

Industry: The center of the great pottery region.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterians (through Chinese Agents).

Institution: Higher Primary School.

Na Geh Ciong, Superintendent
J. W. Hawley, District Missionary

Yungchun District

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, on a mountain river.

Population: 150,000. The people are idolatrous.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley, Miss G. M. Jackson, Rev. H. C. Jett and Mrs. Jett, Rev. E. C. Parlin and Mrs. Parlin, Miss M. C. Test.

Institution: Hardy Training School, South Fukien Bible School, Girls' Boarding School.

Si I Seng, Superintendent
J. W. Hawley, District Missionary

YUNGCHUN DAY SCHOOLS

E. C. Parlin, in charge

Increase

At the beginning of the year Yungchun county offered an exceptional opportunity for the organizing of primary schools, which we faced with meager resources in money and equipment. Capable teachers were not easy to find, and in many cases had to be sought in neighboring counties. But church leaders on all the circuits cooperated with the district superintendent and our faithful supervisor of day schools, Brother Lim Khe Jin. We are, therefore, able to report nearly a threefold increase over last year.

Development

In spite of the fact that we are at present trying to limit the work of the day schools to that of lower primary grade, we have not been able to prevent five of our schools from budding out with one or two years of higher primary work. This development shows the earnestness of the people, their eagerness to provide still higher education for their children.

In these higher primary classes there is a total of 47 students, for whom, owing to crowded conditions, the Hardy school was quite unable to care. Unless we can enlarge this higher primary school at Yungchun, we stand in a poor position to argue against the opening of smaller higher primary courses in other sections of the district. Over five hundred dollars for teachers' salaries and for equipment was raised locally to finance these schools. In June we examined 38 of these students and found that over half of them were capable of standing with the best in the corresponding grades in the Hardy school.

Finances

The lower primary schools number 42, an increase of 24 over last year. Every circuit has a share in this increase. Included in this number are three schools for girls. Two of these schools lead the district as shown by the June examinations. Not a student failed to pass in the uniform examinations in Chinese and in arithmetic, and all of the students in these two schools could both read and write the Romanized character. Out of the 42 schools, there were ten, which owing to political conditions, we were unable to examine in June. So that out of the total enrolment of over 1,300, we only examined 789 in the June examinations. The amount of tuition paid in these 42 schools cannot be now reported, as we are in the middle of the fall term, and the final effect of adverse political conditions on the payment of these pledges cannot be clearly figured out at present. But counting what has been paid in, and the pledges which will probably be made good, the local contributions for teachers' salaries will exceed $6,000, and for equipment the expenditures will approximate $800. In the day school budget of approximately $7,200, only $400 has come from Mission appropriations. To use this sum, which if divided equally would only mean some nine dollars for each school, in a way satisfactory to all, has been an impossibility this year. We hope that another year Centenary funds will become available so as to help build up this important work.

Needs

For the uniform examinations conducted this year for the first time in our day school work, the district was divided into five sections, and the supervisor and four of our higher primary teachers were each assigned to a group of schools. Although we were unable to give them travelling money or special allowance for the work, all thus assigned conscientiously cooperated in the work. In connection with this work the following needs have been voiced for funds to supply textbooks to the students in all schools instead of giving students financial aid directly; for funds to supply to teachers, helpful books or journals to encourage further preparation; for funds to supply schools with better equipment and housing; and for funds to supply judicious awards for excellence as incentives toward higher standards. For these needs, our present appropriation is pitifully inadequate.

HARDY TRAINING SCHOOL

E. C. Parlin, Principal

General Conditions

In spite of the fact that Yungchun is rural territory, is kept back by certain types of conservatism and idolatrous customs, there is growing up

a great demand for education. Whenever the local government takes a hand in fostering education, it invariably disproves its finely phrased proclamations by making the movement a financial venture and a "spoils system." So that whatever higher primary schools are organized, though they put up standards of excellence and boast of highly paid teachers, they usually dwindle into disorganization after the first enthusiasm is over. The fact that our school maintains a consistent existence in spite of changing conditions makes our responsibility very heavy. We lack very many things which are essential to a growing school. We have hoped long and prayed earnestly for room, equipment and funds for current expenses. Yet in spite of these lacks, we can feel that in a real sense we are able to set an educational standard for the district. The teaching force has been practically the same as last year. We are grateful for the cooperation shown by the teachers in handling many difficult situations.

Graduates

Last January, we graduated a class of five boys and one girl. Three of these boys are doing satisfactory work in the high school at Hinghwa: one is studying in a government school in Foochow: while the other boy and the girl are teaching in day schools in Yungchun.

Buildings Needed

Our enrolment during the first term was a record one last year. Unfortunate political changes during the summer kept a number of the boys from returning in the fall. So that while we have our housing accommodations reasonably occupied, we do not have the dangerous crowding of the first term. But this is a temporary situation. Another term and we shall be overcrowded again. Each year, in spite of several tens of dollars spent in repairs, the condition of the buildings becomes more dangerous and disreputable. The present buildings must be renewed before long, or else become difficult to use. The need for accommodations for the monitor and for the teachers is increasingly felt. We cannot provide places for teachers with families, and so the difficulty of obtaining the most desirable teachers is great. Further dormitory space for boys, playroom for the boys, equipment to replace and supplement the "heirlooms" of the past—all these we are anxious to claim from the Centenary.

Special Courses

A new departure was made this year in the opening of a normal course. It is a small but important beginning. It offers to supplement a teacher's equipment, while giving him opportunity to earn partial or full support through payment for practice teaching. We may also link the Hardy school to the Bible school through a preparatory Bible course. This will enable us to help lads whose hearts are set on taking the Bible school course and whose equipment is insufficient, quickly to prepare themselves for entrance into the regular course.

SOUTH FUKIEN BIBLE SCHOOL

E. C. Parlin, Principal

General Conditions

The work of the Bible school has been carried on this year with a lack of friction, which is encouraging, and which indicates a deepening of spir-

itual purpose. The cooperation of the students and the faithful labors of the teachers have served to overcome many difficulties. The lack of adequate accommodations, the burden of a heavy schedule, the necessity for doubling up classes, the hardships inherent in some of the appointments and tasks assigned the students have threatened large as obstacles, yet have been easily overcome. There has not been much illness, but we greatly need a foreign doctor in the community.

Students

To the eighteen students remaining in the school from last year, seven new students were added at the beginning of the year. Of these, four were ready to give us proof of their earnestness of spirit by financing themselves during the first term. The other three we found it necessary to help by scholarships or opportunity to work and earn money. This fall term two other students have sought admission and are paying their own expenses while on trial. As we have only two class rooms, the three classes in which the school is divided, are difficult to handle. Also we lack in teaching force, so that nearly always some two classes have to meet together.

New Buildings Needed

In June, 1921, we were able, with special funds on hand, to buy a piece of land adjoining the present Bible School plant. While it is not ideal, it is adequate for a good-sized building. We now need funds to build a dormitory and recitation hall. During the summer a change in political conditions caused the closing of the large Chinese hospital a short distance from the Bible school, and the use of it was temporarily offered to us by the doctor in charge. For the present, the boys and two of the teachers are no longer cramped into the narrow quarters previously endured. But how long this kind offer is to continue it is hard to say. Another term may find us in an impossible situation. To add a class next year, when accommodations are impracticable for the present three classes, would prove inadvisable, unless we can hope for Centenary funds to provide a dwelling place, should we be driven from the hospital.

YENPING CONFERENCE

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Population: 933,755 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenpingfu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Main came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventists.

CONFERENCE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

W. I. Lacy

Christian Pupils

The Conference set as a goal for our schools, this year, that every pupil should be enroled as a member or probationer. Last year at conference, only twenty per cent of our pupils in the boys' schools, and less in the girls' schools, had been received into the church either as full members or probationers. We have not this year reached our goal, but the percentages are seventy-three for the boys and fifty-nine for the girls. The Shahsien school and the Yuki and Changhufan district boys' school have enroled all pupils as members or probationers. In the higher primary schools of the conference, two have reported one hundred per cent joined the church on probation or full membership, and the other two lacking but a few students.

Enrolment

Political conditions have greatly affected the attendance. Last year we reported 752 boys enroled. This year there are 711. In the girls' schools last year there were 428, this year there are 421. This does not include pupils from the schools which, while receiving aid from the mission during the year have not reached such a state of efficiency as to be recognized by the Board of Education. The total, therefore, of lower primary pupils in recognized schools at present, both boys and girls, is 1,132, as compared with 1,180, last year. There are at present 23 recognized boys' lower primary schools, as compared with 19 last year; and 19 girls' lower primary schools, as compared with 17 last year. The number of men teachers, this year, is 55, as compared with 44 last year; and of women teachers, 33, as compared with 27 last year; making the total number of teachers this year 88 as compared with 71 last year.

In the higher primary schools this year there are 139 boys and 37 girls, as compared with 114 boys and 35 girls, last year, an increase of 25 boys and two girls. The Yuki higher primary school has had a senior class this year, although of but one pupil, yet a hopeful sign, and next year there will no doubt be several in the graduating class.

New Schools

Six schools for boys and two for girls have been opened this year; and one school, closed last year, has been reopened.

Self-Support

There have been a number of schools, especially on the Yenping District which have been self-supporting and have used the course of study laid down by the Board of Education.

The Phonetic Script

A special effort has been made to push the Mandarin Phonetic, and, we believe, with considerable success. A year ago at the time of examinations, almost none of the pupils in our schools could more than write the Phonetic characters, without any ability to read or write words. This year, a large percentage of them have been able to read and write, easily, passages from the Bible.

Equipment

We have tried to increase the working equipment of the teachers, and globes, maps, charts, pictures and teachers' helps have been supplied.

Written Examinations

Great progress has been made this year in the ability of the pupils to write their examinations. Three years ago practically none of them were able to pass any but oral examinations. This year in all but the first year, examinations have been written in all four of the quarters, and the papers have been sent to Yenping for correction and grading, making a much more uniform basis of grading and analysis of the work of the schools.

New Buildings

During the year a dormitory has been built to help accommodate the overflow of students at our Yuki City school. The Changhufan higher primary building, which is just nearing completion, is a great addition to the school equipment of the conference. The Hsia-meo School building ought to be ready for use by the beginning of next term, and should give a big impetus to our work in that village.

YENPING MEDICAL WORK

DR. J. E. SKINNER

The Hospital

Yenping Hospital, as far as we can remember, has not been closed for a day since it was first opened, about sixteen years ago; but with the closing down of the Foochow Medical School the problem of medical staff becomes acute. The arrival of new equipment was a joy to us all. We are grateful to Dr. Trimble for his careful use of the funds available, and especially to the Centenary which has made such purchases possible. In fact, our being able to keep the work going at all this year is due to the larger appropriation made possible by the Centenary.

The hospital is fortunate in having as its chaplain such an earnest Christian as Mr. Uong. He has been indefatigable in his labors, both in public preaching and in personal work. Each clinic day finds him moving among the waiting patients telling them the old, old story to which his happy face always bears testimony.

Ming Sing Dispensary

This Dispensary was almost one thing too much for us to handle this last year. For about four months Mrs. Skinner was able to attend regu-

larly, and during that time the number of eye-cases markedly increased, showing the great possibilities in that department if only special time and attention could be given to it. During the summer the clinic was moved up to the hospital, which resulted in a large falling off in the numbers. Soon after it was re-opened on the main street the patients began to increase again, thus showing the importance of the out-clinic being located in the business section of the city.

Itinerating

A few days after Dr. Trimble's return from furlough, Mrs. Skinner and I started on a month's tour of our country hospitals and dispensaries, located in five widely separated towns. Of course most of our attention was given to these medical centers, but we worked in at least fifteen other towns and villages, and saw altogether about five hundred and fifty patients. The time we could give our associate doctors was all too short. Repeatedly we were compelled to stop work and run for the boat to be in time for the next appointment. The importance of such work in extending the influence of the different hospitals cannot be overestimated.

Shunchang

Shunchang Dispensary has been renovated and now furnishes a good home for the workers, as well as five or six rooms for the medical work. Dr. Ho has been in charge for nearly the whole year. During the special evangelistic campaign on that district he made country trips, thus widening the scope of his influence. At the district conference the various circuits pledged $270, which should enable the dispensary to carry on another year.

Shahsien

Dr. Li and his wife have made a place for themselves in the hearts of the Shahsien people, and are making a larger plant a necessity in the near future. He reports that the number of soldiers attending the clinic has been much diminished, while there has been an increase in the number of civilians, a condition greatly to be desired as the soldiers have their own military hospitals.

Yungan

Yungan has been unfortunate in having had three changes of doctors during the year. It takes time for any man to gain the confidence of the people. The statistics for this year do not begin to show the possibilities for the medical work in this important center.

New Hospital

The new Yuki Hospital building is nearly completed, in spite of all the disturbed conditions, with nearly all business at a standstill, and all roads made impassable for freight much of the time by the fighting. The people have paid in $800 of the $1,200 pledged, and as soon as peace is restored a good part of the balance can be collected. The hospital will accommodate twenty-five or thirty patients, and should be a great blessing to the city and all the outlying country. Dr. Lau, in addition to the burden of superintending the building operations, and collecting local pledges, has been overrun with sick soldiers, who always prefer to come to our hospitals rather than go to their own, even at less cost.

Changhufan

We are greatly in need of better quarters at Changhufan. This is a large town in a populous region, and should have a good building and adequate equipment. Dr. Do has been in charge this year. The greatest need for the country work in the immediate future is rooms for in-patients at both Shahsien and Changhufan. In fact, in the former city Dr. Li is so concerned over the situation that he is advancing money himself to buy a house just opposite the present dispensary, which he plans to fit up, as best he can, until some more adequate and suitable provision can be made.

Outlook

A great step forward has been taken recently in placing the business of the hospital in the hands of a special manager. At present Mr. W. I. Lacy is giving us the benefit of his expert services. This will not only make for greater efficiency in a financial way, but Dr. Trimble will now be able to give more undivided attention to the real medical side of the work. Next year, when we have the help of our new nurse, Miss Huffaker, who is now in the Nanking Language School, we ought to begin to see still greater advance made in developing a really up-to-date hospital in the mother-station of Yenping City.

CHANGHUFAN DISTRICT

Location: On the Min River in the central part of Fukien Province.
Institutions: Boys' Higher Primary Boarding School, Dispensary.

Wu Luan Shih, Superintendent
H. R. Caldwell District Missionary

Centenary Inspiration

To my district the Centenary Movement has been as the spring wind which refreshes every living thing. During recent years, on all sides, there was talk of abandoning the work and many were seeking well grounded excuses for giving it up, due to the suffering caused by the presence of both government soldiers and the bandits. The preachers had repeatedly looked helplessly upon the suffering of their flocks, until it seemed impossible to endure longer. But defeat has been turned into victory, and the hearts of our people have been greatly encouraged through the Centenary with its challenges and program. After the launching of the Movement in a real way at the time of the visit of Bishops Keeney and Birney, Dr. Calkins, and others, the workers have gone out with brave hearts to confront all adverse conditions and to conquer in the name of Christ. The continual holding before us of these Centenary aims and purposes by the Centenary secretary, has gone far toward maintaining the purpose to win. An illustration was found in the way the new pastor, at 19th Township, unflinchingly took up the work after the chapel building had been burned by bandits, and the pastor, with many members, killed. And at 20th Township, where the homes of more than 20 families of Christians were burned, and more than 30 Christians were murdered, the pastor and remaining members of the Church rallied to the cause of Christ with brave hearts. On nearly every charge on the district it has been a terrible year, and the suffering of the people has been great; but we have found pastors and members earnest, to a degree never before known, in the great program laid out before the Church. When we find every charge

meeting the Centenary goals in full and then reflect upon the extremely adverse conditions abroad, is it not evidence enough that the Centenary Movement has been a power among us during the year?

Activity of Laymen

One pronounced result of the year's work has been the enlisting of the interest and support of the laity. In previous years we have found the responsibility of putting any movement across the Church assumed by the preachers and a few leading laymen, but under the inspiration of the present year we have found the members at large, greatly interested in the work that was being done.

Results

There have been 383 new probationers enroled during the year, and 375 baptisms. Four hundred and fifteen persons have united with the Church in full connection. All financial obligations have been met in full.

SHAHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: About 1,050 square miles.

Location: On the Sha River in Fukien Province. Includes Shahsien county, the largest in Yenping Conference.

Population: 138,270 (Post Office estimate 1920).

Industries: At Hsiamao, 20 miles inland from Shahsien, the county seat and largest walled city in the Conference, are the most famous tobacco farms in the province. Timber, fire-wood, bamboo, paper and tea are also raised and exported.

Language: Resembles that spoken in Yungan District.

Chou Ching Lin, Superintendent
Frederick Bankhardt, District Missionary

Centenary Quotas

In the first month of the year the Conference secretary, Rev. H. R. Caldwell, with Mr. Bankhardt and Mr. Toothaker, visited Shahsien District and held meetings in every circuit, speaking to an average audience of one hundred. The members received such inspiration as makes for a revival spirit in the church. The following table shows the results:

	Goal	Attainment	Increase
Members enroled as intercessors	132	149	17
Probationers enroled as intercessors.....	148	154	6
Taught to read	332	472	140
Stewards pledged	57	91	34
Whole Families for Christ	100	139	39
Additions to the Sunday Schools	221	392	171

Work for Women

Concerning the women of Shahsien District they are as those who sit in outer darkness. Because of the persuasive instruction of Miss Glassburner the work for women has been distinctly advanced. In the last quarter she made a special trip over the district, holding meetings for women and helping in the "One Win One" campaign which has this year brought so many women to feel the power of the gospel.

Evangelistic Work

The District was this year divided into four sections within which, each as a unit, the evangelistic meetings were held. We bought a stere-

opticon to use with the phonograph as helps for the meetings. With the two evangelistic leaders and some earnest laymen, we made the complete round of the districts, preaching, holding classes and exhorting wherever opportunity came our way. Members' hearts were strengthened and not a few of those hearing the gospel for the first time asked to be taught the way of salvation.

The Circuits

This year there have been eleven circuits, two sub-circuits, and two preaching places. The preachers have promoted the Centenary with such enthusiasm that, not only have the definite aims been accomplished, but surpassed by wide margins. The pastors also undertook and successfully completed the task of raising $1,000 cash toward the cost of erecting the new Shahsien City church, every dollar of which is in hand; and all of this progress has been made in the face of continual banditry that preys upon and unsettles life in this section of the country. In the second month, while the pastor was absent on a preaching tour, the church and parsonage at Kuan-chuang were rifled of all valuables. The villagers' houses were in large measure burned out. In the eighth month, the church at Yang-ch'i, with the rest of the village, was burned by the bandits. Scarcely is there a house standing in the place. Siyang members also sustained the loss of their houses when bandits raided the place. Kao-ch'iao, Hsia-meo, Fu-K'ou and the region around have had to bear the persistent kidnapping, and levying of funds or produce which is part of the bandit activity. Added to this, we have endured hard times on account of the extremely high price of rice. In spite of all these things the ministry of the Church perseveres and the work of the gospel goes on.

Results

This year we added 40 new members to the church: 70 adults and 33 children received baptism. Probationers were added to the number of 196, of whom 152 are adults and 44 are children. The total enroled inquirers under instruction is 1,584.

Educational Work

On the basis of the conference board of education's comparative chart, if an average of the standing of each district's schools is struck, it will be found that Shahsien stands at the head of the list. This both encourages us and urges us on. Our greatest disappointment is that our schools are struggling along with such poor accommodations. Many students are debarred from entering because there is no room for them. We urgently need funds for erecting necessary schools.

Church Buildings

The Church at Hsia-meo has been under construction this year. The Kuan-chuang church is also finished. The Shahsien church is now ready to begin construction. It is hoped that soon after conference ground can be broken for the new building. Many places still have no church buildings. It is greatly desired that in the near future each congregation may have a home of its own. This is not alone the district superintendent's hope, but that of every member and pastor.

SHUNCHANG DISTRICT

Shunchang

Population: 48,056 (Post Office estimate, 1920).
Location: In the northern part of Fukien Province, China.
Institution: Dispensary.

HUNG TEH CHING, Superintendent
H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Centenary Quotas

The Conference Centenary secretary visited the district and conducted a series of Centenary meetings on every charge. As a result every charge has met, in full, its quota.

Bandits

The bandits in the district have greatly troubled us in our work. The roads have been unsafe and great has been the discomfort and suffering on account of these disturbed conditions. The famine conditions on account of lack of rain have greatly increased the expense of living, and the workers have experienced hardship during the year. Most of the work on my district is self-supporting, so the preachers have felt very keenly the inability of the members to earn much more than a bare living. We are truly grateful to God because amid such difficult conditions the church has steadily advanced along all lines.

Results

There were 391 adults baptized during the year, and 79 children. The number of persons received into the Church into full connection is 483, while 416 new probationers have been added. The sum of money subscribed for pastoral support is $2,182.00, while for other purposes the membership has subscribed $2,094.00, which is an advance over last year. The number of members who have enroled as intercessors is 615, with 505 probationers; 498 persons were enroled as stewards. We have taught 663 persons to read the Gospels. The number of new Sunday School scholars is 371. In all of these features of our Centenary work we have passed our goals.

Lower Primary Schools

There have been ten lower primary schools on the district with 16 teachers and upward of 300 students. The evangelistic value of this work is marked.

YENPING DISTRICT

Yenpingfu

Population: 196,163 (Post Office estimate, 1920).
Location: At the junction of the Min River and the Kienning branch. Residence of the governor and other officials. 140 miles northwest of Foochow.
Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. W. I. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. B. H. Paddock and Mrs. Paddock, Rev. J. E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, Rev. F. M. Toothaker and Mrs. Toothaker, Mr. C. G. Trimble, M.D., and Mrs. Trimble, Mr. Russell H. Steininger, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Oleen. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mamie F. Glassburner, Alice Linam, Frieda Reiman, Paula Seidlmann.
Institutions: Boys' Middle School, Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, City Dispensary, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School.

HSIA CHIEN CHEN, Superintendent
H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Centenary Goals

We have enroled as intercessors, 586 full members, and 565 probationers, which is in excess of our quotas; the number who have been taught to read, 736, is in excess of our quota also. The enroled Stewards are 299. This is also far in excess of what we had set out to attain. We have added 369 new Sunday school students which is below our quota for this cause. There are 440 whole families enroled as Christians, which too, is in excess of the quota we had hoped to reach. One result of the impact the Centenary cultivation has given the work has been the ingathering of 273 persons into the Church in full connection during the year. Two hundred and thirty-nine adults have been baptized, while 293 new probationers have been added to the roll.

Suffering

This has been an unusually hard year on account of the suffering caused by the bandits. Rice is as expensive as pearls, while all foodstuffs have greatly increased in price. Those who have escaped the plague of bandits have often suffered at the hands of the soldiers. Many villages and homes have been burned and the financial loss has been great. These things have made difficult the meeting of the full obligations connected with Christian Stewardship. Families have been driven from their homes into hiding in the hills until certain charges have almost been broken up. Upon the retreat of the bandits the soldiers have appeared and have demanded food and "expenses," while upon the withdrawal of the soldiers the brigands have returned and collected funds. This thing has continued until the finances of many communities have long since become exhausted and many articles of the home have been pawned or sacrificed in order to meet these repeated assessments. Though our members have suffered to the point of great privation they have endeavored faithfully to rally to the support of the Church, and though they have suffered much bodily discomfort, they have remained earnest in the worship of God.

Evangelism

Early in the year we launched a program for district-wide evangelistic services. This work has been carried through the year with blessed results on every charge. The special evangelistic work among the women has been successful. During the heat of the summer, Miss Seidlmann spent much time in this work on the out charges.

Better Babies

The Women's Mutual Benefit Society launched a "Better Baby" campaign in Yenping City in the fall, which proved a great success. Prizes were distributed to the five "best babies." Nearly 200 women attended the services during the last day and took dinner as guests at the church.

Bible Study

We have had from three to eight classes on every charge, meeting from two to five times weekly, for the study of the Bible and other spiritual books. There have been 80 such classes on the District. In these classes the study of the Four Gospels, the "Doctrine of Salvation," and Phonetics have been stressed.

Lower Primary Schools

There have been conducted eight lower primary schools for boys on the district. Of these, two have been independently conducted by the members and have not been schools under the direction of the Board of Education. Five primary schools for girls have also been carried on during the year.

YUKI DISTRICT

Yuki

Population: 297,417 (Post Office estimate, 1920).
Location: On the Yuki, branch of the Min River, in Fukien Province, China.
Institution: Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.*: Bible Training School.
Missionary: *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Mabel C. Hartford.

HSU MENG YING, Superintendent
H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Banditry

A year ago, the session of the annual conference, the bandits entered Yuki City. It was generally feared that the city and its people would be destroyed at that time, but God was kind to us. During the twelfth month of last year as I was returning from Yenping with the body of delegates who came over to the Centenary conference, we encountered bandits. We were all very much disturbed, but again God intervened to save us all. Throughout this year, although it seemed wise not to undertake to travel my district, I have, every quarter, gone out in the discharge of my official duties to the Church. Many times I have found myself the only traveler along the highways, and I could but feel the terrible strain of the disturbed conditions. On one occasion I was traveling with two companions, one of whom was an earnest Christian and the other a non-Christian. We met a large band of armed bandits. The non-Christian companion dodged away into the jungle to safety, but the other fellow-traveler faced the bandits with me. It seemed certain that we would be executed on the spot, but again God helped me in the words I spoke and we were allowed to go on our way unharmed. As I reflect upon these and similar experiences I can see very plainly the leading hand of the dear Lord, and I am filled with gratitude to God for his keeping power. On another occasion I came upon a furious battle between the bandits and the soldiers. It was the purpose of the bandits to blot out the village. During the battle, I took my life in my hands as it were and went out on a mission of peace. God again was with me and the village which was in danger was saved. I can but feel grateful that during all these terrible times, when danger has lurked everywhere, I have traveled about my district in perfect safety.

Suffering

The suffering throughout the Yuki field has been far beyond any power of mine to describe. Those who once dwelt in houses have had to hide away in the dense cover of the hills. Where once the people enjoyed rice and food to eat, they have been reduced to a point where, we might say, they had to subsist upon the winds that blew. The degree of fear that has attended these sufferings can best be illustrated by a concrete case. Some who were in hiding in the jungle with their children actually strangled their children to death rather than permit them to cry from hunger and fear, lest their crying should attract the attention of a squad of northern soldiers who were reported to be near.

Since the time of early harvest the bandits have intercepted all the highways and the river in order to prevent the transportation of rice and foodstuffs. The people in Yuki City have been deprived altogether of rice, the meager supply which could be gotten into the city having been appropriated by the northern soldiers. The people have been forced to subsist on shrubbery or anything else that could be eaten. The suffering in the rural regions has been equally great.

On one occasion two children were sent out of Yuki City to carry in about sixty pounds of rice. These children were set upon by hungry villagers and killed with hoes and their rice appropriated. It is readily understood that peaceful villagers could only be driven to such a deed by extreme want. Those who happened to live in an area under the control of the bandits, for a time, suffered at the hands of the northern soldiers later, as in the case of Third Township which was assessed $80,000 by the commander of the government troops. The same was true where the soldiers withdrew from an occupied territory, for the bandits would immediately come in and assess a heavy tax which had be to paid in order that the community escape being destroyed on account of previously harboring soldiers.

These conditions have long since reached the point where families have been divided, only a few members remaining at home, while the others have gone to far distant places of refuge in order that in the event of an attack by either soldiers or bandits the family would not be utterly blotted out. It is very easy to appreciate the difficulty the Church has encountered during the year in undertaking to carry across the Centenary program, or even to follow up the program for evangelistic services.

Persecution of Christians

The suffering of the Christians has been very great. More than 80 families have been practically blotted out. Those not accused by the soldiers of having in some way assisted the bandits have many times been accused by the bandits of having helped the soldiers. Thus it has been very difficult for our members to exist at all. In one instance three members of a family of Christians were executed and the remaining two members of the family were fined $800. Famine has of course followed in the wake of such conditions. There has been a very great lack of rice and foodstuffs, so that the pastors on several charges have been called upon to furnish food to sustain the families of their adherents. While the pledges for the support of the ministry were liberal and marked an advance, still, on account of the scattering of whole communities of Christians, of famine conditions, and other adverse circumstances, only one-half the pastoral support pledged has been paid in. This is the fault of no one, but is a result of conditions which actually exist.

Centenary Quotas

Bible Study Classes have been organized on every charge on the district. And notwithstanding the adverse conditions, two series of special evangelistic services have been held on every circuit. The number of new probationers is 168, while 153 persons have been baptized. The number of persons admitted into the Church in full connection is 197, as against 35 last year. There have been 160 probationers enroled as intercessors, while 220 full members have been enroled in the prayer band.

Eighty stewards were enroled, and 340 persons have been taught to read. There are 180 new Sunday School scholars, and 200 whole families who have become Christians. We can report our several Centenary quotas attained.

Loyalty to the Church

Many of the people have manifested very great interest in the temporal affairs of the Church, even after they had lost their homes and their all, at the hands of either soldiers or bandits. The fervor of many members has been greatly increased on account of the way God has manifestly made bare His arm in their behalf during times of special danger. At Twenty-eighth Township, where the devastation was complete and not a home remained, the members have erected a parsonage for their pastor and are earnest in the study of the Bible. In Yuki City where much business has been suspended and shops closed, the members have contributed liberally for the new hospital building nearing completion. In Weng-kow where the place was utterly destroyed by fire, less than a year ago, the members subscribed several hundred dollars for the building of a church, and are now waiting for the necessary help-in-aid from the Centenary Fund with which to carry the project through. It is evident enough that the earnest spirit of the membership of the Church has not been cooled on account of the suffering and trials which have swept over the district.

YUNGAN DISTRICT

Yungan

Population: 191,663 (Post Office estimate, 1920).
Location: On the Tashaki River, Fukien Province, China.
Institution: Yungan Christian Hospital.

CHENG TSUNG LIN, Superintendent
F. M. TOOTHAKER, District Missionary

General Conditions

With the depredations of the bandits on the one hand, and the rapacity and brutality of the soldiers on the other, the common people are living a bitter life. On every side one hears reports to confirm such a statement. In the spring the price of rice rose to an unprecedented level, one 11 lb. measure of rice retailing for a dollar. Since the opening of work in Yungan such a price has never before been known. Many people were able to secure only food enough for a single meal a day. I was able to purchase 40 odd loads of rice which I distributed at lower than market price to the schools, pastors and friends. Following my example others went out, bought rice in large quantities and brought it into the city, thus alleviating the shortage within our walls. Even in this way they were greatly hindered by the soldiers who made the absurd claim that the military needed all the rice for food.

The Schools

In the district there are ten lower primary schools, in which are enroled 358 boys and girls. Six of these schools receive aid from the Board of Education. These six have an enrolment of 242 students.

Medical Work

The Yungan Christian Hospital has prospered under the direction of Dr. J. E. Skinner. It is hoped that this year, in order that our work in the hospital may be for soul as well as body, there may be appointed a

man who can give half his time to the work of chaplain in the hospital, and half time to the assistant pastorate of the church.

Membership

The present full membership of the church on this district in 312, an addition of 133 over last year. Probationers number 423, which represents a gain of 119 this year. There are 1,342 learners, more by 196 than in 1920. This brings the total actual adherents in and under the instruction of the church up to 2,077. There has been a distinct gain in self-support.

Ministry

The ministry on the field numbers 13 appointed preachers. The territory over which these men itinerate is 1,790 li (596 miles) in circumference. The people within this area number 87,500. With this large area within which work must be carried on, and with this large body of people needing the gospel, it is manifest that unless our preachers are on the road, day in and day out, they are unable in any way to meet the calls made upon them. The holding of regular prayer meetings, classes for learners, and special classes for women, is also a part of the regular pastoral work. In every way, preaching, teaching and dissemination of literature, the men have done their duty.

PEKING AREA



Campus West China Union University, Chengtu, China

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Territory in which our church is at work is 124,000 square miles. Theoretically the conference area is equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi.

Population: 59,917,000 (Methodist territory). The population of the entire conference is several million greater than that of the North American continent. Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Shantung and Chihli), Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterian and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate Sighted, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

THE CENTENARY PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN

Although the famine situation was fully realized when we came to the last conference, a program was prepared for the year in hope that we might be able to accomplish something, and it has been possible to lay foundations that give hope for great things in the future.

Training Conferences

Training conferences were held in six districts in addition to those held by the Bishops in Taianfu, Peking and Changli. Taking advantage of Dr. Chen's work in Peking with the China for Christ Movement, all the Christian workers and preachers in the city were invited to a conference at the beautiful temple, Wofusi, on the hillside west of Peking. As a result of the meetings a decidedly spiritual tone was given to the famine relief work; and while the Christians have been giving out relief they have been preaching the "Bread of Life."

Survey

We have made a religious and social survey of the entire conference. It was a new idea and some of the preachers did not answer the questions correctly. But it is something that compels us to think, when we reported last year 182 churches and rented halls, and we find 1,680 cigarette stores without counting the great number of peddlers on the street who sell them; 1,287 wine shops and 2,378 food shops, and all who have frequented public restaurants know you can get wine in any food store. We had 625 Christian workers last year, including preachers and teachers, and the word comes in that there are 1,614 houses of ill-fame in the conference, in some of which are scores of inmates. We are responsible for 7,677,642 people and we reported last year 13,700 full members and 5,723 probationers. No one can face these facts and say the task is done and that the Christian Church can rest from her labors. The conquest has not begun.

Sunday Schools

The Sunday Schools of the country churches of the entire conference have needed for years to be reorganized and normal classes started for the teachers, so that there would be some one besides the preacher who could teach the lesson. During the year the Sunday School secretary has traveled widely over the conference and organized teacher training classes wherever possible. He started special Sunday School work among the children in the twenty-six schools that were started in the famine region; 69 normal classes were organized, and Sunday School attendance increased from 8,881 to 12,512.

Magic Lanterns

During the year we have had only one lantern in the North China conference, and that has been found very useful; but with three that have now been added, it is certain that we will be able to accomplish some very effective work next year.

Evangelistic Campaigns

In spite of the famine we have been able to carry through a number of evangelistic campaigns. Dr. Chen and his team held special meetings in the larger churches of the Peking City district for the members, and later, without Dr. Chen, the team held meetings on the other districts.

During the week of evangelism, services were held all over the conference for the special benefit of the middle classes. In Shantung, Mr. Blackstone's gospel team came to work among the famine laborers on the dyke, and a great number of the men were taught to read. A large number of men helped in the special campaigns that have been carried on in the churches in the famine region, where they have been crowded to the limits for months, and, in many places, it has been necessary to have several services every Sunday to try in some way to meet the needs of those who wished to attend. Peking, in spite of the absence of a large number of workers, had meetings in all the churches and they were well attended: 45,544 were present in the meetings in one week and 3,869 signed cards, and during the week 208 people joined on probation. Dr. Chen traveled all over the Tientsin district and held services in every charge, and the churches were crowded in a way that was never dreamed possible in the past. Several evangelistic campaigns were held for students and higher class people in Tientsin and Changli by Dr. Chen and, in Peking by Bishop Birney, and among other results 32 young men pledged themselves for the ministry.

Centenary Goals

The following is the record of the Conference for the past year:

Bible readers should be 40 per cent of the membership: goal, 5,476; enroled, 7,060. Intercessors should be 60 per cent of the membership: goal, 8,216; enroled, 7,846. Stewards should be 10 per cent of the membership: goal, 1,366; enroled, 1,927. Self-support should increase 20 per cent over last year: goal, $12,388; raised, $12,711. Church membership should increase 25 per cent over last year: goal, 17,115; enroled, 14,390. Sunday School membership should increase 30 per cent; goal, 12,435; enroled, 12,028.

NORTH CHINA FAMINE RELIEF

G. L. Davis, Chairman

At the conference of 1920 a committee was appointed to raise and distribute funds for famine relief and to distribute the funds raised among

the needy in the district. It became evident that we could expect funds from five sources: The Board of Foreign Missions in America: funds raised from churches and friends in China outside the famine area: the North China International Society for Famine Relief in Tientsin; the United International Famine Relief Society in Peking: the Shantung International Auxiliary for Famine Relief.

Policy

Circumstances that we did not control, largely compelled us to form a policy for each area. The Tientsin committee gave us several hundred tons of food in November for Nanpi and Chiaohehsien, with a small allowance for Taicheng, Chinghsien and Wanan. At that time we had received little money from the Board so we agreed to run this territory according to the plans of the Tientsin committee. The Tsinanfu committee had little money in the fall, so we put all our strength in Shantung, and as we received much larger funds from the Board we continued to give a very large share to Taianfu, so that the work there was always regarded as our work, although we contributed thirteen thousand tons to the Shantung work through the Tsinanfu committee. In Peking, we first started only a small work in the South Chingchao region, mainly for the care of our own members, who had suffered from soldiers, locusts and drought. This was independent of the Peking committee, but all the time we were working most harmoniously with that Committee, and gave $20,000 to that organization. Rev. Liu Fang was a member of the united international famine relief committee and the writer was secretary of the investigation committee and a member of the grain purchasing committee.

In order to keep from the accusation that we were using international funds to compel people to become Christians, we carefully fed our Christians and supported our poor schools from funds that were given to us by local friends and by the Board of Foreign Missions. Our own people were but a small number of those that we helped, but by keeping the accounts separate we cannot be criticised.

Workers

We owe a debt of gratitude to the large number of missionaries, Chinese pastors and others who, for the sake of suffering humanity, gave up the comforts of their homes and went out to feed the poor and hungry. They have placed their names among the immortals.

Numbers Fed

From the reports that were sent in during the last months of the famine we were feeding 296,507 people.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN SHANTUNG, 1921

Reported by D. C. Baker and H. S. Leitzel

Gifts

In October, 1920, when it became apparent that the two year drought was seriously affecting the people in our Shantung districts, the finance committee in Peking advanced three hundred dollars for direct relief to those of our church communicants who found it no longer possible to "pass the days" of famine. In November and December, like sums were allowed and then gifts began to come in from all quarters. At the Christmas tide a draft for two thousand dollars came from our Shanghai office. The Chi-

nese church members of Hinghwa and Foochow, and the students of the Fukien schools set apart self-denial funds in order that they might help their needy brothers in the north. And last of all came a letter with twenty Singapore dollar notes, the contribution of a Methodist boys' school in Sumatra.

Distribution

After Christmas, when the famine cloud grew more ominous in the Grand Canal section, the Peking committee for relief voted to grant larger sums so that the outside folks who were suffering might be saved from starvation. An investigation proved that conditions were appalling. The few boxes of clothing and the few dollars given to each church center seemed infinitesmal. A Mission meeting was held and it was decided to release Mr. Leitzel and one other for famine relief during the spring, and also that we should ask the international auxiliary of the Shantung famine relief society for funds. We were already receiving grants of $10,000 a month from our Mission funds, when these became augmented by the international relief funds in January. So from January to June, 1921, we were able to distribute in grain and money, by direct relief in Tunga and Pungping counties, $72,000 and $61,000 respectively. In addition we used $4,000 for local relief in Taian, Feicheng and Wen Shang counties. Mr. Leitzel, up to the time he left for furlough, supervised this direct distribution of grain and money. The grain was shipped by rail, boat, wheelbarrow, over distances averaging two hundred miles, from South Hsu Chow to Tunga, Anchiachuang and Tungping cities, where we had our relief centers in the church premises. The spirit of co-operation was carried even to the tiniest country chapel where our preachers spent days and weeks of ceaseless canvassing of each household. The pastor's day, during the period of famine relief, usually began at five in the morning and ended after midnight, when he was too tired to write another name on his day's list of many hundreds.

Canals

It was decided to do some of our relief with Methodist funds in connection with actual labor by those on our lists strong enough to work. Therefore, we organized a sort of miniature coolie corps, like those in France, for canal digging and bridge or road repair. From April until June we were busy at this work, and dug four miles of the old Grand Canal bed, locally called the Ching He Men, very near to the point where the Canal joins the Yellow river. In addition, we re-excavated five li of the Wolf river or Lang Hsi He, which flows through Tunga City, and annually floods the adjacent farm land.

Bridges

In road repair we worked in Tungping county, rebuilding a fine, but entirely demolished stone bridge near Chang Cheng, on the big highway between the west and Taian. Many of our preachers and school boys and girls have been delayed in times past, by the torrent that floods this bridge every summer. The district missionaries have had their buckboard wheels stuck in the intricacies of this ancient structure for hours at a time. So when the county official suggested Theatre Bridge as a likely spot for famine labor, all agreed. In addition some half dozen minor bridges with the connecting roads, were repaired so as again to be pass-

able. At Shan Shen Temple village, where we have a church, the entire community gets its water from wells in the next village, and it requires a journey of two miles just to get a drink when you are thirsty. A well was begun some years ago, but on account of the heavy rock structure, the work was given up. We are now boring a well in a new spot on the mountain, and hope soon to bring water to this needy section.

Results

In token of the gratitude of the merchants, whose boats can once more travel between Tsining and Tsinan, via the Canal, and of the country people whose land was drained by the digging, after having been inundated for eighty years, the gentry presented door tablets to the Tungting and Taian churches, and a stone tablet is to be put beside the bridge at Chang Cheng. It is interesting to note that the pastors in charge of the local construction, when asked what names should be inscribed on these memorials, replied that we Christians do not need name or fame, and all the glory should be to the Lord and Master of our hearts, who inspires these things. A profound impression was made, both on the county official classes and on the poor folk of the villages, that the Christian workman is a different person from the one they have usually had dealings with, and that the golden rule is a higher standard of life than the words of the ancients. On the whole, we can say that our relief work reached as far as it possibly could reach, for we covered practically every stricken village in our charge, and in addition we tried permanently to benefit the country-side with remedies that the poor themselves could never apply.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

The North Chingchao District consists of eleven circuits, situated in the country north and south of Peking.

The number of members on the roll of all the churches at the close of the year was 1,395, an increase of 243 over last year. The number of probationers was 1,047, an increase of 200.

There are 35 Sunday schools, 112 teachers, and an enrolment of 1,798 scholars.

Wang Chao Ke, District Superintendent
George L. Davis, District Missionary
Edward E. Dixon, Associate Missionary

Staff

There are 11 circuits on this district and 24 outstations. To do the work in this large territory we have eight elders and one deacon; two members of conference, on trial: 29 local preachers and 11 deacons.

Planning the Work

After the last annual conference the district superintendent and the circuit leaders met to plan to carry out the conference program. A three days' revival was planned in each charge with the head of the circuit responsible for the work.

Evangelism

We had several definite goals, one being that we would try to win all the people in each family, and as a result many families united with the church. The meetings were held in February, after Chinese New Year. On the South Chingchao district, meetings were held in 66 places. In 7 days, 6,973 people heard the gospel, 38 joined on probation, and 199 signed

cards. On the Chingchao North district, meetings were held in 32 places. In 7 days, 14,977 heard the gospel, 33 joined the church on probation, and 1,453 signed cards. During the year there has been a 20 per cent increase in collections and a 25 per cent increase in membership. There were 10 student volunteers on the district during the summer and they did splendid work.

Bible Classes

In each church Bible classes were started with a definite course of study, including the catechism and hymn singing. The total attendance for both divisions of the district was 707.

New Property

In Nankou, a busy railroad center, we have put $1,200 into a church building. In Peiyin, one of our old stations, we have put $500 into a church building of which the members raised $300. In Huailai we have erected a modern building. All of these are Centenary projects.

Schools

We have on this district 24 lower primary schools and 2 higher primary schools, and 28 teachers. The summer vacation schools have been of great assistance to the poor children on the district. We have had ten schools and 220 pupils, who attended the greater part of the day. We taught them to play as well as to study.

Famine

There were three causes for the famine, the soldiers, the locusts, and the drought. The situation was really desperate, for thirteen of our churches were in the affected area. Early in the fall when Dr. Hobart and the district superintendent traveled over the region to see what was the need, the people were eating bark, leaves, weeds, and chaff, and were in a most miserable condition. The strong were able to leave, but the young and the old had very little hope. The Church and the international famine relief society saved thousands of lives. Rev. Sun Heng Kwei won the hearts of the people because of the efficient way in which he managed the distributions.

Sunday Schools

There are 30 Sunday schools on the District and the average attendance was 1,791. The conference secretary personally visited all the small charges and asked the people to organize normal classes and to increase the attendance and to increase the collections.

Conference Program

We have worked hard to complete the conference program and these are the results.

	North Chingchao		South Chingchao	
1	should be 160	reached 270	should be 302	reached 381
2	should be 240	reached 343	should be 451	reached 471
3	should be 40	reached 48	should be 75	reached 95
4	should be 370	reached 378	should be 400	reached 491
5	should be 500	reached 502	should be 940	reached 954
6	should be 354	reached 581	should be 960	reached 1,210

The numbers stand for the following points:

1. Bible Readers should be 40 per cent of the membership.
2. Intercessors should be 60 per cent of the membership.
3. Stewards should be 10 per cent of the membership.
4. Self-support should increase 20 per cent over the present rate.
5. Church membership should increase 25 per cent over the present membership.
6. Sunday School attendance should increase 30 per cent over the present rate.

Self-Support

There is an increase of the following amounts over last year: North Chingchao, $307; South Chingchao, $967.

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of seven circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places.

Institutions: Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.*: Holt Boarding School.

Wu Ku Kun, Superintendent
Mark W. Brown, District Missionary

Our Work

This district has an area of 45,000 square li, including three hsien, Lasting, Lanhsien, and Chien An, a population of 1,000,000, and more than 3,000 villages. There are only thirty churches established, and the workers are as follows: missionary, district superintendent, 4 members of conference, 4 conference probationers; 20 local preachers under appointment and 12 unappointed; 37 exhorters under appointment and 27 unappointed. In addition there is one grammar school, 23 primary schools, and 13 girls' schools, with a total of 43 teachers. The number of Christians (baptized) is 3,000, and local contributions are about $3,000 per year for support of pastors, besides many other contributions for other Christian purposes. Many of the workers went south of Tientsin to help in famine relief.

Our Goals

A special meeting was held for the workers at Lanhsien immediately after the annual conference, and a program including fifteen articles was drawn up after discussion. The points we decided to emphasize were: mutual prayer in the morning, mentioning names; prayer-meeting in each church on the 27th of September to inaugurate the new plans; a revival meeting in each church; co-operation with the adjacent church; cultivation of the members to win souls for Christ; encouraging family worship; week of evangelism at Chinese New Year; street preaching in the summer time; teaching the members to read and study the Bible; encouraging full attendance on Sunday; teaching the members hymns on Sunday before and after the sermon; classification of the Sunday Schools, and a normal class for teachers; emphasis laid on questioning instead of lecturing; teaching primary school boys to play and to study the Bible; a report of results from each church at the end of each month. This program has been followed with conspicuous results.

Grammar School Fund

Following the suggestion of Dr. C. C. Wang to establish a foundation fund for the Lanhsien higher primary school, principal Shih Ting Tung

traveled nearly eight months, during his spare time, and collected over $5,000. The present enrolment is 126.

Eleven volunteers were sent out by the student band of Peking, in the summer, to do street and village preaching. They had excellent results.

General

Lanhsien was visited by a terrible hailstorm. Some of the stones were as large as eggs, some as large as great cups. Three persons were killed by them and each village had several persons wounded. Tiles, window-glass and trees were broken. The church suffered a property loss of $2,000.

A Bible school was organized last summer, with Mr. Chiu Ching Ming, a theological graduate of Peking University as teacher. We consider this an unusually fine opportunity, and hope for great results.

Near the church at Paikechuang, 26 villages suffered severely from the famine. The people were forced to eat the dangerous wild grass and sea-weed. After careful investigation the sum of $6,000 a month was distributed among the needy families during July and August.

We have 2,825 members and $5,887 were raised on the district for all purposes.

PEKING CITY DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Chihli, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The city was built in 1267 in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and court officials. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. 14,000 students are in Peking in High Schools and Colleges; 1,200 of these are in Christian schools.

Population: 950,000—Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans jostle each other in the streets of Peking.

Industries: Peking is noted for its fur market. Rugs and cloisonne are manufactured in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman and Mrs. Aeschliman, Mr. T. E. Breece and Mrs. Breece, Rev. G. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. W. W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. Horace Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Rev. E. E. Dixon, Mr. R. J. Dobson and Mrs. Dobson, Rev. C. A. Felt (on furlough), and Mrs. Felt (on fulrough), Miss Evelyn Full, Rev. J. McG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Miss Willo Hecker, Rev. W. T. Hobart (on furlough) and Mrs. Hobart (on furlough), Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D., Mr. E. M. Johnstone, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Johnstone (on furlough), Rev. H. E. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Mr. J. H. Korns, M.D., and Mrs. Korns, Mr. O. J. Krause, Mr. G. D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry, Rev. H. H. Lowry, F. R. McDonald, M.D., and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. W. B. Prentice, M.D., and Mrs. Prentice, Miss Edna N. Quick, Rev. C. K. Searles (on furlough), Mr. D. V. Smith, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Smith, (on furlough), Miss Alice Terrell, Miss Gladys Venberg. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh, Elizabeth M. Carlyle, Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon, Getrude Gilman (on furlough), Anna D. Gloss, M.D. (on furlough), Frances Grey, Pansy Pearl Griffin, Frances J. Heath, M.D., Louise Hobart, Elizabeth Hobart, Myra A. Jaquet, Emma M. Knox, Ortha M. Lane, Viola Lantz, M.D., Melissa Manderson, M.D., Emma E. Martin. M.D., Alice M. Powell, Ruth L. Stahl, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Joyce E. Walker, Mary Watrous, Frances R. Wilson (on furlough), Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell.

Institutions: Peking University (Union), Peking Academy Bible Institute, Higher Primary School (Shunchimen), School for American Children (Tungchow),

Hopkins' Memorial Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Peking University Woman's College, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Union Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, and Union Medical College for Women.

LIU FANG, Superintendent
G. L. DAVIS, District Missionary

The Famine

The one fact, that will make the past year always remembered is the famine. We owe a debt of gratitude to the far-sighted statesmanship of our older brethren, who selected the ten counties in northeastern Chihli as our area. The ground is fertile, and except on the edges is subject to neither flood nor famine, as are the low, sandy regions in the great Chihli plain. Although this district was not in the famine area, the city was crowded with refugees. These and the tens of thousands of our own city have been very much affected by the high price of all food stuffs, and by the fact that people were trying to economize; so that many of those who formerly rode in rickshas walked, and those who usually lunched at the small food stalls went without until they got home. As a result it has been desperately hard for the poor to make a living, and the suffering has been severe.

At conference time a famine committee was appointed, and they naturally divided our affected area into three groups. In the Shantung area Rev. H. S. Leitzel and Rev. Kuo Ying were in charge of the work in Tunga and Tungping Counties. The South Tientsin District naturally divides into two sections, the one including Nanpihsien and Chiaohehsien and the other Chinghsien, Taichenghsien, and part of WenAu. Rev. Mark Brown generously gave five months to the supervision of the work in Nanpihsien and Chiaohehsien, Rev. W. W. Davis gave two months to the work in Chinghsien and Taicheng, and Rev. F. Argelander gave two months to the work in the same region, but all the time Dr. Chen Heng Te was tireless in his efforts to look after the afflicted in his area. South Peking formed the third area and while the situation was not so serious here at first, it became very needy as time went on, so that it taxed to the utmost the skill and ability of Dr. Hobart and Rev. Hsu Yung Chen, yet they conquered every difficulty.

Although the Christian churches in China have done a very remarkable piece of work this past year, there are some in government circles who have opened a social service centre in the southeastern part of the south-all grain for free distribution, and at half price all grain going into the famine area. One thing, that helped greatly all the year, was the fact that we could always buy grain in the famine area. During April and May we fed each month 296,507 people and the Board sent out $350,000 Mexican. Our committee also received large help from the international committees.

The staff of the Peking City district, while they did not do active work in their own field, made the relief work their major task. One-third of the staff were in the field for longer or shorter periods, and the writers of this report have given nearly all their time to work on the various committees raising funds, buying grain and dividing the funds between the sub-committees. We commend the most excellent work of Rev. Liu Fang on the various committees and in the famine relief drive, and for obtaining from Tuchun, Chang Tsao Lin, a gift of $200,000 and through his influence enabling us to buy 11,000 tons of grain at a saving of $15 per ton.

Sunday Schools

In the early part of October, 1920, all the Sunday schools in Peking met in the central park and entertained some of the delegates to the World Sunday School Convention, held in Tokyo. At least 5,000 people were present. A great over-flow meeting was held outside of the building where the reception was held and six of the delegates did some open air preaching. The next day His Excellency, Hsu Shih Chang, President of China, gave a reception to the delegates and his speech of welcome was most cordial.

Our own Sunday school work has gone forward steadily this year with the limited facilities that we have at our command. We have eleven regular Sunday schools, twelve street Sunday schools, and several Bible classes meeting during the week, with a total attendance of 4,101.

Student Work

Rev. E. J. Aeschliman has had charge of the student work this year with the help of Rev. Wang Wen Ping and Mr. Yang Chen Fei. At the beginning of the fall we were able to secure a suitable place for meeting, and with the help of the secretaries and volunteer teachers have secured excellent results. Students to the number of 172 were enroled in the Bible classes; 19 joined on probation and 16 were baptized.

Student Volunteers

Again the student volunteers came to the help of the pastors in the summer, and thirteen splendid young men assisted in evangelistic work.

Vacation Summer School

Everyone who studies the streets of our great cities is worried by the increasing number of children who roam the street in summer. This year we again established 11 summer schools and 500 children attended every day. The children were helped but the young teachers learned more than the pupils.

Nanyuan

The camp at the Nanyuan has grown rapidly so that the town of a few hundred has grown to nearly 20,000. In the past other denominations have tried to open work here, but they have been driven out by the soldiers. This year there were several Christian officers among the Mukden troops and they joined with the few Christians who had moved in from other places, in urging us to start a church. We organized a church and school in this city and on the opening day all the officials either came, themselves, or sent their representatives. The soldiers have therefore brought the gospel to the very place from which they had driven it.

Special Revivals

Last fall Dr. W. P. Chen organized his gospel team especially for the North China conference and they held special meetings in Hwashih, Shunchihmen and Chushihkou churches. For some years we have felt the need of a spiritual awakening among our students and we were glad that Bishop Birney could hold a week's meeting in Asbury Church for students, although all members were free to come. The Bishop brought a message full of hope and cheer, and did not hesitate to state his position in regard to many vexed questions. Thirty-five students decided to become ministers of the gospel.

New Buildings

At Yungtingmen we have erected a comfortable church, school and parsonage. There is sufficient ground, so that all the rooms have air and light. The money for this building was obtained in America several years ago through Rev. C. A. Felt.

The Shunchihmen higher primary school had entirely outgrown its old quarters, even when the church was used as a school room. A second story was put on the old school room, at the rear of the place, and another room was built at the side, so that three additional class rooms have been provided.

A story has been put on the top of the street chapel on Hatamen Street, and in the future the resident Bishop, the Mission treasurer, the district superintendent, the missionary in charge, the conference Sunday school secretary, and the Mission secretary will have their offices in this building. The work will thus be centralized and the files of the Mission correspondence will be kept together.

Methods of Work

Street Chapels. These have been used with the usual success this year. The old chapel at Chushihkou has been as popular as ever. The new chapel we opened last summer at Shiaoshihkou, has done effective work. It was opened evenings for Bible classes, and since October there has been an average attendance of twenty people. The chapel at Fengchentang on Hatamen Street is not only used as a street chapel, but also as a school for poor boys each evening, who are taught by the students of Peking Academy. As a room for socials for members of the Asbury church it has helped to fill one of the great needs of the church. However, the ordinary methods will not do on this street, as the people are nearly all busy who drift by the door. It will therefore require a larger staff than last year to make it a success, and more meetings of a special nature, for the Sunday evening Bible lectures have always attracted big crowds. There has been an attendance this year of 184,174 in 2,361 meetings, in which 7,007 people preached.

Reading Rooms. Last fall we built the three buildings in front of the Shunchihmen and made the passage way and two small rooms at the side into one large room, and during the spring and summer this room has been used as a reading room. From ten to twenty people come every afternoon to read the newspapers and to chat with the members of the staff who are there to receive them. The same is true in Shiaoshihkou which has been open every afternoon as a reading room before the preaching commenced. We plan, during the coming year, to make a reading room at the Fengchentang chapel and hope to attract a different class of people than ordinarily come to the street chapel.

Personal Work. Whether we have used the street chapels or reading rooms, we have found that the only way really to win people to our Lord Jesus Christ in China, is through calling and personal work. The staff have made 12,749 calls, and have held 1,845 prayer meetings with an attendance of 49,674.

Gospel Team. The gospel team, which is supported from the Stewart fund, started out on its regular work, last fall, of holding special services in all of the various chapels of the district, and also at Shiaoshihkou and Chushihkou. But when the call came to send men into famine relief work,

the members of the gospel team went out first. They spent the greater part of the fall and winter as investigators and distributing grain and clothing.

Special Retreat for the Staff. In trying to follow out the first item on the Centenary program for the North China conference, we arranged last fall that the entire staff of the Peking city district should go to the beautiful temple in the western hill at Wo Fu Su, for a special retreat. Here with the workers from other churches, we gathered for three days of prayer and a conference. Many of the leaders in Christian work in Peking, like Dr. Stuart, President of the Peking University, were present. Dr. W. P. Chen, at that time acting as secretary of the China for Christ movement in Peking, gave many very helpful addresses.

Social Service. While there has not been a great deal of famine work in Peking city, itself, yet the number of poor is always vast, and this year there were literally tens of thousands of people who could not tell from have opened a social service centre in the southeastern part of the south- started a little work to help. First, Mrs. Davis with the assistance of Mr. Liu I Hsin, started an industrial plant in the Hua Shih street chapel where fifty women were employed to make the wadded garments. The women not only made a suit a day, but they were taught every noon by Bible women. After two months, when the supply of clothing was sufficient in the various parts of the field, we continued to assist these women. We have opened a social service centre in the southeastern part of the southern city of Peking, near a place called Hsimihsiang. Here a vast number of people live in hovels made of corn stalks, plastered with mud. Sixty children are fed every day on milk derived from beans, and sixty boys and girls are gathered in a school where they will be taught some form of industrial work. It may be necessary before the year is out partly to feed and clothe these children, for they come from the very lowest strata of humanity and their parents have nothing to give them.

Tsihsien

Last year Rev. Tseng Kwoa Chih, pastor of Asbury church, made a visit to Tsihsien in southwestern Chihli, the home of Mr. Chang, one of the graduates of the Bible institute. This region has been the center of the famine area, and Mr. Chang, instead of asking for funds to give to the poor, started weaving classes with the money that was sent to him, and more than 100 people were employed during the winter in weaving cloth, which was finally brought to Peking and sold. Mr. Chang also sold a plot of land to help out in the work. When Mr. Tseng went back this year, he found 265 adults ready for baptism. More would have been baptized if the robbers in the vicinity had not threatened the villages with dire penalties every day.

Centenary Campaign

During the year, in addition to famine work and the work of the district, the missionary in charge has been the Centenary secretary for the North China conference. In the Peking city district we have 12 churches large and small. Our survey has shown that we have 245 wine shops and 379 cigarette stores, not counting the vast number of stands where they are sold, and 13 great theaters running day and night to full houses. The crying evil is the fact that while we are trying to build up the city, 113 evil resorts, some of them with scores of inmates, are dragging down the

youth of the city and ruining the lives of tens of thousands of men and women. Nothing has aroused the district in a long time, as much as the meetings conducted in March by Bishop Keeney and Bishop Birney with the help of Dr. Calkins and Dr. Chen. The results toward reaching the goal were as follows: That those able to read the Bible should be 40 per cent of the membership, called for 1,536; we reached 2,720. Intercessors should be 60 per cent of the membership, called for 1,308; we reached 2,376. Stewards should be 10 per cent, called for 384; we reached 320. Church membership should increase 25 per cent, called for 4,810; we reached 4,589. Self-support should increase 20 per cent, called for $4,226; we reached $4,137. Sunday school attendance should increase 40 per cent, called for 3,273; we reached 4,101.

Designated Gifts

We cannot close without a word of thanks to those who are helping our work with designated gifts. Although they are now underwritten by the Board of Foreign Missions, and we are sure of our income, it is a great inspiration to see the faithful way in which the friends in America keep their interest in the work and continually increase their gifts to enable to win a foothold in this great capital, for we firmly believe that in spite of the present political difficulties, the social unrest and religious indifference, China will be won to Christ through the message that we are trying to bring.

Results	1920	1921
Full members added	866	676
Children baptized	140	271
Committee meetings	577	609
Special preaching services	446	433
Calls on the sick	313	544
Children's services		237
Collections		
Self support (all in Mexican)	$3,522	$3,824
Bishop	6	7
Missions	421	426
Benevolences	1,805	2,112
Expenses	874	724
Day school raised locally	4,300	3,558
Day school special gift	460	526
	$11,388	$11,177

PEKING ACADEMY

H. H. Lowry, Li Tien Lu, in charge

Enrolment

The number of students enroled in the preparatory and middle school for the two semesters of the school year 1920-21 was as follows: for the fall and spring terms: preparatory, 173 and 141; middle school, 390 and 401. This is an increase over the enrolment of the preceding year. We received 200 students in the summer school, June 15 to September 7, the largest number enroled in our summer sessions.

A Need

The ten thousand dollars raised by Dr. C. C. Wang to endow a chair of Chinese language and literature will go far to improve the teaching of

Chinese in the Academy. But a keen need is felt for an experienced man to have charge of the English Department.

Library

The Academy Library, which had been a locked up treasure for nearly two decades, had its formal opening last September. It contains now over 6,000 books in foreign languages, 1,500 Chinese books, and 3,000 magazines and periodicals. An average of more than eighty students every day use the library.

Physical Culture

Military drill is required of all the resident students. The voluntary service of Mr. H. H. Hsueh, a returned student from Cornell University, in coaching, made it possible for the Academy to send ten students to take part in the North China athletic meet at Mukden, May 20-22, 1921, and win the third place in a meet of more than 110 competing schools. Four students were sent by North China as qualified to participate in the Olympic meet held at Shanghai, May 30-June 4.

Religious Activities

It has always been the belief of the faculty that the best results in spiritual development are to be obtained by religious activities of the students on their own initiative. It is only left for the teachers to give in an informal way the necessary inspiration, encouragement and guidance to the students leading in these activities.

The Sunday morning prayer group, with an average attendance of 15 students, the Saturday evening prayer group of from 25 to 30 members, and the voluntary Bible study classes have been instrumental in maintaining a high moral tone in the student life of the Academy, and have made it possible for many non-Christian students to accept Christianity during the year.

The week of recruiting saw 35 students pledge themselves to prepare for the Christian ministry. Bishop Birney, after the special meetings with the preachers in March, held a series of meetings among the students, which brought a new and enlarged conception of the love of God, and a deeper meaning of Christ in relation to lives of men. The volunteer band had 65 students added to its membership this year. This summer more than 60 students were sent out to do evangelistic and teaching work on the districts of the North China Conference.

Graduation

Forty-six preparatory and forty-five middle school students were graduated in June. A large number of the former are going into the University, where our Academy students have won the reputation of doing a high grade of work. It is gratifying that every one of our students who took the entrance examination of the Union medical school of the Rockefeller Foundation passed and were admitted to the Pre-medical School. Two of our first year preparatory students passed the entrance examination and entered the second year Pre-medical course in the Union medical college.

PEKING HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

Miss Kathryn Felt, Principal

Our Property

We are still in the old buildings, the imperfections of which have been noted so many times. When I see, however, the discomforts of the stu-

dents in both classrooms and dormitories, I wonder that we have any, and that we find teachers who are willing to work under such conditions. In the last two years sanitary conditions have been improved, and when the boys return this fall they will find the sunlight in many places where, for years, it has been dark and damp. We are using lumber from old boxes to put floors in two rooms, and by expending a small amount in repairs on an old room which has for some time been unused, we will have a very comfortable library and reading room. Last year we were given ten dollars as a nucleus for a library and it is our hope that the fund will grow so that the library may become a permanent and valuable asset to the school.

Health Conditions

We have continued to stress health conditions and again are indebted to Dr. Hopkins and Dr. Smith for their co-operation. During the first week in October we had Dr. Peter's health chart for the "Cure and Prevention of Disease" on exhibition. The students were given daily instruction, and two afternoon guests were invited, while Chinese doctors from the hospital explained the charts and answered questions. Tea was served by the boys, and a social time enjoyed, which helped to strengthen the bond between home and school which is so much needed in China. In addition we have had regular classes in Hygiene. Attention has also been given to personal cleanliness and systematic inspection of grounds and buildings. Our boys have daily medical attention at the clinic provided by the generosity of the men's hospital. Our greatest success, however, for the school's health is in the better grade of food served to our boys. The balanced diet prepared by Miss Embry, the food chemist of Union Medical College, has been systematically carried out. There has been a marked improvement in the health of the boys, and in many cases in the general attitude toward their school tasks, so much so, that we feel there must be no turning back to the old standard. This work was undertaken with some misgivings. Four dollars a month seemed a large sum when the greater part of it had to be borne by the school, as the majority of the boys who ate this food were not able to meet the increased amount, and many could pay nothing at all. But to our satisfaction the school has been self-supporting this year.

Debt Paid

The debt of $5,000, which has so long been eating up in interest, funds so much needed in other ways, has been taken over by the Finance Committee so that we begin this year with a few hundred dollars on the credit side of the balance sheet the first time for a number of years.

Scholarship Standard

We now require an average of 80 per cent on the full semester's work to remain in it. All students are also required to make an average of 70 per cent in Chinese subjects if they wish to carry English. This we find necessary, as many students wish to give extra time to the English at the expense of the Chinese subjects which we deem the more important.

PEKING UNION STUDENT WORK

E. J. Aeschliman, Secretary

Our Field

In the division made by the Peking Student Christian Work Union our special field includes Peking University, Peking Academy, the Higher Normal College, the Higher Normal Middle School and the China Univer-

sity. Special emphasis has been placed on the work in the Higher Normal and Middle School.

Activities

Like all other departments of mission work our staff was somewhat depleted as a result of famine relief work. But in spite of this and of the confusion and uncertainty among the students due to the teachers' strike, there has been some advance in our work. The first step was the moving of our student center to Tungyuan Hutung, giving us larger quarters for our student activities. At this center 12 Bible classes were conducted weekly with an enrolment of 173 students; 18 socials were held; in addition to the weekly religious service conducted during the last of the year there were 9 lectures on social and religious subjects. A three-day Christian student conference was conducted in our building during the Christmas vacation with an attendance of 43 students: 5 of the students attended the leader's training conference, and 24, the largest single delegation from any of the government schools, attended the student's summer conference at Wufossu; 2 students attended the training conference at Peitaihe. The inspiration, training and vision received at these conferences will be an invaluable asset for the work during the coming year.

Social Service

The students also took active part in different social service activities. The Bible class students of the middle school spent five days in investigating conditions and distributing flour to the poor, using our building as their headquarters. Our class students were also the leaders in the "Famine Tag Day" and the seven day famine drive, while most of the social service activities of the higher normal college were conducted by students who were leaders in our Bible classes and religious work.

New Christians

During the past year 19 students made decisions for Christ and joined the church on probation; 16 of them have been baptized and have joined on full membership. These results were largely due to the emphasis placed on personal work. A special church service was started in our building toward the close of the year for these students. We hope that this may be the nucleus for the organization of a real student's church for the government students in this section. It is interesting to note that this church service was conducted in the noted Liulichang section, where the Mission tried to gain a foothold held many years ago but was driven out.

China University

This school, just inside of Chienmen, has an enrolment of about 2,000 students. No Christian work had ever been attempted there. Last year there was not one Christian in the university. Last fall some students asked us to start a Bible class, stating that they had received permission to use one of the class rooms for this purpose. At the first session 17 students were present; the enrolment has now grown to 25. One of the students has joined the church while several others have become earnest students of the Bible and are on the way toward becoming Christians. The students who asked for the class had been attending our Bible class at the higher Normal school. The result has been the opening of another school for Christian work. I have received a letter from one of the stu-

dents stating that he hoped that we could start our work in China University as soon as I returned, also expressing the hope that we might carry on a program of Christian work this year through the influence of Dr. C. T. Wang who has recently accepted the nominal presidency of the school.

Study of Christianity

The most encouraging feature of our work is the vital interest that many students are taking in the study of Christianity. This interest and spirit were especially marked among our Bible class students this year. Many are beginning to realize that Christianity alone can save China.

PEKING MEDICAL WORK

N. S. Hopkins, Physician in Charge

Progress Halted

All material progress has been held up because of the lack of Centenary funds upon which our development depends. Drawings made by Mr. Anner, of the China Medical Board for the out-patient building have been practically completed, and have been left in a conspicuous place in the office as a stimulus to our hopes. This new building, as planned, will add much to the appearance of the southern end of Hatamen Street and give us a complete unit for work.

Developments

The various clinics have been well attended and the hospital has frequently been taxed to its fullest capacity. Alterations have been made in the main building so as to better accommodate the medical and surgical clinics. The pharmacy has been set off in a much more suitable place, where patients from all the clinics may go without encroaching upon each other as has been necessary in the past. The services of a qualified Chinese pharmacist have been secured. All medicines are given out only on prescription and on requisition blanks duly signed by qualified members of the staff, thus giving better control and increased revenues from the sale of medicines, without hardship to any patient. While we have the services of a Chinese pharmacist, we need a well qualified man from home to have charge of this department. There are great opportunities for developing this branch of our work into a source of revenue to the hospital and of mutual benefit to others.

We hope to have soon a man for internal medicine. We also need a specialist for the ear, nose and throat clinic, and a pharmacist. A most urgent need is a business manager. At present the routine work of the hospital and the complete unification of all departments into a working unit cannot be effected without a man who can give his time and energies to the business end of the hospital. During this year steps have been taken more carefully to unify our work as a whole. Another American trained nurse is absolutely necessary and she should be on the field now, studying the language. The detail of work necessary in the training of the nurses, with the multiplicity of duties in the hospital and clinics, make it imperative that a third nurse should be preparing herself for these duties. We hope the funds may soon enable us to meet these needs.

Gifts

We wish to take this opportunity to thank generous friends for gifts to the hospital. By means of their gifts our faith has been strengthened: for we planned to set aside two free beds, but friends have made it possible to have four. A free bed costs us $250 annually and we had $1,000 given for this purpose. Part of this money was given for the care of the sick and undernourished, as a result of the famine.

Evangelism

Our hospital evangelist has been busy talking to patients in the clinics and hospital, and doing personal work among the patients. Forty-one patients have joined the Church on probation and 8 were taken into full membership. Among these were two of the nurses, one on probation and one a full member. One patient who was taken into the Church prevailed upon his mother also to join. He had been treated for eye trouble. Upon recovery of his sight he was given a position as a teacher in a small school for poor children. The persons who have heard the gospel preached number 24,546. Bible classes with a total enrolment of 1,870 have met 241 times. Patients who have left the hospital have been visited from time to time. Personal talks and explanations have been frequent. The Church benevolences collected from patients and hospital employees have amounted to $44 monthly.

Training School

The year began with 21 nurses in training and four graduate nurses. Owing to changes, June found us with an enrolment of eighteen. With the exception of three all have entered the Training School. In the spring the three senior nurses took the examinations given by the Nurses' Association of China. After the examinations two of these left and took positions elsewhere. One is still with us. We have raised the entrance examinations to the requirements of two years of Middle School, with the firm belief that in the future we will get only the well worth while boys into the Training School.

In May, nurses were given red stripes which were placed on the left sleeve of the uniform as a badge of service. One stripe is to be given at the beginning of each year of training. We find the boys are very proud of their stripes, which are given for two purposes: One, is to show to what class the nurse belongs, and the other is that it acts as a check to misconduct; for the stripes are taken away for a definite period as punishment.

A few changes have been made in the west ward building looking to the comfort and convenience of the patients. A lavatory was added on the basement floor, and the heating plant was changed in order to give more heat in the basement during the cold weather. The rooms over the optical department have been turned into nurses' rooms. This has meant a great deal in the housing problem of our nurses. It has enabled us to increase our nursing staff. We were also able to take one of the front rooms of the main building and make it into a reading and lounging room for the nurses, dental students, and members of the staff. It is planned to keep a certain amount of current literature and other reading matter in this room.

Branch Clinics

For some years our Mission has had a desire to do something for Tsunhua in a medical way. There had been a flourishing work there before 1900, carried on by Dr. Hopkins and it seemed to many that the time had come to reopen the hospital. As it was too far away for special supervision by any of the medical centers it was decided to send a well equipped medical graduate to open the work under the patronage of our hospital, but responsible to the local church. The local gentry have entered heartily into this plan and have contributed about $1,500. When the dispensary was opened, Dr. Hopkins was present at a most flattering demonstration on the part of the magistrate and local gentry. He was met outside the city by a military escort and band and conducted into the city where speeches of welcome and good-will were made. It was in great contrast to the escape from the city, 20 years previous, when the little band moved out quietly at midnight, fearing lest they start a hostile demonstration, which, however, did break out a few days later destroying all the property.

School Clinic

The hospital has assumed the responsibility of the school clinics of Peking Academy, as well as of the Peking higher primary. Clinics have been held daily in charge of Dr. Fan, who took up the work about November 1st. He was assisted by one of the senior nurses. The general health of the school has been good.

General Eye Clinic

This department has given 25,590 treatments to 14,280 patients. The crowded condition under which this work is done has detracted much from the pleasure of serving the large numbers of people, but the fact that more than 100 patients, men and women, were willing to crowd into a waiting room, 18 feet square, is construed as a compliment to our work, and we are waiting for better things when the Centenary hopes materialize in our new building.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

This clinic has grown quite beyond the bounds of the space and time that we can devote to it, and we are looking longingly for a man who can give his full time to it. There is a great need and we hope that the hospital will be able to meet it. The number of treatments in this clinic was 3,939.

Special Eye Clinic

This clinic is for those who desire and are willing to pay for special service: 6,451 were cared for.

Dental Department

This is the youngest department of the hospital. The growing appreciation and interest of the Chinese in the value of modern dental care has fully justified the operating of this branch of missionary activity. Since its establishment attention has been focused on clinical service and the teaching of dentistry.

Clinical Service to Missionaries. Over a thousand missionaries have received treatment here since the department began operations. They represent almost every Missionary organization working in China. Some

come a thousand miles to obtain dental relief. During the last year many remarkable cases of health restoration of missionaries can be credited to our dental aid. Dental service at hospital fees has made it possible for any missionary to receive necessary dental care that until now in China was an expensive luxury.

Service to the Community. Extension of dental service to the foreign community has provided an income which is very necessary for the support and further expansion of the dental department.

Special Clinic. This is under the charge of Dr. P. C. Wu, who was well trained in American dentistry by Dr. Husted. Well to do Chinese who desire the higher grade of work are assigned to this clinic.

General Clinic. It is in this clinic that we reach our full possibilities of usefulness. A small embryonic dental school infirmary of five chairs is under the charge of Dr. T. E. Chen, a graduate nurse, and now a senior dental student. The work is performed wholly by junior and senior students. The daily clinic is a scene of great interest. Whole families come to witness the painless extraction of their member's wisdom tooth. The bowing of a beggar to each student and to the secretary on his way out is the only way he has of giving thanks for relief. Once in a while the clinic is stalled by some six-year-old Tu Chun, who gets beyond control and exhibits vocal talent. Sad but humorous episodes continually enliven our day's program. A student inserted a gold filling for one of the wives of a high official. Unfortunately at the next meal the filling loosened and was swallowed. The patient made a hurricane trip to the clinic, and in great heat paced up and down the clinic room for an hour demanding that the dentist pledge himself to pay all funeral expenses, as he was the cause of her swallowing gold, which, according to the Chinese, is sure death.

A very special feature of this clinic is the arrangement with several schools in the city for the care of the pupils' teeth. Each school is given an afternoon each week, and the pupils come in groups. The schools receiving this benefit are: Peking University Women's College, Mary Porter Gamewell School, Women Nurses' Training School, Bible School, Anglican Mission School.

Educational Work. Two classes have been enroled. The course covers three years and has for its objective the preparation of men for hospital dental work. The senior class will graduate in October, 1921. No student has been accepted unless he is under contract to place his service with some hospital after completion of his course. Seven hospitals, representing four Missions, have men in training.

Future Program. We have reached a position in dental activities that makes us a natural leader in dental teaching. The Mission has a great opportunity and responsibility in dental educational work. Recognition of our pre-eminence has resulted in the development of a plan of co-operation with the Peking Union Medical College that will provide a more adequate staff for our dental department. Once this staff has reached the field and assumed their duties, the Methodist Hospital will be in a position seriously to consider taking a very active part in further educational work.

Health of the Mission

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we can report that the general health of the members of the Mission has been good during the

year. There has been no serious illness of any member of the Mission. Mumps and measles are practically the only diseases that have kept any of the children out of school.

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes Lingu, Funing, and Changli counties, and extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. Intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli, there is a walled city and towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Soil is fertile. Many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Imperial Railway of North China ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikwan. County seat. Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the mission station at Tsunhwa was destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mr. J. H. Baldwin, M.D., and Mrs. Baldwin, Rev. M. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Rev. Raymond F. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer (on furlough), Ella E. Glover, Irma Highbaugh, Berdice Lawrence, Mabel R. Nowlin (on furlough).

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle and Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.*: Thompson General Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial Boarding School.

Shanhaikwan

Missionaries: Mr. J. L. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler (on fulough).

Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School. *W. F. M. S.*: Primary Boarding School.

CHING SHOU, Superintendent
M. W. BROWN, District Missionary
RAYMOND F. LOWRY, Associate Missionary

Aims

The state of the Church as regards ability to read the Bible. The Church members on this district are far from being in the same class. Though there are students and men of learning, the country folk for the most part take small interest in the reading of the Bible and for that matter, in acquiring a knowledge of the character in general. This year we have 840 members who know the character sufficiently well to read the Bible. This exceeds by 239 the desired 40 per cent.

The subject of prayer. Last year, in my rounds of the circuits, I found many church members unable to pray. This year they are praying and because of the impetus thereby given them they are willing to come forth and serve God. Those who have promised to pray daily, number 774.

Self-support and collections. As the great majority of our church members are farmers, the poor harvest last fall made conditions for them bad. Although eager to come up to the mark in collections, they failed to attain their aim. This year with a good harvest they will make an advance.

The enrolment of members. Though we have not made the advance desired in membership, our workers have been diligent for God.

Sunday Schools. We praise God for the advance made everywhere in our Sunday Schools. With the contest for honors, exhortation, and the sending out of a man to encourage the Sunday Schools, progress has been steady and continued.

Methods

The investigation looking forward to the establishing of new schools and churches. All the churches have already prepared maps showing what places near them need to have schools and churches opened. The total of our needs as shown by this investigation, is 30 schools and 6 churches.

The Sunday School and Normal class room. The difficulties of this task have been tremendous. Churches of all sizes and congregations are in the same fix. All that could start a normal class have done so with splendid results.

Stereopticon lectures and other aids in preaching. We are happy over the gift of a large cloth tent. A talking machine, also a gift, has been a great aid in holding the crowds from dawn till eve. Now we are hoping for a stereopticon lantern for use in evening preaching. We are sure it will get a crowd.

Revivals. This year practically all the churches have held meetings. The most successful was at Changli, where 30 students resolved to become preachers, and many resolved to study the Bible, and to pray.

Stewardship. Formerly most of our people had not heard that there was such a means of grace as tithing. But because during the past two years this subject has been emphasized, our tithers now number 239, the greater part of whom are students.

New Work

For years we have had our eyes on the thriving port of Chinwangtao. At last we have found the man and rented property there. We also have a regular pastor at Shanhaikwan after years of half or a quarter of a pastor.

Results

Adult baptisms, 127; Infant baptisms, 29; New probationers, 173; for bishops, $3; for district superintendent, $4; for self-support, $1,394; missions, $239; other benevolences, $692; building, $332; education, $823; Sunday School collections, $119; conference claimants, $14; various collections, $689; total, $4,309; an increase over last year in total collections of $176.

District Medical Work

The financial report for the Changli Hospital shows that the receipts for the year are higher than the average for the last five years. The Chinese patients have paid two dollars for every dollar received through Centenary funds.

Owing to the furlough of Dr. Keeler, the physician in charge, the Shanhaikwan medical work has been in charge of a Chinese with the assistance of an undergraduate nurse. A new site and an adequate plant are urgent.

CHANGLI HIGHER PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL

HAO TE AN, Principal

Enrolment

The complete four years course of the middle school has been given for only four years. Last year there were 98 students enroled. One hundred and twenty-three were enroled for the spring term.

Graduates

Eight students were graduated from the higher primary school, all of whom will enter our middle school this year. Eight students were also graduated from our middle school, five of whom will enter the Peking Academy this year.

Building and equipment

Through the Centenary Movement we have received $2,000, and with this we have erected a class room and laboratory for the chemistry and physics department. The building is now completed but we need funds to buy the necessary chemical apparatus. At present we have no principal's office and this has made my work very inconvenient and difficult. This year we are trying to raise $2,000 among the Chinese with which we hope to further improve the school.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung Province. On the north and east are mountains which reach an elevation of 5,500 feet in Taishan, near Taianfu. All work is done by men—persons and freight being transported on wheel-barrows over unspeakable roads.

Population: 3,000,000. Densest in China, averaging 683 to the square mile. Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture. Ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year are grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gotten in October.

Location: Western part of Shantung Province, forty miles east of the Yellow River, at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first resided there in 1898.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Mr. D. C. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. H. G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Rev. P. O. Hanson (on furlough) and Mrs. Hanson (on furlough), Rev. H. S. Leitzel (on furlough), and Mrs. Leitzel (on furlough), Rev. W. R. Oechsli, M.D., and Mrs. Oechsli. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Marie Adams (on furlough), Estie T. Boddy (on furlough), Nora M. Dillenbeck, Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp, Effie G. Young.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Taianfu Middle School, and Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School, Edna Terry Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

Wen Jung Tai, Superintendent
D. C. Baker, District Missionary
Reported by H. S. Leitzel

Travel

During this year I have traveled over sixteen thousand li in rickshaw, train, buckboard, canal boat, Pekinese cart, and last but not least in the famous Shantung wheel-barrow. During the most of this time Mr. Kuo, the district superintendent, was with me, and aside from this he traveled much alone, so that his total would be a good deal more than mine.

We were fortunate in getting a young man for the pastorate of the Taianfu city church. After his appointment he married a fine young woman who had been a teacher in the girls' school in Peking. We had no suitable place for them to live, but finally fixed up the old dispensary

building and plans were made for a new house. After conference we let the contract for a parsonage for the new pastor. This was one of our first direct Centenary projects. In May the house was just about completed. It is a five-room cottage in Chinese architecture and in every way is a splendid building for the purpose. The Chinese Christians were so pleased with it that they have raised $450 and are building a new gate house and guest rooms for this part of the work. They are hoping that a new church can be opened near the rapidly growing section about the railroad station. This ought to become our city center while the church in our compound would remain as the student center.

Pilgrim Work

We made special plans for the Tai Shan pilgrim work this year, and received from the Stewart Fund six hundred dollars for this purpose. They also loaned us their large tent and sent us part of their Gospel Team. We used nearly half of the money in buying tracts and pamphlets for free distribution. In the tent we used a small victrola and served tea to all who came in to rest. They first heard some music and then preaching for a half hour and then some more music. This went on all through the day. We brought in two of our own best preachers at a time, for a week, to do the most of our preaching. We also tried an experiment with the phonetic script by teaching it to those who only stayed for a day or two. Just what the result will be we cannot tell. It was rather a seed sowing with the hope that these people after they returned to their homes would spread the news of the easy way in which they might learn to read. The work as carried out this year was much more satisfactory than what it has been for the last few years. It is hard of course to record actual results of this work but it is very much worth while.

Centenary Help

We need most desperately the money pledged in the Centenary for some of the places on this district. In Feicheng, the local people have the pledges for more than a thousand dollars. This money will be available as soon as the Centenary money comes. Tungping and Tunga, on account of the famine relief work, or rather as a result of that work, have wonderful opportunities for special evangelistic work in the next year. But our plants are wholly inadequate to take care of the crowds who come. Relief must come quickly if we are to gather in the harvest which is awaiting us.

TAIANFU MIDDLE SCHOOL

H. G. Dildine, Principal

Famine Prices

All over this part of China prices of food stuffs are a third higher than at the beginning of the World War. Wheat and other grains went up this spring to a point practically doubling the pre-war schedule. Our school furnishes the boys their board at a fixed fee by the term. This unusual cost of materials has been a serious concern to us. Many things that might have been undertaken have been left undone because one of the first charges is the item of current expense.

Enrolment

Our enrolment for the past year has been 160. It has been the policy at this time to drop no one who has continued to give evidence that he

was a sound asset for society. Our losses in enrolment have been made up from new students who have been admitted in nearly every case without scholarship, so that the total amount of fees collected is higher than last year.

Patriotism

A new sense of interest in national solidarity has been aroused among the boys as a part of the new patriotic movement, while questions of politics and social relations are still in solution. Many of the choice young men of this part of the country are being trained, here in this school, to approach them from the distinctly Christian viewpoint.

Teaching Staff

As a result of the Centenary we were granted for the year about 13 per cent more for current work than the year before. This kept the school from retrenchment. The cost of living for our teaching staff advanced 60 per cent, while they were granted an increase of less than 30 per cent in their salaries. At a time when stationary income had meant a probable cut, the Centenary kept this about abreast of the current expense.

Building and Equipment

Since 1918 we have had the use of our new administration building and this year we have been able to install some much needed equipment. Our present dormitory is crowded. We are strictly limited to our present enrolment until the new dormitory, dining room and kitchen can be built. We are waiting for an increase in Centenary funds not only for this purpose, but also for teachers' houses. If the Centenary funds were only available we would be able now to purchase a block of about four acres, just the piece we need, but the price is so low that it will probably be bought by local business men. It will probably be years before we get a chance like this under any conditions.

Religious Activities

More than half of our new students are professing Christians. During the year more than one-sixth of our total enrolment has united with the church, either on probation or in full membership. We are trying to stand for the sane, Christian view of a young man's position in the world.

TAIANFU AND YENCHOW DISTRICT SCHOOLS

H. S. Leitzel, Superintendent

Schools

We have conducted six higher primary schools and forty-nine lower primary schools in the two districts. We plan to open, in the famine section, one higher primary at Chiu Hsien and four lower primaries, in order to take in the children of poor church members and outsiders who have been suffering from famine and flood.

Lack of Teachers

Of these fifty-five country schools of the two districts, some are entirely self-supporting, some are half so, and in a few we must pay the entire salary of the teachers. We can fill as many lower primaries as we can get teachers to do the teaching. We receive appeals from many villages to open Methodist schools but cannot do so, because we do not have the right quality of teachers. In only three of the higher primaries do we

have even middle school graduates, but even with this undertrained staff our schools have been like beacon lights in these dark villages.

Attendance

The schools average in attendance from ten to seventy scholars. The total for all the higher primaries, not including Taianfu higher primary, is 134 students, and for the lower primaries 988 students. In one only of these schools do we employ more than one teacher. But the school spirit and the ability of the teachers are so much above that of the government schools that we have no difficulty in getting all the boys we can accommodate.

English

Perhaps the most interesting incident is the history of the growth of Tung Ping school. A bright young fellow who had finished only two years of middle school study was appointed to that county-seat school last fall. Being a boy full of life and ambition he quickly attracted new students until he had a group of over seventy boys for the regular day school. Then, finding the evenings were long and good for work, he asked a Tung Ping merchant to furnish oil for the lights and started a night school for English conversation. More than fifty boys of merchant families and boys from Government schools found it profitable to study English, learned by use. They met in the church, because the so-called school room seats barely twenty boys. Just imagine, what a young college graduate, who really knew English, could do in a place like this. The young teacher is to go back to his studies this fall and we are getting a graduate of Tai An to take his place. But if we have the teacher we will also need imperatively a new school house, if this school is to progress.

Buildings Needed

We used some famine labor in the Tung Ping District, to get a part of the required stones quarried. But they must wait until the Centenary comes, to make possible this building. At Anchia Chuang, our Shantung mother church, where the school house is a mud hut, the summer floods have caused the walls to melt away. Consequently the boys are now meeting in the church. Over a dozen schools are in a similar plight, due to floods and rains.

The lower primary school in Taian has been running along at a dying rate for some time. Last fall, when Mr. Tsui came to us as the pastor of the city church, we asked him if he would supervise this school and see what could be done to improve it. After some months of work with the old teacher and parents, it was found possible to get an extra teacher, with the salary paid by the fees the boys brought. And this plan has worked well. Last year there were between twenty-five and thirty pupils. Now there are fifty-six, and the grade of work is a great improvement over the last few years. This just proves what sympathetic supervision will do for primary schools.

TAIAN MEDICAL WORK

W. R. Oechsli, M.D., in charge

Progress Delayed

Last year the hope was expressed that we would be in our new dispensary building this fall, or at least would have made a start at building. The year has passed with the hope unrealized. This delay has, of course,

been a disappointment, but we have gone ahead with our work and plans, feeling that Methodism at home will not fail to give Methodism in the field the help they have pledged. Our sincere hope is that the delay will not be long, for it means that we are not reaching the numbers that we could with a better plant and a larger staff. The plans for the dispensary, drawn up by Mr. Conrad W. Anner of Peking Union Medical College, have been completed for several months.

New Residence

Late last fall, we completed the first item in the Centenary program for Taian Medical work, the Chinese doctor's residence. It is in modified Chinese style and will fit in well with the other buildings as they are planned.

Temporary Quarters

Last fall, at their conference, the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society gave us permission to occupy and use their hospital building, temporarily. We were glad to take advantage of this kind offer and moved in late last fall. This gave us more congenial quarters in which to receive our patients than those we have heretofore occupied. However, I understand the building is to be turned to other use soon, and our occupation of it must necessarily be temporary.

Epidemics

Last May an epidemic broke out in the Girls' school. First, came a case of cholera, resulting fatally in twenty-four hours. Fortunately, there were no other cases. Following this, diphtheria and scarlet fever broke out and claimed nearly half the school-girls with, however, no deaths. Our efforts to check the spread of these diseases was made difficult by two factors: the girls dreaded to admit they were sick till they were quite ill and had infected others; and when they did report, we had no place where we could properly isolate them. Fortunately the boys escaped with not a single case.

Dispensary Patients—First calls, 3,040; return calls, 2,625; total treatments, 5,665; operations, 35; in-patients, 85.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Chihli Province, China. The district includes Tientsin, the rapidly expanding industrial center of North China, as well as the plain country south of the city, the center of the region periodically afflicted with floods or droughts and resulting famines.

Missionaries: Mr. W. H. Congdon (on furlough) and Mrs. Congdon (on furlough), Rev. F. M. Pyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Pyke (on furlough), Mr. C. E. Wigton and Mrs. Wigton, Rev. E. J. Winans and Mrs. Winans. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lora A. Battin, Mary E. Bedell, Clara M. Cushman, Ida F. Frantz (on furlough), Eva A. Gregg, Mary L. Halfpenny (on furlough), Iva M. Miller, M.D., Minta Stahl, L. Maude Wheeler, Isabelle Luce.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese).

Chen Heng Te, Superintendent
H. H. Rowland, District Missionary

Famine Relief

For years famine had not visited China with such severity nor had relief come with such enthusiasm. The concern and interest shown by the

Chinese was particularly unprecedented. Organizations for the purpose of relief sprang up almost like mushrooms over night. In Tientsin, it was my privilege to serve on the Famine Relief Committee representing the Methodist Church.

Educational

The educational work in connection with famine relief is of no small significance. Over thirty schools were started in which about 1,500 of the youths of the famine districts were given instruction. In these places, educational work by the government has been neglected for several years. When starvation stares in one's face education becomes a matter of secondary importance. It is our hope that these schools will be continued even after the relief work is finished.

Local Campaign

One notable thing in the relief work was the nation-wide campaign for money. Not only were voluntary contributions received but door-to-door solicitation was also resorted to. Famine was brought to every home when the tag day was observed. Hundreds of boys and girls gladly undertook to beg for their neighbors. The more than two thousand dollars that came in as a result of the work of the Church members of the city, and the students of the girls' and boys' schools was of minor value compared with the genuine and zealous spirit of service that was thus manifested.

A Boys' School

In Tientsin, the students of our school, of which Dr. Winans is principal, started a school for poor boys soon after the famine relief work began. They were responsible for the expenses required to feed and partially clothe fifty students. It was an ambitious project and an expression of an admirable spirit of service. However, after the famine camp broke up they organized a second school. Then during the summer, with the aid of several students of Keen School, they conducted a free school for boys and girls. Over 220 children of the neighborhood attended their summer school. It provided excellent training in Christian service.

New Stations

The famine relief work has directly helped the propagation of His gospel. In many places I have met people who tell me their appreciation of Christianity. In their words, they don't know what there is in Christianity but they notice the good character of those who profess it; there is a marked difference in the character of the Christian and the non-Christian, who is effusive in saying good things but is sadly wanting in good acts. Besides, they say, it is a fact that those who profess the Christian faith lead a life of success and happiness, whereas, they, themselves, have only miseries and discouragements as rewards from their gods.

In seven places, the people have turned their temple properties into our hands to be used as churches and schools. In one place, a large market town, where every district superintendent for years back has longed to open work, but has been opposed, the famine provided the opening. The people pleaded for help to build the dyke protecting their lands, and funds were provided by the Methodists, and Methodist local preachers supervised the work of building a dyke and digging a canal. The people of the region raised funds for this work and helped in supervision. After the work

was finished, a committee of the gentry sent in a letter telling us that they had raised $1,000 (Mexican) and bought a piece of property for a chapel and a school, requesting us to send them a preacher and a teacher. Thus the funds expended in famine relief are already bearing interest.

In all, we have opened twenty new stations and if the money had been available we would have opened more. In this connection special thanks are due to Mr. Blackstone and the Stewart Evangelistic Fund, without whose financial help much of this advance would have been impossible.

Evangelism

There are today several thousand people on the list of inquirers. In many places we are faced with the need for larger churches. This is a notable change. In former years we were worried about not having people come to us; now we are worried about not having enough room for those who come. During the week of evangelism, not only the pastors but the laymen helped to make it a big success. In Tientsin, there was not only public preaching but also home visiting, while personal work was especially emphasized. In the country, an itinerant team was organized on each circuit.

Schools

There are today forty-two primary schools, two higher primary schools, one middle school, besides thirteen schools for girls, showing an increase during the year of five primary schools and three girls' schools. In addition to these, there are also three Bible institutes, with a total enrolment of forty. Already these institutes are furnishing us with better trained workers.

TIENTSIN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

E. J. Winans, Principal

The Students and Famine Relief

First, a story of what our students did during the winter to help the famine refugees who flocked to Tientsin and dug themselves into dugouts and trenches not half a mile from our doors. Fifty thousand of them, a small American city—our neighbors! Here is the picture—a building that was a barn, now a school house; in front of the building, four big boys and fifty little brothers. These small boys came with their parents from all over the famine region to the big city, Tientsin, in the hope of finding food and work. Their fathers would spend their time around the harbor waiting for a job to earn a few coppers, and their mothers would tramp for miles along the city streets begging for food. Perhaps they would come home at night with a few old cabbage leaves and a few scraps handed out of some back door. Sometimes, they would get so tired and weak that they could not get home at all, but would lie down in a corner between two walls and go to sleep, weeping, because they had nothing to take back to their children in the mud hovel at the camp.

When the camp began to grow large, our students helped the relief committee make a survey and take a census. Then, they took charge of the hot water kitchens, where pure boiled water was given out free to the people for drinking and cooking. Till then, the people had been drinking out of stagnant pools and many were sick. The students could not

endure to see so many small boys at the camp with nothing to do, not even knowing how to play, so they invited them over to the school. They raised money for a free school, while the principal called in workmen to change the barn into a school house with desks, benches and a stove. They fixed up a kitchen where they cooked corn meal and made corn meal bread. As it was winter a friend gave them thirty warm suits of clothes for distribution.

The students themselves did the teaching between their own classes. They taught the refugees to read, to recite Bible verses and to sing. How they would sing "Jesus loves me"! They knew it was true for their boy teachers told them that Jesus taught us to love our neighbors as ourselves. They also taught the boys patriotic songs, for every school boy in China is a patriot and believes in the republic and true democracy. Each day, they taught the boys games, which the physical director had taught them at school and made the boys march like little soldiers and salute the flag.

Our Emphasis

This work, we would like to think, is a more or less direct result of the policy of our school and the method of teaching. In their chapel talks, the teachers one and all preached the Gospel of James. During December, Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, of Peking University, was with us for a four day series of meetings. The keynote of his message was service in the spirit of Jesus. Later in the spring, Rev. W. P. Chen, of the department of evangelism of the Centenary movement, was with us for five days. The keynote of his message was personal religion, with definite decisions to follow Jesus as Lord and Master. When the graduating class of thirteen left us, all were probationers and all but two had been baptized. Four of them were baptized on baccalaureate Sunday. In this emphasis upon practical and practiced religion is the real reason for the investment of money in a Mission school. In it we also find the causes of growth. The Summer school for the boys and girls of the neighborhood was conducted last year by the students of our boys' and girls' schools. Last summer there were 120 students; this year, 227. There were classes in the mornings, and in the afternoons, the school grounds were thrown open as a supervised playground, the little girls led by girl students and the little boys led by the boy students.

Course of Study

With the help of voluntary workers to supplement our regular staff we succeeded in improving our course of study this year. Physics were added to the curriculum. The new laboratory equipment did not arrive till about Christmas, when it was installed in the room prepared for it at Keen School. The boys went to the girls' school for their laboratory work in both physics and general science and were taught by Mr. Chen, under the supervision of Mrs. Winans while Mr. Chen assisted Mrs. Winans with the laboratory work of the girls. Thus the same room, the same equipment and the same teachers had the work for both schools which was a step forward in co-operation, if not in co-education. With the coming of our new teacher for mathematics in the middle of the year, this work also has been greatly improved. We are still waiting for the man to take hold of our commercial department. We also have definite plans for greatly strengthening the Chinese department during the coming year.

Lower Primary

This shows how we have been working to elevate our standard in the middle and higher primary school. Still a greater change has taken place in the lower primary. The principal came to Tientsin from the post-graduate School of Theology. In 1919, there were about 40 pupils with an average attendance of less than 30. During the last term of the past year (1920-21) the enrolment was 110 with attendance almost stabilized. At the close of the year a diploma was given for the first time. This standardizes the one school here at the South Gate at the Mission center. The problem now is to bring all of the primary schools of the city and country up to the same standard. The standard adopted is that of the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association.

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: The southern appointments lie along the Imperial highway from Peking to Korea. The District contains more than 3,000 villages, 20 important and 10 minor market towns, and 3 walled cities. Twenty miles west of Tsunhua are the tombs of the former dynasty.

Population: About 2,000,000. Large number of Manchus are at passes of Great Wall and near the tombs. Not inclined toward new ideas, due to distance from railroad.

Industry: Mainly agriculture, country very fertile. Quantities of fruit are produced in southern part of district and shipped to Tientsin. Hills around tombs covered with excellent timber. Enough money has been spent in building roads to the tombs to have built many railroads.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1873.

Institutions: Higher Primary School and Kwangchi Hospital, Tsunhua. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School.

WANG I. HENG, Superintendent
W. W. DAVIS, District Missionary
(P. O. Peking City)

Progress

In many ways this has been a year of marked progress on the Tsunhua District. In self support our increase has been between 8 and 9 per cent, and since 1916 our increase has been 120 per cent. This year two of our seven circuits were in the famine region and in two others the crops averaged less than half the normal yield. In membership we have done better. At the end of the third quarter two of the circuits had already more than made their increase of 25 per cent in full membership. At the end of the fourth quarter another circuit had also reached the goal. For the whole district the additions have been 284 members, or 23 per cent increase, and 395 probationers or 76 per cent increase.

Tsunhua

Tsunhua is awake. The city authorities are putting in an electric light plant and a telephone system, and the Methodist Church has put in a hospital and a girls' boarding school, and is going to put in a new church, a new building for the boys' school and other improvements.

Kwangchi Hospital and Dispensary

Fortunately Tsunhua was selected as the first city in which to start a dispensary under the new scheme of expansion for the medical work,

namely a dispensary in every hsien city (county seat) where we have work. In our last report we told how the old compound inside the south gate was being fitted up for a dispensary and doctor's residence. After several months of intensive training in the Methodist Hospital at Peking, Dr. Han moved to Tsunhua after conference, last year, and started the work.

Dr. and Miss Hopkins went out to Tsunhua early in November for the formal opening of the dispensary. In 1900 the men of Tsunhua and their Boxer allies drove Dr. Hopkins, his family and colleagues away, destroyed our old compound, including his hospital, and would have destroyed the foreign missionaries if they had caught them. But the men of Tsunhua are ashamed of what they did in 1900, and those hideous ruins. This time Dr. Hopkins was given a royal welcome. Not since the Emperor Kwangchi made his last visit to Tsunhua has anyone visiting the city received the welcome that Dr. Hopkins did. The whole city turned out to receive him; the firecrackers lay a foot thick on the street from the South Gate to the dispensary; amid great rejoicing the dispensary was formally opened and given the name of its predecessor of pre-boxer days, Kwangchi. It was the greatest public celebration in the history of Tsunhua. Dr. Han established his own reputation by promptly curing the district Magistrate and his son; the Magistrate had recently lost another son through the same disease.

This work has been highly successful, not only from the medical and financial point of view, but also as a comfort, aid and advertisement to the Church. Dr. Han felt the need of having a few wards so that he might treat a few in-patients. One thousand dollars was secured, $600 being raised locally, the Magistrate, himself, giving $400 and several good rooms have been erected. We now have a small but complete medical plant at Tsunhua.

Girls' School

For several years the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has carried on a primary boarding school for girls in very cramped quarters. This spring Miss Highbaugh, becoming convinced that Tsunhua was the place for the school, collected some money and has had 10 or more rooms of the 1900 ruins repaired, and there will once more be a girls' boarding school in Tsunhua.

New Church

Last year we had 117 scholars in the two boys' schools and these, with the members more than fill the chapel which when crowded can seat 120. One of Tsunhua's best friends, desiring to do something special for Tsunhua has promised to rebuild the church the Boxers destroyed in 1900, and by the conference of 1922, we will be able to report a fine new church building.

Boys' School

We need a recitation building, more dormitories and two or three teacher's houses for this school; a parsonage and a house for the district superintendent; also a few more missionaries.

The Church

The church at Tsunhua is alive, and the building is crowded. By the end of the third quarter it had made a gain of 39 per cent in full mem-

bers. During the winter a live chapter of the Epworth League was organized, the first on the district. One visitor who was present at a meeting said that she had never seen a better or more interesting League meeting in China.

Other Signs of Life

In the late fall a revival service was held in every church; some were led by the district superintendent; others by the pastors. The week of evangelism was actively celebrated in all the churches with telling results. But in many ways the greatest gain has been made on the Pinganchengtzu Circuit. It was the first year for Rev. Liu Kuang Tsu, a man over seventy, just to look at whom, convinces one of the value of Missions in China. The circuit has been slipping backward for several years; in 1916 there were 292 members on the roll; in 1920 only 155. The circuit was hard hit by the famine. Yet self support has been increased 7 per cent, and by June 30th the circuit had increased its full membership by 25 per cent and added 83 probationers. The dead church at Shihmen has also been revived.

New Property

The Santunying property, which is excellently suited to the purpose of our work, has been put into good repair. This fall we will have schools for both boys and girls. We were also able to secure a large and valuable piece of property in the prosperous town of Yahungchiao, down where the cotton grows and the people swarm. We are in great need of suitable property of our own at Woleku, Linnantsang and Sahechiao. In the two former places we rent poor quarters, all we can find, but at a high rental; at the latter, we are likely to be turned out at the end of the year.

New School

One of the most interesting developments on the district has been the new union (church and public) higher primary school at Yangwukuantun near Shaliuhe. It has been a success and has added considerably to the importance and attendance at the Shaliuhe Church.

General

We ought to enter 14 market towns in various parts of the district. The district conference was held at Tsunhua early in July and was a time of heart searching. A lively Bible School was held at Fengjun for three months during the winter. Twenty young men received considerable help.

Last year on the three southern circuits the crops were good and on the two eastern ones slightly below half the normal, but on the other circuits only about one-tenth the normal. On these circuits many of the members and their families had to be helped over the winter and spring. About $1,000 saved the situation and made the poor church members realize that they were members of one great world family.

TSUNHUA DISTRICT SCHOOLS

W. W. Davis, Superintendent

Tsunhua Higher Primary School

This school has had the greatest year in its history. The dormitories are designed for 60 boys, but by crowding and overflowing into the stable, court, gate house and the Principal's house, 95 were accommodated, and the year's work has been completed without any misadventure. The

Epworth League in the Tsunhua Church has been a great help to the boys, 13 of whom were baptized during the second term. The local receipts have increased about 50 per cent.

The Tsunhua School needs everything in the way of material equipment, especially a new recitation building, additional dormitories, two or three houses for the teachers, and a new dining room. These things are all expected to be furnished by the Centenary, some day, but the present need is very great. It is planned to receive only 20 new boys this fall, as 16 finished last June.

New Higher Primary School

Last summer the village elders at Yangwukuantun, near Shaliuhe, asked the church to assist them in running a higher primary school; the nearest school of this grade was a dozen miles away. They agreed to furnish the plant, pupils and part of the teaching staff; we agreed to furnish one teacher on the following conditions; that he be principal; that he be furnished with a place of residence; that the school be run according to the rules of our Tsunhua School, which includes Bible teaching and church and Sunday school attendance; that the pastor at Shaliuhe be a member of the School Board. The elders agreed to our terms and the whole arrangement was heartily approved by the Tsunhua Magistrate. The school receives $150 annually from the county educational funds. Li Yen Chun, who had several years of experience at Tsunhua was sent to run the school.

The school was opened in a small building belonging to the village, with 20 boys all of higher primary grade. Though there have been some difficulties, it finished with 27 boys. All the neighboring villages have joined in to support it and it is officially known as the Union Church and Public School of the South Police District of Tsunhua. Not only have the boys been put in uniform and provided with musical instruments, but over $2,000 in money, material, and labor have been raised locally. The people are proud of their excellent new school plant, which consists in addition to the original building, of a good sized modern recitation room, a three room house for the principal, and eight rooms for boarders. We will put in a second teacher this fall as 50 boys are expected. Even if this union scheme should be dissolved in the future, we have encouraged the village to provide a school plant of its own, which will give a chance to many a boy who otherwise would have no chance; and while we are at no outlay for property, our teachers and preachers are teaching and influencing the boys.

Lower Primary Schools

It has been a good year for the lower primary schools. The 10 schools on the district have had an attendance of 228 boys and 18 girls, a total of 246. We have made many improvements but are still in need of better teachers, better school buildings, better equipment and larger appropriations. We ought to have at least ten more good schools, and we have numerous opportunities to open them but, so far, we have been financially unable to act.

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. The so-called holy land of China; includes the Fu city of Yenchowfu, Chow city of Tsining (second city in Shantung Province), and the Hsien cities of Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsow, Chufu, and Szushui in all of which the Methodist Episcopal church has resident workers.

Location: Southern part of Shantung Province. Traversed by Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Confucius and Mencius were born, lived, and died here in cities in which we now have churches.

Population: 2,600,000. Northern Mandarin is spoken.

Organization: Formerly a part of Shantung District, but became a separate district in 1908.

Wang Shou Tung, Superintendent
H. G. Dildine, District Missionary
Earl Cranston, Associate Missionary

Progress

We have secured this year, a much needed addition to our church property in Ssu Shui, by purchasing land just east of our present compound and making repairs on the buildings. In the fall we expect to open our boys' school, also an enlarged girls' school. This is the business center for the surrounding rich farm districts. The people are friendly, and our new quarters will give us the opportunity of enlarging our work.

Our work in Yenchow and Tsowhsien is greatly hindered because of wholly inadequate buildings. Property projects in both these centers are in the Centenary but are held up because of lack of funds.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: In the largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles. Area of our part 15,000 square miles.

Population: More than 60,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs, and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells, and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,600 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became an Annual Conference in 1915. The work is divided into six districts—Chengtu, Chungking, Hochow, Suining, Tzechow, and Yuinchwan.

CHENGTU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility, 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), American Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Friends' Foreign Mission (American).

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech, Rev. R. R. Brewer, Rev. H. L. Canright, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. W. M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Rev. W. S. Dudley and Mrs. Dudley, Mr. C. W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. G. D. Hoople, M.D., Mr. G. R. Larkin and Mrs. Larkin, Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. S. H. Liljestrand, M.D., and Mrs. Liljestrand, Miss Lillian MacDonald, Miss S. M. MacLean, Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, Rev. G. B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Miss H. E. Oster, Miss G. A. Peebles, Miss F. A. Richardson, Rev. O. G. Starrett, Mr. L. E. Sutton, M.D., and Mrs. Sutton, Rev. J. M. Yard and Mrs. Yard. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Alice Brethorst (on furlough), Celia Cowan, Grace F. Ellison, Gladys B. Harger, C. Ethel Householder, Marie E. Larsson (on furlough), Jean Loomis Inez M. Marks (on furlough), Mary A. Royer.

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School, Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

DEN SANSI, Superintendent
J. M. YARD, District Missionary

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF THE WEST CHINA UNIVERSITY

G. B. Neumann, Principal

Our Constituency

The work of our West China Church, of university grade, of Bible school or normal school character, is located entirely here in Chengtu. The students of the college come from all parts of the conference area. In June, we sent men to every district of our conference and supplied a number for the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in different parts of the Mission. Our present enrolment of 47 students in the University have come from the different districts as follows: Tzechow, 17 or 36 per cent; Chungking and Yungchwan, 13 or 28 per cent; Chengtu, 11 or 24 per cent; Suining, 4 or 8 per cent; and Hochow, 2 or 4 per cent.

Staff

Much might be written of the faithful work on the part of the few who have constituted our staff but it is preferable to refer to our most welcome reenforcements, Mrs. W. S. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Larkin and Rev. R. R. Brewer.

Property

Although we have had no appropriation for purchase of land, with borrowed funds we have purchased land near the Joyce building and have joined with others in the purchase of a large tract which we expect to be the site of our future college building and residences. We have also made extensive improvements on some of our endowment property, which after paying for itself should yield a larger income than we are now receiving.

Statistics

We have the largest number in attendance in our university group that we have ever had; an increase over the number of the corresponding term, last year, of 15 or just under an advance of 50 per cent. Of the students at present in attendance at the university, we as a college have 38 per cent. This showing is due to the most cordial co-operation on the part of many former students, various pastors, and teachers. Last June, there were two graduates from the senior division of the university, making a total of 7 for our college, or 32 per cent of the total number of graduates from the university.

Four of the graduates from the junior division were from our college, making a total of 28 for us, or 61 per cent of the entire number. Out of the seven men who have graduated, 6 or 86 per cent are now doing Christian work or are under appointment for it. Of the total number of our junior division graduates, if we deduct the two who have died and the five who are continuing their studies, we have a total of 86 per cent, out of a possible 21 who are continuing their work in the Church. If we considered those who have at some time since graduation given service to the Church we would have a much higher per cent in both cases.

The faculty of the university awarded scholarships to 14 men last fall. Of these, 9 or 64 per cent were in our college. Last June, the men who left the college from the middle school, normal school and university groups, to go out into work, numbered 22. Of this number 20, or 91 per cent went into church work. We had requests from different parts of the Mission for

men to be appointed to different kinds of work. We appointed 20 men or 100 per cent. Of the 47 men at present in attendance in our part of the university, 14 or 30 per cent came from the Chungking high school; 16 or 34 per cent have come from various government institutions and 17 or 36 per cent from our union middle school connected with the university.

The majority of the men who come to us from government institutions, are attracted by the opportunity to study medicine. Thirteen of our own students are taking this course which is more than are in any other course.

Our growth in numbers has made the dormitory problem acute and we have had to crowd in students in a way that health commissioners would not approve and sociologists would condemn. There are prospects for a steady increase if we can discover ways of housing them.

Student Life

On the whole, this has continued wholesome and encouragingly vigorous. Our students, like others, are disturbed about their country's condition and are alert to any sign of danger from without. We feel, however, certain, that on the average, they are keeping their heads clear and the experiences through which their country is passing constitute a helpful part of their education.

The Principal's Work

I have continued teaching economics and sociology in the university faculty of arts; educational sociology in the faculty of education; and on the faculty of religion have served as Dean of that faculty and have taught the required courses in religion, in both the first year and for the senior division men. In addition to these duties I have been principal of the college, treasurer and dormitory principal, and have served on a variety of committees.

THE CHENGTU CHURCH

J. M. Yard

Our new church was dedicated in June with the good will of all our neighbors, and has become a part of the life of the city. We have had good success with our schools, our reading room and our lectures. We are reaching about 10,000 people each week. We need a real gymnast on our staff who can conduct classes as well as teach games. This will secure the full use of our playground. Our work has been opened so recently we cannot yet tabulate results.

CHENGTU MEDICAL WORK

C. W. Freeman, M.D.

From conference until May, I assisted in auditing the Mission books. The remainder of the year was spent between the Mission books and the hospital, repairing the building and trying to get things into shape for opening. From October, 1920, to January, 1921, we have seen about 15 patients daily, with a total of 1,420. Posters are being put up throughout our section of the city and we hope that the number of patients may be increased. From the American Red Cross we have received some hundreds of dollars' worth of dressings and other hospital materials.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Area: 5.000 square miles. Includes the city of Chungking and three walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns.

Population: 2,000,000.

Chungking

Location: Second largest city in Szechwan Province—a trading mart on the Yangtze, 1,400 miles from the coast. Politically important, containing the treasury. The city is divided into two sections—upper and lower—on a sandstone bluff 100 to 250 feet above the river. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the pleasure gardens, and the American, British, French, German, and Japanese consulates. In the lower city are the business houses and principal yamens.

Population: 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), Canadian Methodist Mission, and Seventh-Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. W. A. McCurdy, and Mrs. McCurdy, Rev. J. F. Peat (on furlough) and Mrs. Peat (on furlough), Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses M. Allen, O. Hansing, Lillian L. Holmes, Dorothy Jones, Laura E. Jones, M.D., Anna C. Lindblad, H. B. Rossiter, Annie M. Wells.

Institutions: Boys' High School and Chungking Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Flora Deaconess Home, and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

TANG YIN HO, Superintendent
W. A. MCCURDY, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
CHUNGKING AND LOWER YUNGCHWAN DISTRICTS

District Conferences

Yungchwan. Immediately after the New Year's holidays we began the year's work with the Yungchwan district conference at Yungchang. There were fifty-five delegates including the two district superintendents with Rev. L. F. Havermale and myself. The discussions were good, the goals fixed by the annual conference were reaffirmed for the district, and the plan prepared by the several committees for attaining these goals was adopted. The strong note of the gathering was the deep emphasis on prayer and Bible study as the basis for all hoped for advances. Because of the lack of pastors to take care of our growing circuits it was determined to make every effort to secure from each circuit one candidate each for the men's and women's Bible training schools.

Chungking. Following the Yungchwan district conference and a tour of practically all the circuits above Changking, came the district conference at Chungking. The presence and participation of a number of the women leaders, missionary and Chinese, added to the profit of this meeting.

Bible Study Conferences

During the spring and early summer, seven Bible study conferences of one week each were held in as many different circuits in charge of the pastors. More than two hundred and fifty attended regularly one or another of these conferences.

Summer Bible School.

At the close of the Chungking high school year the second session of the summer Bible school for church members was held at Dsenjiangai. The first session was held two years ago. Civil war and the cholera epidemic prevented carrying out the plans last year. A two years' course of study had been prepared and this year of the eighty in attendance, sixteen were second year attendants. Of these sixteen, nine received the diploma of the

course. With the high school teachers, as well as the pastors at Chungking and Jiangpeh available as teachers, we had a splendid teaching force.

Candidates for the Ministry

The need for a training school for preachers at the lower end of the Mission is more and more apparent. The sparse results of previous years and especially this year's experience in seeking candidates for the Bible training school in Chengtu, show plainly the impossibility, with our present facilities, of supplying the deficiencies of our preaching force. Beginning with the Yungchwan district conference, and continuing through our Bible conference and our summer school, every effort was made to select and send candidates to our splendidly managed union Bible training school at Chengtu. At the close of the summer school a number of men presented themselves as candidates. The ten days' distance from the school proves a barrier, however, to many who otherwise would enter.

A Bible training school has long been considered for Chungking or Tzechow. For the present it seems that the wisest plan would be to add one or two years of special training for the ministry to the present high school course at Chungking, and accept only candidates of high school graduate standing. The situation has been and continues serious.

Reading Rooms

A real sign of advance in our district work is the opening of reading rooms in the churches. This is the beginning, we hope, of a large growth in forms and methods of community service.

West China Religious Tract Society

The new catalogue is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be distributed. The thirteen pamphlets on the Fundamental Truth Series, recommended by the Christian Literature Society are in stock. They are available for students and others who are thinking or can be stirred up to think on the deeper things of life. There is no doubt of the imperative need of fresh literature to meet the needs of this new day in China. We need literature that will compel attention and careful reading by those into whose hands it is placed. As there is need of selective preparation, there is equal need for selective distribution.

The Institutional Church

The Hall. The Chungking Institutional church is a potentiality rather than a reality. And yet some real foundations are being laid. The largest building on the plot has been vacated of renters, and with a comparatively small expense has been converted into a serviceable preaching place and reading room. A good hall seats comfortably three hundred people but four hundred are frequently crowded in. The shop front opening into this large hall was fitted up with furniture for a reading room and is used every minute of the day.

Schools. A boys' school has been in session on another part of the property for more than a year and the demand for a girls' school has been insistent. Other rooms have been remodeled and repaired so that at the opening of the new year a girl's school and a kindergarten will be possible. This will also give room for the night schools for which there is a wonderful opportunity.

Special Services. We have had the co-operation of the high school students, and each week the school Epworth League has been sending from

three to six boys to help with the Sunday School. Under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Manly, nightly preaching services were held for two weeks and the hall was crowded to standing room only. Children's services were held in the schoolrooms with the assistance of Miss Miller and Mrs. McCurdy. The rooms will hold only one hundred children, so that fifty were crowded out into the later adult meeting. The high school boys assisted in these meetings.

The Opportunity. This new work is located in what is practically the geographical and business center of the city. Two years ago one of the worst fires in the history of the city destroyed everything of value. It has since been rebuilt with widened streets and good two-story buildings. It has been estimated that there are about two hundred thousand people within ten minutes' walk of the doors of this church. Ours is the only Mission at work in this radius. The budget of the year called for $1,000, more than double any previous year. It was over-subscribed in an every-member canvass.

Syracuse University Unit

We are rejoicing at the arrival of five new missionaries, members of the Syracuse Unit. They not only reinforce the work but make possible the opening of the hospital in the near future.

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three civil magistrates' districts, and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistrates, and 165 towns with their outlying country neighborhoods.

Suining

Location: In Szechwan province on a level fertile plain, and the river Fow.
Population: 50,000.
Industry: Productive and distributive trade center.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896, but there was no resident missionary until 1900.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Mission (English).
Missionaries: Rev. B. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. R. F. Pilcher and Mrs. Pilcher. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Clara A. Caris (on furlough), Belle Castle (on furlough), H. Desjardins, E. Manning (on furlough), Charlotte Trotter, Gertrude W. Tyler (on furlough).
Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Stevens Memorial Boarding School.

B. F. Lawrence, District Missionary

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Covers Hochow and Tingyuen counties, and a large part of Kiangpeh county. Includes Hochow and Tingyuen walled cities, 120 towns with adjoining villages and thickly settled neighborhood. The Suining, Bauling and Chu rivers flow through the district.
Population: 1,500,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. Third city in Szechwan province.
Population: 100,000.
Industry: Busy center near coal and lime-stone regions.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Yang De Yuin, Superintendent
B. F. Lawrence, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
SUINING AND HOCHOW DISTRICTS

General Conditions

Political conditions during the year have greatly improved. Local militia has been organized and robber bands have been driven out. Conditions have gradually grown better until now they seem almost normal. However, taxes for the support of the soldiers are very heavy, business is dull and times are hard. The people are impoverished by prolonged civil war and unrest, and many have about lost heart.

Flood

A disastrous flood visited Suining and Hochow regions during the summer. Hochow City was badly flooded and much damage to property resulted. Suining City and the surrounding plain suffered great loss. On the Suining Plain the flood came suddenly at night, and many people living on the low land were caught unawares by the sudden onrush of water, and hundreds of lives were lost. The Church availed itself of the opportunity to aid the suffering people.

Suining District Conference

District Conference was held in Suining City soon after return from Annual Conference. Educational problems were discussed during the first two days. On the third day evangelistic work was considered, but as many of the delegates had to hasten home to open the Mission schools, the attendance was small. A second conference, therefore, was held at the time of the great Incense Festival, which occurs in Suining City each spring. Evangelistic work was discussed during the forenoons, while the afternoons were used in preaching to the vast throngs of pilgrims who gather from all over the Province. A graphophone aided greatly in drawing the crowds and in holding their attention to the gospel message. Students from our city schools helped in selling Scriptures. One student sold over 2,000 copies. Tens of thousands of books and tracts were sold, so that our large stock of Bible portions was exhausted.

Hochow District Conference

This conference was held in Hochow City and was in charge of the new district superintendent, Rev. Yang Fa San. The attendance was good and an earnest spirit was manifested. Work on the Hochow District has made steady progress during the year. Several new chapels have been opened, most of which are near the Chu river. Rev. Yang stresses spiritual things and the outlook is very hopeful.

Suining Circuits

The number of circuits on Suining District was increased from seven to eleven. This requires much extra travel, but it centers responsibility and gives the distant places more careful supervision. We think it has been worth all the extra time and effort.

Centenary Program

The Conference Centenary Program was a full one and success in carrying it out has been only partial. The Program was explained on each charge and the preachers were urged faithfully to put it into effect. Owing to the unrest of last year, on Suining district only one preacher attended annual conference, and in consequence, some did not understand the purpose of the Program.

Bible Distribution

Bible distribution has become an important part of our work. Personally we distributed about 50,000 copies of the Scriptures and tracts, most of which were sold. The preachers and the colporteurs also did faithful work. The total distribution of Christian books and tracts is estimated at over 150,000 copies.

Increases

In spite of many difficulties some increase in numbers have been made. On Suining district 180 probationers were received. Eighty-eight members were received into the church. Despite hard times church finances also have made some advance.

THE SUINING AND HOCHOW DISTRICT SCHOOLS

R. F. Pilcher

Territory

In addition to the educational work on the Suining district, we have been in charge of the Hochow district schools. The territory of the combined districts contains five large counties with a population of several million people. It would require six days of travel to go from the north to the south and two days from the east to the west of the two districts.

Lower Primary Schools

There are now 16 schools of this grade on the Suining district and 6 on the Hochow district, making a total of 22. In all but one the full course of study, as laid down by the educational union, is taught.

Higher Primary Schools

There are five on the two districts. The schools in Tunglan and Sier Dung Chiao give part of the course, and Suining, Hochow and Nganyo have the full three years' course. These last two schools were made full higher primary schools this year.

Suining Middle School

The school gives the first and second years of work. The enrolment has been 34, the largest number the school has had since it was opened several years ago. In June, the first class completed the two years of work and left the school. Some are now engaged in teaching and others are continuing their studies at Chengtu.

Uniform Examinations

The monthly uniform examination system has been specially emphasized. Charts for both lower and higher primary have been prepared which divide up the work of the year month by month. At the end of each month and also the term, uniform examinations have been given in all the schools of both districts, with the pastors as presiding examiners. At the close of the term, certificates are given to those who pass.

The standardization of practically all the schools has thus been brought about. There has also been effected a co-ordination of the lower and the higher primary schools and the middle school. A marked improvement in the grade of work done by the students has been noticed.

TZECHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes seven walled cities.
Location: Along the Big Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.
Population: 2,000,000.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, and linen are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Tzechow

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Population: 45,000.

Organization: 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mabel Beatty, Stephena M. Brethorst, L. Golisch (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, V. Miller, Lena Nelson, Winnogene Penney, O. A. Proctor.

Institutions: Tzechow Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Fedelia De Witt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

HWANG JIN TIN, Superintendent
L. F. HAVERMALE, District Missionary

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT
TZECHOW AND UPPER YUNGCHWAN DISTRICTS

Membership

The pastors have given regular visitation to all points on their circuits. Their schedule of itinerating has been prepared quarterly and forwarded by the pastor to each chapel and to the district missionary. Forms were prepared defining the duties of pastors and class leaders, and reports were made at the quarterly conference. A special report was sent frequently to the district missionary, copies being retained as a permanent record on each charge.

The "cramming" method of preparing probationers has been discouraged, and in some instances pastors have been giving a week's special instruction to organized classes on each point, preparing probationers for reception as full members. Careful inquiries are constantly being made as to whether violations of discipline such as wine drinking, opium smoking or selling, gambling or polygamy are being tolerated. There have been increases of membership approximately as follows: Upper Yungchwan, 695, or 7 per cent; Tzechow, 3,788, or 8 per cent.

Stewardship

In the propagation of Christian stewardship, Dr. Lo's book on Tithing has been distributed free of charge to about 200 selected members and the pastors have been urged to teach its principles. At Neikiang it was one of the subjects for study at one session of the Bible classes. In the places visited by Rev. H. R. Calkins, who gave addresses on the subject, special emphasis has been placed upon tithing.

Self-support

In the promotion of self-support, the total amount fixed by the conference committee was apportioned according to the membership of each circuit, and an every-member canvass resulted in increases.

Bible Study and Intercession

Classes in these subjects have been held about twice a week in places where there are resident pastors or mission teachers in charge of schools.

Institutional Work

Several churches have tried to open reading rooms, establish a circulating library, open night classes and undertake other forms of social service, Tzechow, Suilangai, Lochuenjin, Dansandsen and Neikiang plan the most extensive work along these lines, but others have opened reading rooms. Subscriptions to church periodicals have been recorded as follows: Chinese Christian Advocate, 46; Young People's Friend, 5; Tung Wen Bao, 5; and many subscriptions to secular and educational journals. Owing to the lamentable condition of inland mail service, books ordered from Shanghai have in many cases arrived water-soaked, while many others, though promised, have failed to arrive after 18 months. This handicaps us in pushing the sale of Christian literature. A district circulating library with quarterly exchanges would greatly help us. For the North China famine sufferers a total of $508 was contributed.

Women's Work

The Bible women have worked with their usual enthusiasm, co-operating in several union Bible conferences, as well as holding station classes. The remarkable increase of women in the church membership is due almost entirely to their efforts. A good record has also been made in teaching the members to read the New Testament.

Promotion of Leadership

Without for a moment discounting the importance of pastoral leadership, we have reached the conclusion that the solution of many of our difficulties lies in taking special steps for the cultivation of lay leadership. We should have one or more central training schools for lay workers. We could have a series of three short courses for three months each, in order to make absence from home and self-support not impracticable.

Records

Anticipating the desirability of having personal and work records as a reliable and impartial basis for the fixing of salaries of effective workers and of determining the just dues of conference claimants, data on these subjects has been collected, togethed with the data needed for a teachers' register. Forty-two preachers reported, or about 40 per cent of the total number; and 98 teachers, or 31 per cent, replied.

Data was also requested for the revision of our self-support goals, the determining of a minimum living wage, and the grading of charges.

Maps and data are also in hand for a full property record of the district, and a complete list of building materials with present prices in each circuit. Most pastors have also sent answers covering the local customs of acquiring legal title to sites purchased by the church, and such other questions as have particular relation to this phase of Centenary advance.

Property Developments

During the last three years, circuits have been aided by Centenary funds as follows:

Tzechow, middle school site	$2,127.04
Tzechow, higher primary school, etc.	4,360.74
Wulidien, chapel	100.00
Ganlosi, parsonage	20.00
Wuwhangtsang, furniture	30.00

Tienguchiao, repairs	100.00
Behotsang, aid in purchase of site	100.00
Lochuenjin, repairs on church	22.25
Lungjiehdsen, lease	85.00
Tiehfutsang, materials for school	94.50
Neikiang, boarding school furniture	200.00
Tsenjiatsang, registering of deed	30.55
Dzujiachiao, site, aid in purchase	100.00
Tzeyang, aid in purchase of land	650.00
Panlungtsang, boarding school	538.87
Wujiapu, lease for church plant	150.00
Total	$8,708.95 (Mex.)

TZECHOW DISTRICT BOYS' SCHOOLS

CLARA T. HAVERMALE

Number of Schools

There are now on this district 20 lower primary schools; 2 higher primary schools offering the complete course of study, and 4 others offering one or two years; and a middle school offering three years of the course. These schools have an enrolment of 765 pupils in the lower primary, 148 in the higher primary, and 46 in the middle school. Thirty-seven teachers are employed in them. This year's progress has been accomplished through better prepared teachers and better equipped schools. Fourteen new schools have been opened in the last two years.

New Schools

We have three requests for new schools where the local people are willing to give generous support:

Tsenjiatsang. The local people have subscribed for a building, furniture, school supplies and the salary of a teacher. Thirty boys have registered for entrance.

Sweilangai. This village is across the river from Tzechow. The people have subscribed for a building and $100 a year for four years for a lower primary school.

Ganlosi. At this place there is a building; $100 a year have been subscribed for a higher primary school.

Middle School

The new quarters are proving most satisfactory. We have started a small nucleus of a library; an interesting English club, and a live Epworth League. We need equipment for a physical laboratory.

Sunday Schools

We now have six Sunday schools with an enrolment of over five hundred. Four of them are using the graded supplies. The Woman's Bible school furnishes the teachers. We have a union meeting of all the schools on special days whenever a meeting place large enough to accommodate all can be found. Last Easter we had a very impressive meeting under the orange trees. Our need is a new church.

Children's Church

A little over a year ago the junior church was organized. It is now being held in the chapel of the Epworth League institutional building, and

has an average attendance of 130. This is about all the room will accommodate. The sermon story is told by a different person each Sunday. The children, themselves, take an active part in the services through the reading of the Scripture lesson, review of the previous Sunday's lesson and prayer.

YUNGCHWAN DISTRICT

Tang Yin Heo, Superintendent
W. A. McCurdy, District Missionary

The report of the work of this district is covered under the Chungking and Tzechow districts.



A Methodist Bishop and His Wife Welcomed to a Chinese Village

SHANGHAI AREA



One of Our Christian Families in China

THE SHANGHAI AREA

Bishop L. J. Birney

To a newcomer, the first year's work in this great area has been a revelation. Many things unexpected have been discovered, and some expected have not been found. The writer cannot report by comparison with other years, but only the progress of the year and the conditions as they actually exist.

Heroic Missionaries

Here is a heroic missionary force, most of them in the prime of life, but painfully inadequate in numbers for the work everywhere waiting to be done. Until the staff is increased, no progress can be made in entering wipe open doors on every hand. It is unmoral to so overwork a missionary staff that they can give but twenty instead of forty years in China. It may be better progress to close a work than to break down the workers before their time. Some have broken down during this year. Only less work or more workers can prevent it.

Centenary Pledges

The failure of the Centenary to pay 100 per cent has caused, as in every Mission field, the greatest embarrassment. Home areas can understand the reason for the failure. Mission areas whose members are giving out of their abysmal poverty a far greater percentage of income than members in America, and who think of America as the land of boundless wealth, cannot understand. That these should pay their portion of Centenary contracts and America should fail to pay hers, cannot be satisfactorily explained here to the native membership.

Centenary Blessings

But the Centenary has already brought untold blessing. The two conferences in this area received $46,000 more in 1921 than in 1919. Many important property improvements have been made possible, which, without the Centenary, would have waited long for realization, and the "recurring items" have been greatly increased.

People Eager to Hear

The readiness of the people to hear the gospel has never been equalled in this area. The largest halls in great cities have been filled night after night through the most disagreeable weather to hear the gospel message. Far more names of seekers are easily obtainable than can possibly be cared for. Letters repeatedly come to me from towns and cities asking for preachers, and there are none to send.

Chinese Preachers Needed

The difficulty in securing candidates for the ministry in sufficient numbers is a grave problem of growing seriousness, by virtue of increasing economic advantages in secular work. This condition threatens the whole missionary policy, which involves the substitution of native for foreign leadership as rapidly as the native ministry can safely assume it. Special plans are being devised in the hope of securing a larger number of strong recruits for Christian service.

Centenary Goals

The adoption of definite Centenary goals for the conferences has proven a decided stimulus to endeavor. The goals set for the year have

been exceeded in many instances, though in others they have not been reached. These goals touch every important phase of our Church work and have been and will be kept persistently before the churches in annual, district and quarterly conferences.

Evangelize Now

After 13,000 miles of travel in China during the first year, the outstanding impression received in every section is that now is the accepted time for the evangelization of this land. Signs of reaction are already on the horizon. There will probably not come again the opportunity the Church is offered now.

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: Rev. R. C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. Paul Hutchinson (on leave) and Mrs. Hutchinson (on leave). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Elizabeth M. Strow and Laura M. White.

Foochow Conference: Rev. W. H. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Miss S. M. Bosworth.

Kiangsi Conference: Rev. G. Carleton Lacy and Mrs. Lacy. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Hazel Shoub.

North China Conference: Rev. F. D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Ida B. Lewis.

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main and Mrs. Main.

China General: Mr. Milton Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. G. C. Kerr, Mr. J. I. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Mr. A. C. Runyan (contract), Rev. W. L. Sanders and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. J. H. Vogel and Mrs. Vogel, Misses Melissa J. Davis, Lucille Douglas, Helen Ferris, Esther Glasgow, Helen Griffiths, Emma Gustafson, Hattie Menge.

Institutions

Methodist Publishing House (Union), American School for Missionaries' Children (Union).

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Kiangsu Province (area 38,610 square miles) and part of Anhwei Province (54,826 square miles).

Location: Center of Yangtze plain and includes some of the most populous cities of China, and fertile agricultural districts. Numerous navigable canals, rivers and creeks, and several lines of railway provide means of communication.

Population: Kiangsu, 23,980,000; Anhwei, 23,672,000.

Industry: Kiangsu has five ports open to foreign trade—Shanghai, Nanking, Chinkiang, Soochow and Wusing. Shanghai is the industrial center, with cotton, oil, paper and silk mills; shipbuilding yards, tea packing (at Hweichow) and steel works (at Taipingfu). Principal exports are rice and tea, cotton and Indian ink.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1867. In 1869 the section was set apart as the Central China Mission. First Annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In 1907, according to an enabling act passed in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized. In 1908, it became an Annual Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptists, South, China Inland Mission, Presbyterians, North, and Presbyterians, South, the Disciples of Christ, Seventh-Day Adventists, Protestant Episcopal, and Quakers.

THE CENTENARY

Central China conference started the year with an eight-day Centenary conference for all pastors and workers. Under the inspiring leadership of Bishops Birney and Keeney this conference set the goals which the Conference would endeavor to reach before conference of 1923.

Goals

Twelve goals were set as follows:

1. An increase in our baptized membership of 75 per cent.
2. An enrolment of 50 per cent of our members and probationers as intercessors.
3. An enrolment of 100 per cent of our salaried workers as tithers.
4. An enrolment of 5 per cent of our other members as tithers, with an increase in the number of 5 per cent yearly.
5. An enrolment of 75 per cent of our members as readers of the Bible. (This requires teaching many to read.)
6. An increase in the number of those enroled in Sunday Schools and Bible classes of 100 per cent.
7. An enrolment of all the children of our members of school age, in day schools.
8. A Chinese Christian Advocate in the homes of all workers and official members.
9. Special efforts to increase the number of local volunteer workers in Sunday Schools and prayer meetings.
10. The winning of whole families for Christ and the Church.
11. The erection of a family altar in every home whose head is a church member or probationer.
12. A complete and accurate set of church records.

These were enthusiastically approved and adopted for the conference and everyone in attendance pledged himself to their accomplishment.

It is a Kingdom-building program, including all the items that seem feasible for the present in our field. Its main stress is on the salvation of the people. Its next emphasis is upon finances, and the ideals and methods are Christian and calculated to be a means of grace to the members.

Because the program anticipated large advance from our previous position, we began publicity work at once. The twelve goals were printed in attractive form and large copies placed upon the walls of every church, chapel and school, while smaller copies were placed upon the walls of every home in which there was a member or probationer. Campaigns of special evangelism were held at several strategic centers during the winter. When, after this intensive campaign of preparation and education, the goals were at last presented to the local churches, at the first quarterly conference, every circuit accepted both enthusiastically and intelligently at least its due proportion of the whole. They were kept constantly before pastor and members throughout the year by the Centenary secretary for the conference and by the district superintendents. Although these goals were not formulated until one-fourth of the conference year had passed, there were most gratifying reports of progress from almost all of the charges.

Sunday Schools and Pastoral Support

Greatest progress was shown in the number of children in Sunday School, and in local receipts for pastoral support. Pastoral support shows a gain of over 30 per cent over the amount raised last year. The increase in membership in Sunday School and Bible classes is about 15 per cent over last year, while the number in Bible classes and Sunday School shows an increase of just less than 30 per cent over the report for last year.

Family Worship

Family altars have been established in 193 homes; 84 workers have signed the stewardship pledge and are giving a tithe of their income to the work of the Lord; 51 members who are not in the employ of the church have also signed the stewardship pledge, and 342 members have joined the League of intercession.

Forward Movement Goals Passed

A glance at the figures for the Forward Movement for this conference will show the fine way in which the Church in China is assuming its share of the program for expansion and more adequate occupation of the field for Christ.

In 1916 the Chinese Church was asked to raise $13,831.80 over and above all that was regularly and increasingly given for current and local expenses. The amount actually received on these pledges has been $16,-319.23. This money has been used for the purchase of land and the building of churches and schools in the cities and throughout the districts, so that not a district but has here and there lasting monuments to the success of that venture of faith, in the shape of land and buildings made possible by the sacrificial giving of the Chinese Church.

We cannot but contrast with this "second mile" devotion the failure or delay of the Home Church to make good 100 per cent plus, on her Centenary promises to these "little ones" of the Kingdom. Let two examples show how great are the interests at stake.

Ningkwofu Church

The Ningkwofu District and City of Ningkwofu are entirely under Chinese supervision, and the Chinese district superintendent and pastor, Pastor Tung, upon whom the responsibility for this work has been placed, is measuring up to the task in a way that shows that we foreigners are not quite so indispensable as we have sometimes thought. The only thing that is hindering the growth of the Church is the lack of an adequate

building. There is no church-building at all. The services are held in one of the school rooms and the weekly attendance is more than twice the number which the room will hold, even after they are crowded in like sardines. The Chinese Christians paid 100 per cent of their Forward Movement pledges and have helped to buy the additional land that was necessary for the church. A new church has been promised by the consent of our Bishops and Board Representatives ever since the beginning of our Forward Movement over four years ago. Year after year we have given the superintendent and members a bouquet of good promises that their church would be built in the very near future. They do not want any more of our promises.

Last year on the strength of the hopes held out by the Centenary we authorized Pastor Tung to purchase materials to the extent of $2,000 (Mexican) and draw up plans for the church with the assurance that even if we received as much for new building projects as we had received the year before, we could complete the new church. Now with brick and tile on the ground, all work had to stop and wait for the Church at home to make good its pledge. In the meantime we are not keeping faith with the very people whose teachers we should be in showing what "Faith" is. We authorized Pastor Tung to take this first step because we had faith in the pledge of the church at home that they would do what they had promised. Must we admit to ourselves and to the Chinese Church, that that faith was misplaced?

Meanwhile this central church of the district goes on without a building in which to worship. The district superintendent and pastor of the church is near to losing heart—if he were less than the devoted Christian that he is, he would long ago have lost faith in the promises of the Church, and who could blame him, when he sees the souls he has labored so hard to win for his Master, left without a meeting place for Christian nurture and training? And without any opportunity for that growth and development which he strives so successfully to maintain in his work?

This tragic disappointment has been felt throughout our conference, and it is safe to say that unless we are able to make good our pledge of faith to this work at once, the work of the Kingdom in Ningkwofu will be so seriously held up that our best efforts for the next five years will not redeem our lost opportunity.

Kiangtankiai Church, Nanking

There is no other place in Central China Conference that can compare with this location for present opportunity and future prospects.

Location. The property is located in the very heart of Nanking which has a population of half a million people. We have an exclusive parish, untouched by any other Church, with a population of several tens of thousands. The small chapel which we had at this place was destroyed by fire in 1917. Realizing that the future development of this important work required a larger property we have managed with money raised through our Forward Movement and by the help of the Stewart evangelistic fund, to increase our holdings to three times the size of our property before the fire. We now have in an ideal location an area sufficient to provide for the church, street chapel, boys' school, girls' school, women's work, reading room and social hall.

Present Organization. There is no stronger man in our whole conference than Rev. K. Y. Chow, the present pastor, a graduate of college and

seminary and a leader in the conference. He is particularly adapted for leadership in this important enterprise on account of his ability to meet and mingle in the closest fellowship with Chinese of all classes. He has access to the official class in a way that is not possible to any other man in the conference. The esteem in which he is held by this class is well illustrated by the fact that the late Military Governor, Li Hseun, made provision in his will for a bequest of $1,000 for the developing of a Christian high school at this strategic point. With this gift, and a second gift of $1,500 from the present Military Governor, supplemented by funds from the Forward Movement, we have just completed a three-story school building which is sufficient for the immediate needs of our rapidly growing high school and higher primary school.

At the present time we are holding our church services in a small, inconvenient Chinese building, hardly sufficient for the boys' school, to say nothing of adult membership and girls' school which must be ministered to at this place.

The Outlook. Pastor Chow has carried on the work during the years since the fire in a remarkable way; in spite of the handicap of having no suitable place for either church or school, the parish has held its own ground and has even made some progress. A new Church and school plant has been promised as one of the very first to be built by Centenary funds. So far we have not been able to make good our promise by reason of the failure of the Church at home to fulfil its Centenary pledge. Will the home Church arise to its opportunity and obligation by making possible the development of work at this strategic point, or will they permit this consecrated and enthusiastic pastor, together with his loyal and devoted membership to lose faith in the promises of the Church?

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles; only 325 square miles worked.
Population: 1,000,000. Methodist responsibility about, 500,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, American Baptist South, American Presbyterian South, China Inland Mission, Church of God, Pentecostal Mission, Catholic (French).

Chinkiang City

Location: On the Yangtze River, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 150 miles from Shanghai, and on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
Population: About 300,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.
Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd, Rev. S. J. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Minnie M. Crook, Eulalia E. Fox, Emma E. Robbins, M.D., Florence Sayles, Clara B. Smith, Mary G. Kessler, Cora L. Rahe, Grace Z. Lentz, Gertrude Taft, M.D., Bernice A. Wheeler.
Institutions: Yu Shing Kiai church and middle school. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Middle School with Higher Primary and Orphanage, The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital for Women.

D. F. Dodd, Superintendent

Centenary Objectives

This report centers around the twelve Centenary objectives, which have given a new understanding of our task to the pastors and to the lay members. An illustration of this is found in the increased reverence in

our public worship. Loud talking, careless laughing, restless moving about are giving place to a spirit of true heart worship. Prayer life is increased. Tithing has begun to be a joy, and not a stern duty. Bible classes have increased a hundred per cent. Some are held in the church; many are held in the homes of members, and they are productive of much good. Contributions for pastoral support have increased and substantial sums for benevolences and local support have been given. Of these objectives only one seems likely not to be attained. A Bible reading church is not easy of attainment in many parts of our work. We have not given the Phonetic Script a complete tryout, but we believe that when the proper leaders are obtained it will prove a definite help in solving the problem.

Evangelism

Evangelistic work began immediately after conference. Meetings were held at several places through the winter. During July, the local forces augmented by several student summer workers put on a special revival campaign with markedly good effect. In September, one of the gospel bands sent out by Mr. Blackstone, spent ten days on the District and this was also profitable.

What We Have Done

The time of the district superintendent has been happily spent, supervising the completion of the Church at Beh Tu, opening up new work at Siao Ma Teo, tearing down one of the old missionary residences and putting up a new one, helping build a home for the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and an administration building for their school. A splendid stereopticon furnished by the Centenary has added to the interest of the work. Tramping over the District, showing pictures of strange unheard of things to the country people, wrestling with problems of brick and mortar, we devoutly thank God for a white harvest field and a home church with a mind to send forth laborers.

Needs

Some outstanding needs are an institutional plant at Yu Shing Kiai; a new church and compound wall at Tanyang; more lower primary schools; more workers to develop our country districts; and your earnest prayers.

KIANGNING DISTRICT

Location: Made up of that part of the former Nanking district which is south of the Yangtze River and outside of the city of Nanking. In one of the most fertile sections of the lower Yangtze valley. It is dotted with no less than twenty market towns and more than one hundred villages.

Area: 800 square miles.

Population: 250,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this area about 1895.

Missions at Work: No other Missions are at work within the bounds of the district.

H. C. Steinheimer, Superintendent

The Circuits

When the District was formed last year it consisted of three circuits with four regular pastors. During the year one circuit has been added by the division of Kiangningchen circuit, and two additional regular pastors have

been appointed. At the present time the District is made up of four circuits with nine churches or rented halls having regular preaching, and as many more places where we have occasional preaching. There are at present six regularly appointed pastors.

The Spirit of Work

The work of the year has been very encouraging. Both the pastors and the members pledged themselves heartily to a program of advancement along all lines. The Centenary conference held in Nanking in March, was a red letter time for this district as it was for the whole conference. The preachers and delegates carried back the inspiration and enthusiasm of it to the local churches, so that every charge has made a step forward and upward.

Centenary Goals

The Centenary objectives were approved and adopted as the minimum goal for the next three years, and every charge has gone over the top in the accomplishment of the goals set for this year. Early in the year a district-wide evangelistic campaign was carried on, in which a week or ten days of intensive preaching, teaching, and distribution of literature was carried on at each of the five principal chapels. This campaign resulted in the addition of a number of inquirers at each place, as well as a general invigorating of the spiritual life of the members. The ladies conducted a well planned and fruitful series of evangelistic services during the early spring at three of the stations on the district. During the year there has been a net increase of 20 per cent over the full membership reported last year. The number of Sunday Schools on the district has increased from six schools last year, to nine schools with 29 teachers and about 500 scholars at the present time. The number of scholars has increased by about 100, and in two or three of the places the schools have been reorganized under a capable superintendent, and are doing a very excellent grade of work. Family worship has been inaugurated in 39 families. Eleven of our workers and 7 members have signed the stewardship pledge dedicating a tithe to the Lord's work. Fifty-nine persons have joined the league of intercessors, and there are 20 subscribers to the Chinese Christian Advocate.

Our Program

The door of evangelistic opportunity was never wider open than now. Again and again during the year we have had urgent invitations from the gentry of a number of large market towns, urging us to open chapels and schools as soon as possible. Our program for the next few years includes the opening of Powan, Lukow, Panchiao and Chumen with chapels and schools for both boys and girls, besides the opening of lower primary schools in at least ten other market towns and villages where we could have also regular preaching.

Pastoral Support

Every charge has reached the goal set for it by the conference last year, for the increase in pastoral support, and three charges have gone considerably beyond it. The total increase on the district over last year has been 55 per cent. At this rate the district will support the work as it was in 1919, long before the ten years set in our goal. We rejoice

chiefly in this fine gain because it indicates that the members are getting away from the false idea that the Church is a foreign organization supported from America. The Church has become their own.

Educational Progress

We now have 10 lower primary and 3 higher primary schools for boys, which are filled to capacity. There can be no report of large increases in attendance over last year, because we have not been able to open new schools. If the money were available, five new schools could be opened at once where the cost for each school of from 20 to 30 boys would not be more than one hundred dollars per year. There has, however, been real progress made in the schools of the district during the year. The schools are being graded and the standard of our teachers is being raised.

At four places the pastors have started people's schools which meet in the chapel or school room two or three evenings each week. They are well attended and have created a most favorable impression among the merchant class. Two of them have been the recipients of a gift of $25 from the students of Nanking University.

Educational Program

The district lends itself to development as an educational unit. There should be 20 or 24 lower primary schools heading up in four higher primary schools situated in Kiangningchen, Lulanchiao, Molingkwan and Saiotanyang; and these should head up in at least two years of middle school work in Siaotanyang. The gentry of Saiotanyang have requested us at several different times to take over the direction of the school system for the whole town, and they are willing to furnish buildings and help to share the expense.

Land and Buildings

Kiangningchen. During the early part of the year the parsonage at Kiangningchen was completed. It is a fine example to the community of how a clean, light, warm house can be built entirely of Chinese materials and with very little additional expense over the common dirty, dark, cold, Chinese house of the same size. It was built with Centenary money which came out in our appropriation for 1920. The former parsonage has been remodeled at small cost for use as a school building to take the place of the old, mud, thatched hut which we used before. This building, however, is already too small to accommodate the school. We have had to turn away pupils for lack of room.

Taowu. We have built a new parsonage and repaired one of the old buildings for school purposes at Taowu. This has added a strong out-station to the Molingkwan Circuit. At Molingkwan we are still in rented quarters inadequate to our needs. With church, lower and higher primary school, reading room, and pastor's residence, we have long since outgrown our present quarters and are hoping for the way to open so that we may acquire a suitable property at this important place.

Siotanyang. In this important market town of 15,000 people, we are still holding our lower and higher primary schools in thatched roofed huts, and our church services in a wet, leaky chapel fronting on a low canal street in which the water stands almost a foot deep for from two to five months of the year. The local members have done more than their share by securing additional land fronting on a main street, and giving it to the

church. Our property is nicely situated and is large enough for street chapel, church, parsonage, and lower and higher primary school buildings. Three-fourths of the whole property was given or bought by the local church. All is ready to start building as soon as the old buildings on the main street have been removed, brick and tile have been bought and the money can be made available. We hope to be able to build the street chapel and remodel present buildings for school use at a very early date. The work is greatly handicapped for want of adequate buildings, and the members are in great danger of becoming discouraged if the buildings which have been promised are not started very soon.

Lulanchiao. Our work here has been housed for two years in a suitable Chinese house which we were able to rent at the center of the chief business street. It is large enough to provide for chapel, school and pastor's residence. However, the owner is anxious to sell the property, and asks us either to buy it or give possession so that he can sell to someone else. There is not another property in the town suitable for our work and this property could be bought at a very low figure just now. If we do not avail ourselves of this opportunity it will cost us much more to buy a less desirable property in a poor location later on.

Yinghsiang. This is a market town in which we have had occasional preaching for years, and one in which we have been hoping to open regular work. We have just rented a very suitable building on the main street and hope to send a preacher there at once, and open a school after New Years.

Urgent Needs

Two more preachers. We need at once an additional man for Siaotanyang Circuit who could give his time to the opening of the work at Powan, a market town 10 miles away with a population of nearly 15,000 people; and a second man for Molingkwan Circuit for opening Lukow, 10 miles away with a population of about 10,000 people. There is no Protestant church at work in either of these places.

A Superintendent of day schools. We should have a capable and well-trained Chinese who could take oversight of the day schools, unifying and bringing up to date the courses of study, and plan for the opening of a number of new schools.

School Equipment. We should have at once a certain minimum equipment for ten lower primary schools. Each school must be equipped with the complete set of books for the teachers' use in presenting the new graded course of study as well as a number of books for his private study. Each school should also have a minimum equipment of maps, charts, globes and other material. I estimate that this would require about $20 per school.

A Traveling Doctor. We should arrange at the earliest possible moment for the establishment of a series of dispensaries in connection with our schools and chapels; and we should secure the services of a Chinese doctor for all or part time, so that he could make regular trips around the district, looking after the health of our school boys and girls, as well as holding clinics for the general health. There is no doctor nearer than Nanking.

NANKING DISTRICT

Area: 1,000 square miles, including the city of Nanking and three circuits north of Yangtze River.

Population: 1,500,000. Methodist responsibility, about 800,000.

Nanking City

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty-one miles long, the longest in China. Politically important and great educational center: Government institutions include the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and many grammar schools.

Population: 600,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians. Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Missions, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Blackstone and Mrs. Blackstone, Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. F. W. Dietrich and Mrs. Dietrich, Rev. P. G. Hayes, Rev. W. F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. J. T. Illick and Mrs. Illick. Rev. Edward James (on furlough), and Mrs. James (on furlough), Mr. C. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. J. A. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. R. A. Peterson, M.D., Miss Abbie Probasco, Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. H. C. Steinheimer and Mrs. Steinheimer, Mr. A. N. Steward and Mrs. Steward, Mrs. R. C. Treman, Rev. W. F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss A. M. Wixon. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Alice Bowen (contract), Flora M. Carncross, Edith M. Crane, Blanche H. Loucks, Lois G. Maddock, Alice M. McBee, Etha M. Nagler, Sarah Peters, Cora D. Reeves, Faye H. Robinson, Dorothy Rowe (contract), Ella C. Shaw, Joy L. Smith, Iva M. Williamson.

Institutions: University of Nanking, University Hospital (Union), Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University, Nanking Theological Seminary (Union), Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children. *W. F. M. S.*: Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School (Union), Methodist Girls' Boarding School and Memorial (Foreign) Hospital.

EDWARD JAMES, Superintendent

Division of District

At the conference session last year, following plain lines of development, all the work of this district south of the Yangtze river and outside Nanking City and environs, was set off into a new district and called the Kiangning district. The part so set off consisted of three large and well developed circuits with five preachers, about ten regular preaching points, and some other places of growing interest, eight boys' schools, and four girls' schools.

Hochow

At this important hsien city, or county seat, north of the Yangtze river, we saw the completion, early in the year, of the work made possible by the Centenary appropriation of 1920. This included broadening our frontage on the large front street, building a fine street chapel to seat 450 persons, doubling our school housing, and the building of a parsonage that is a model of comfort, convenience, appearance and economy. An even more important step was the inaugurating of the first year of middle school work with the view to the ultimate establishment of a strong Christian high school at this place.

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THE WORK IN NANKING CITY

H. F. Rowe, Missionary

General

This report concerns itself only with the evangelistic work in the city of Nanking. There are four circuits, two having a number of preaching points. There are schools with a total attendance of eight hundred. These pupils, in addition to the religious education received in the schools, are given regular instruction by means of the stated services, the Epworth League organizations and the Sunday school work. Also, at each chapel there is organized street preaching. A conservative estimate of the total attendance on the Kuilan and Kiangtangkiai circuits for the year would be not less than 40,000.

South Gate

There are two primary schools. One person has been baptized. There are a number of inquirers.

St. Luke's, West Nanking

The work is largely for students of the Academy, which was reopened a year ago. Although we have had but one year in which to influence these students, the pastor is able to report seventeen new members, nine of whom have been baptized. Two Sunday schools are conducted; one in the forenoon with the average attendance of sixty-six, in which six teachers are working; another in the afternoon, with an attendance of forty, in which four teachers work. A normal class is conducted for these teachers. Concerning the Centenary goals, the proportionate gains for this year have been reached in all but one point, namely, that of Church membership. The contributions for all purposes have been largely increased.

Kuilan

A new preaching place and Sunday School have opened at Shipanchiao, where a school is conducted, and where stated preaching is carried on every night in the week. At Kuilan there are two English Bible classes for students from the Government schools with an attendance of thirty. There have been baptized during the year seventy persons, while there have been received on probation one hundred and five. At Kuilan two Sunday Schools are conducted. A very large one with fifty teachers and 350 pupils in attendance each morning. This school is organized according to the best modern methods. In the afternoon a school is conducted in which there are twelve teachers and seventy pupils. Street preaching is conducted each evening of the week. The Chinese membership of this Church, without any help from missionaries, have, during the year, contributed $500.

Kiangtankiai

During the year two properties have been purchased on this circuit. At one of these, Suisimen, the Methodist Church South, which is working in the Union Institutions in Nanking, has, along with its students, undertaken the supervision and conduct of the work. At Kiangtankiai we have erected a fine new building, in which there is a chapel for street preaching, as well as class rooms and dormitories for our growing school, which has an attendance of 180 pupils, a considerable proportion of whom are of high school grade. There are Bible classes conducted in three manufacturing plants. There are a number of Sunday schools conducted in which there is a total of thirty-five teachers, with an average attendance of 400. There have been baptized during the year thirty-six persons, while there

are sixty-one probationers. The contributions by the Chinese members have risen, in the last five years, from only a few dollars to $125 this year. All of the Centenary goals are being reached.

It is impossible to invite into our present chapel any large number of people from the community. If our church membership should all happen to attend church on the same morning, we could not accommodate all of them, unless we asked some of the student body to remain in their rooms. With a new building the possibilities for expansion are great, and we are fortunate in having a corps of workers in which the possibility of expansion will mean its accomplishment. We are waiting for Centenary funds to make this new church possible.

NANKING CHURCH COUNCIL

The Nanking Church Council is an organization for the federation of the various denominations working in Nanking City. Its watchword is "Nanking for Christ," and its method is that of co-operating in, and supplementing the work of all the churches in order that, by united prayer and correlated effort, our common goal may be more speedily and effectively attained.

Organization

The organization, while not entirely Chinese in membership, is dominantly Chinese in spirit and method of work. The membership consists of all the Chinese pastors, assistant pastors and religious work secretaries of the city, together with two missionary representatives from each of the missions at work in Nanking. Dr. P. F. Price of the Southern Presbyterian Mission is leading the work of the Council as Executive Secretary. Through the kindness of Rev. J. H. Blackstone and the Stewart Evangelistic fund a Church Council headquarters has been established, including assembly room, committee room, quiet room, offices and literature room, with arrangements for business lunches and teas. The following nineteen committees are at work: Prayer units, personal work, literature committee, editorial board, evangelistic singing, social service and reform, Bible institute, vacation Bible schools, Sunday School visitors, stewardship, prison work, factory preaching, mutual aid in evangelism, survey, friendly relations, Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies, Pocket Testament league, exhibit.

Objectives

Some of the objects in view are:

The prosecution of "Continuous Evangelism," whether in church or chapel, in tent or open air, through public preaching and private appeal, the distribution of Christian Literature, by both paid and volunteer workers;

Endeavoring to raise to a higher level all the phases of church life; Sunday School, Bible class, systematic giving, public appeal and personal work;

Endeavoring to reach all classes of society, official, literary, commercial, artisan and coolie, whether in mansion or hut, including retired and active officials, members of the provincial legislature, old time scholar class, the new student class, police, soldiers, factory employes, burden bearers, jinricsha coolies, inmates of prisons and Chinese so-called hospitals, and

refugees; also the down and out of whom there is a large number. It is proposed to seek out special workers for each class of the population;

The attacking in a Christian way, of great evils that oppress, pauperize, degrade the people, such as opium, drink, gambling, social vice, graft in public office, dishonesty in private dwellings, superstition, belief in lucky days, cruelty to animals; and co-operating with high-minded Chinese in measures for the uplift of the people.

Results

A few of the outstanding results accomplished or on the way to attainment are:

A special week of prayer was held throughout the city at Christmas time with Christians of the different sections of the city uniting in daily meetings.

A splendid piece of land in the Confucian temple district formerly occupied by the old examination halls has been purchased, to be used for an evangelistic center.

A large matting tent has been built on the new land in the Confucian temple district for continuous daily preaching to the thousands of pleasure seekers who frequent this district during the Chinese new year season.

A book for inquirers entitled "The New People of the Heavenly Kingdom" has been prepared.

A literature department has been established for the distribution of literature through the mails to persons recommended by pastors and missionaries and other workers, each book accompanied by a letter.

A campaign on stewardship was carefully worked out and promoted for eight days in the spring of 1921.

Over 500 men enrolled in daily vacation Bible schools last summer.

A model ricsha coolie settlement is being worked out. All plans have been made, land secured, and the well is now being dug. Nearly $1,000 has been contributed for this by foreigners and Chinese of the Nanking community. The city furnishes the land.

Fifty-seven prayer units were formed in the city last spring, praying, "Nanking for Christ."

A Sunday School Union of the city has been formed and is active in improving our Sunday School work.

By means of the recently organized Pocket Testament League a large work is being done in securing Bible readers among students and other classes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

A. J. Bowen, President

History of Union

The University of Nanking is a union of the former Christian, Presbyterian and Methodist educational work in Nanking. It was started by these various missions about 1888. The union work began in February, 1910. By 1912, the following basis of support was agreed upon by the co-operating Boards and the Northern Baptist Board had also joined the union on a partial basis of co-operation.

Each of the three fully co-operating Boards named above took on the support of four missionary teachers on the staff, and made an annual grant for current expenses of $3,000 gold, which is guaranteed at a fixed

exchange of two to one. The Northern Baptist Board, on partial co-operation, provided the support of two teachers and an annual grant of $1,500 gold.

Last year, each of the four Boards added the support of an additional man for the School of Agriculture and Forestry. During 1910-1912, the original three Boards provided on the initial capital expense $40,000 gold in property or funds. Since that time, 1912, the University has been operating on this basis, and outside of funds for three houses and for making up exchange losses for 1916-1919, practically no capital grants have been made by the Boards for the University proper. The Boards have put some money for added property into the Hospital plant.

Growth

In 1912, we had assets for all departments of the University, approximately $250,000 Mex. Since then, up to date, our total assets have grown to fully $1,200,000 Mex. Outside of the above-mentioned special grants on capital or property account, and also $140,000 gold endowment given by two Boards, this large increase in our assets of approximately $100,000 Mexican per year has accrued to the Trustees and the Boards without special burden or responsibility directly upon them. It has come through increased fees, special gifts from friends and organizations in China and from friends in America, largely through the solicitations and efforts of Dr. Williams, our Vice-President.

In 1912, we had 56 college students and now we have 300, an increase of 434 per cent; then, we had 20 Chinese teachers and now we have 64, of whom 8 are returned students, an increase of 200 per cent; then, we had 17 foreigners on our staff and now we have 34, exclusive of Language School and Hospital staffs, of whom 17 are Board supported. That is, the University is now carrying 44 more Chinese and 13 more foreigners on its staff than in 1912 with practically the same Board grants; or, putting this in percentages, we get the following:

	1912	1921	Increase
College enrolment	56	300	434%
Supported by University—			
Chinese staff	20	64 (8 ret. students)	220%
Foreign staff	3	17	466%
Foreign staff—Mission Bds.	14	17	21%
Board grants	$3,000 (Gold)	3,000 (Gold)	00%
Assets	$250,000 (Mex.)	$1,200,000 (Mex.)	380%

1912 and Now

In 1912, we had above Middle School, only the Arts College; now we have a very much expanded College of Arts and Science, a College of Agriculture and Forestry, a Junior College, giving somewhat differentiated work in Agriculture and Forestry, Arts and Science, Education, Business Administration, and Medicine. In addition, we have the Language School and the Hospital.

In 1912, we had 2,000 English and Chinese books, whereas on June 30th, 1921, we had 17,430 books and 13,450 pamphlets. During this period, our campus and owned land has increased from, say, 15 acres to approximately 140 acres, all of which is fully utilized, together with 25 acres in addition, rented. All of the present College and Language School buildings have

been added besides two hospital buildings, 15 foreign staff houses and 6 Chinese staff houses. Our assets today in land, buildings, endowment and equipment are fully $1,200,000 Mexican, which is five times the amount in 1912. Moreover, the whole grade and quality of our work has been very much improved. All of this growth and development has cost and is costing money and means—a very much increased cost for annual maintenance. For example, for 1922, we shall pay on teachers' salaries alone fully four times our total budget for 1912, viz., $140,000 Mexican; or for 1922, we shall pay for University supported foreign teachers alone a larger sum than we expended in 1912 for our entire budget for all departments. All of this expansion and development and increased expenditure has been met except approximately $80,000, which represents an accumulation of five years of uncovered balances.

Needs

Manifestly, we have reached a point in our development where a new basis must be reached with our Boards and Missions, more adequately meeting financially our present work and status. Our budget, as worked out for 1922, with no provision for equipment and apparatus other than covered by laboratory fees, leaves an excess of assured expenditures over probable receipts of $15,000 Mexican. Our total budget for 1922, including Language School and Hospital is $373,028 Mex., as compared with $330,-907 for 1921. If we are to continue to grow and to do the kind and quality of work demanded and needed, we must provide a more adequate income for current expenses. The whole matter has been taken up frankly with our faculty and is being laid before our Missions and our Board. We are glad to report that we have so far met only with entire sympathy and approval of our course up to date on the part of faculty, managers and Missions.

Christian education in China has now reached a point of development, at least so far as the University of Nanking is concerned, where a much more adequate financial support must be provided by the Boards, or through the Boards, if they and the Missions desire to continue higher education that is in any way going to have an influence upon the education of China. Up to the present, the Church at home has not fully realized what higher Christian education in a Mission land costs; because up to the present most higher education under Mission auspices has been of a grade that does not compare with work that is being done in America, either as to staff or equipment and annual budget. The University of Nanking is now doing a work that is comparable to such work in America, and the expense is also beginning to be somewhat comparable; and so, perhaps, for the first time, the Boards must face this question of higher education in China in a more thorough-going and serious manner. I believe that there is a large place for such educational institutions, and we are convinced that there is a very great need for them.

UNION LANGUAGE SCHOOL

The Union Language School, the department of Missionary training of the University of Nanking, is an outgrowth of an attempt to standardize and systematize the study of Chinese for new missionaries, which began in the formation of the first class in 1912.

Growth

Up to the present time there have been 645 students enroled in the classes of this school, the numbers increasing with each year, the highest number being reached in the present year in which there have been 127 students enroled. The number of teachers has increased from one or two to 53, now giving full time. The purpose of the language school is to give the new missionary a thorough grounding in Chinese by one year of uninterrupted study of the language in regular class work and under most careful supervision. The method employed is the direct conversational method, in which no English is spoken. At the end of the year the student is able to use a vocabulary of 2,000 words, to write 400 Chinese characters, and has from lectures and outside reading secured a general knowledge of the geography, history and religions of the country in which he is to work.

New Dormitory

Only twenty-two of the students are provided for in dormitories. The rest must be cared for in private homes of the missionaries. As the school has grown the pressure for over-crowding in the homes of the missionaries has been very great and the need for more dormitory space is urgent. Rev. Charles S. Keen, the Dean of the Language School, is seeking during his furlough year in America to raise the necessary funds for putting up the needed dormitories.

Correspondence Courses

Aside from the first year's work which all students are required to take in residence, there has been arranged a course of study for four additional years. The second year may be taken in residence or by correspondence, while the succeeding years are all taken by correspondence, the student meanwhile doing full work at his station. A certificate for each of the first four years is given, and a diploma upon completion of the five years' course.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE ACADEMY

J. A. Lewis, Principal

Students

Last year there were forty boys. Thirty-three of these returned this semester, and thirty-two new ones were added, making our total enrolment at present sixty-five. Thirty-five students are Christians, fourteen are inquirers, fifty-three are self-supporting, nine are helped by friends, and three are partially supported by merit scholarships. There are four classes, the third year higher primary, the first, second and third years of middle school. Next fall the fourth year middle school will be added.

Staff

The Chinese teaching staff includes Pastor Shen, Messrs. Djen, Hsu, Wang Kiang, Song, Chiang, and the physical training instructor, Mr. Chang. The foreign staff is composed of Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Wade-Jones and the principal. Last term Dr. and Mrs. James and Mr. Wilson gave valuable assistance. All of these have helped and are helping to forward the interests of the school. Each member of the faculty understands clearly the purpose of this institution and is whole-heartedly working to further its aims.

NANKING THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

H. F. Rowe, President

The Students

During the last four years the attendance has increased from about 80 men to 153. These men are from eighteen denominations, and from thirteen provinces in China. From Korea, there are five students. From as far north as Manchuria, as far south as Kwantung, as far west as Szechuen, these students come to us. Of the seven Methodist Conferences in China, from all but far away West China there are now students enroled. The total number of Methodist students is forty-eight. The largest number is from Central China Conference, while Hinghwa is second.

Courses of Study

During the past year a new course for junior college graduates has been inaugurated. Men in this department will take three years of theological and Biblical studies which the universities of Soochow and Nanking will allow them to substitute for arts and sciences toward their bachelor of arts degree, which will be granted by these universities in completion of the seminary course. This seems to us to be a decided forward step in raising the standard of our ministry, since this new course requires three years of College work for entrance, whereas the regular seminary course requires only middle or high school graduation.

New Dormitory

The new dormitory, made possible by the Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has been completed. It provides accommodations for 92 men. In the basement there is dining room accommodation for about 175. On the first floor there is a parlor, 20 by 40 feet. The building supplies our present need for dormitory space, but the indications are that soon we must ask for another building or turn students away.

Staff Additions

At the beginning of 1921 we welcomed from America Rev. John Wesley Shen, a returned student, graduated from Garrett Biblical Institute, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He took theological studies for four years in America, and is now in the department of Old Testament. This autumn we also welcomed to our staff in the department of New Testament, Rev. L. H. Lancaster, a member of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. Mr. Lancaster is a graduate of Princeton, and has been in China five years. Rev. Edward James, of our own Mission, has been elected a member of the faculty. He will, upon his return from furlough, give the larger part of his time to this school.

Standards Raised

During the year under review twenty-seven men graduated from the school, all of whom are now under appointment in the churches. Our courses of study have been revised. The standard has been raised, and the courses are more thoroughly outlined. Every man in the seminary is now required to study a foreign language. This language may be either English, in case the student has already had three years study of English, or New Testament Greek. The object is that men shall either have a reading knowledge of English or a reading knowledge of New Testament Greek.

In the case of English this makes accessible to them a large amount of Biblical literature which is not translated into Chinese.

Religious Life

The problem which is of outstanding importance is that of the religious life of the men. To the hour for morning prayer the faculty gives its very best effort. The attendance is uniformly large. A real atmosphere of devotion is found in this service. The men conduct evening prayers which are attended by a good proportion of the student body. The morning watch is emphasized, and is a vital feature in the religious life of the school. Our hope is that every student shall know God by an experience of His saving and life imparting grace.

Personal Work

The personal work department has been re-organized. Every man is required to do at least two hours of Christian work each week. Teaching a Sunday school class, working among students, personal work among all classes of non-Christians, regular appointments for street preaching, work in prisons, hospitals, military camps, are the forms which these activities take. In other countries this would be defined as social service. It is that here, but more than that. It is an attempt to keep the men in touch with their own people, giving them opportunity to put into effect the principles and the instruction which they receive in the class room. The school has always emphasized this part of the student's course. We believe that nothing the men do here, by way of preparation for the work of the ministry, is of more advantage to them than the practical work which they do under the direction of the instructors. One way in which this affects our Methodist work in the city is shown when we report that each week our students conduct nine evangelistic meetings and teach twenty Sunday school classes.

THE NANKING UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

A. C. Hutcheson, M.D., Superintendent

The Union

The University Hospital is a union institution, conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches. It is the only Mission hospital under foreign supervision in the city of Nanking and environs. Formerly there were three distinct hospitals under three distinct Missions, namely, the Methodist Hospital under Dr. Beebe, the Christian Hospital under Dr. Macklin, and the Quaker Hospital under Dr. Gaynor. Now the work of all three of these hospitals has become practically amalgamated in the work of the University Hospital, and the only foreign medical missionaries working in this city are connected with this hospital. This means the inheritance of a large and important work, and the Hospital has had a hard struggle for the last five years since its organization to secure adequate medical forces to cope with the work and to allow legitimate growth. At last the Hospital has the promise of a representative foreign physician from each co-operating society, and the establishment and continuance of the work on a high standard of efficiency seems assured.

Growth

The work of the Hospital has grown in number of patients seen in the dispensary, and treated as in-patients in the wards, by leaps and bounds as indicated by the statistics herewith quoted. In 1916, total out-patient treatments were 10,885, whereas in 1921 the total was 35,297, or in other words, three times as many in 1921 as in 1916. In-patients in 1916 were 1,124; in 1921, 2,237, exactly twice as many in 1921 as in 1916. Increase in major operations and other hospital activities has been in the same proportion as the two items mentioned above. (See Medical Statistics for details.)

Aim

The aim of the University Hospital, through the support of the several Missions and the securing of representatives from each, is to do a higher grade of hospital work in China than can usually be done by an institution under the support of a single Mission only. This allows for the development of specialized departments such as surgery, medicine, eye, ear, nose and throat, each department under a fully qualified medical missionary. A further aim is to be a so-called teaching Hospital in that it is hoped here to give the graduates from the medical schools of China such efficient training as will fully equip them for the highest grade of medical work in whatever field they may be called to after graduation from the hospital.

Religious Work

The religious work of the Hospital is definitely organized under the leadership of Pastor Tsu Chuin Chen, a member of our Central China Conference, and Mrs. Tsai Li Shi. These two faithful workers hold regular services in the wards of the hospital and in the dispensary, and also teach the patients privately in the wards of the hospital. Christian literature is freely distributed to all patients.

Needs

Like all growing things, the Hospital needs constant and increasing nourishment and room for expansion, and some of our needs are as follows: a woman's building for in-patients, a nurses' home, and two residences for Chinese physicians. The Board of Trustees of the hospital are at present trying to secure funds to erect the above buildings.

NINGKWOFU DISTRICT

Area: 2,500 square miles, comprising Ningkwofu City and surrounding territory.

Population: About 1.500,000.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914. The conference has adopted the policy of making this a distinctly Chinese district. There is not a missionary of the Board at work in the district. The district superintendent and head of the middle school is one of our Chinese workers, who is demonstrating to the satisfaction of all, the possibility of putting our capable Chinese workers into places of leadership and responsibility.

Ningkwofu City

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese city in Anhwei province. fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by canal and steam launch service. Seat of

the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.
Population: 40,000.
Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn and bamboo.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.
Institution: Wannan Middle School.

TUNG YUIN SENG, Superintendent

Present Condition

Church Work. Ningkwofu was classed as a second-class pastoral charge last year, which meant that an addition of $20 for pastoral support should be raised over the previous year. This year the charge has been advanced to first-class which requires an addition of $40. Shuiyang was in the fourth class last year, and was this year advanced to third class, requiring an addition of $15 for pastoral support.

The Shongchiao church has been established for about seven years. It has now 38 students and 6 members.

The Kaohsun church was opened one and a half years ago and has 14 probationers and 20 inquirers, mostly country people, and uneducated. The only difficulty is that the rented house is unfit for use, so we are hoping to have money to buy a house of our own in the near future. A lower primary school there has 31 pupils.

The Ningkwofu north gate church is only one year old and has 31 students, 4 probationers and 10 inquirers.

In Ningkwohsien there is a newly opened church, which has now more than 20 inquirers and 7 baptized members. They urgently call for a higher primary school which we have not yet the funds to build.

Evangelistic Work. In addition to the regular outside preaching in the city and north gate at Ningkwofu, there were special evangelistic campaigns at the China New Year and public lecturing during the summer. We are utilizing the summer evenings for lectures on all kinds of helpful subjects. The daily attendance was from two to three hundred. In July a group of pastors, teachers and students, went to Ningkwohsien for several days' meeting to start the church. In Shuiyang and Kaohsun we expanded our preaching circle to the surrounding places that are within a radius of ten miles. We strongly believe that God is in our work and that it is fruitful.

Contributions. The income this year in every one of our circuit churches has been increased. The collections are as follows:

Ningkwofu City (all sums in Mexican)	
For famine relief	$545.00
For pastor	100.00
For incidentals	183.00
Shongchiao	14.00
Shuiyang	73.00
Kaohsun	15.00
Ning Kwoh Hsien	5.00
Ningkwofu District	$935,00

Our Objectives

Since the Centenary meeting we have been keeping close to the twelve objectives. Our achievements in reaching them are as follows:

An addition of 9 baptized members and 40 probationers. There will be a greater number next year.

Eighty per cent of the total number of church members can read the Bible directly.

The total number of Sunday school students in 390, or an increase of 88 per cent. In Bible study classes there are 90 persons, or an increase of 20.

Most of the children of our church members are still too young to study. Those who are old enough have already entered schools.

There are altogether 22 homes which have private family worship.

Twenty-one persons who are working for the church have subscribed for the Chinese Christian Advocate.

There are 11 members capable of conducting meetings, Sunday school, and prayer meeting.

Among the workers, thirteen have signed the stewardship card, pledging one-tenth of their income to the Lord's work.

No members who are not workers have registered to pay the tithe. We have failed here to reach the goal, which was for five per cent of members, not workers.

Fifteen whole families are baptized or probationers.

Thirty-six members have signed their names as intercessors.

The members are generally recorded, according to the approved methods of recording statistics.

In a word, there is an increase along almost every line.

WANNAN DISTRICT

Area: Equal to half of the state of Kansas.

Location: In the province of Anhwei. Accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. A six to twelve days' journey from Nanking. Each of the five counties has its local dialect, but mandarin is generally understood.

Population: 2,500,000. People are clever, thrifty, intelligent, conservative and superstitious.

Industry: Agriculture. Quantities of corn, wheat, rice and fruit are raised for home consumption. Exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles and firecrackers.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission and Roman Catholics.

Tunki City

Location: Extreme southern end of Anhwei Province, and at the headwaters of navigation for river boats from Hangchow.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Martin (on furlough), and Mrs. Martin (on furlough), Mr. M. R. Charles, M.D., and Mrs. Charles.

A. W. Martin, Superintendent

The Work

Our three primary schools were continued with an increased number of teachers who were expected to give more of their time to evangelistic efforts than was formerly possible. Our church membership is 100. Our workers now number fourteen. Seven of these give all their time to evangelistic work. Their special efforts have been along three lines this year. A program was arranged assigning the men to the different responsibilities in turn.

First. The gospel is preached daily for the multitude who pass our chapel doors.

Second. Small preaching bands carry the gospel to the remote parts of the district. The last report I have is of a fifteen day trip with preaching in forty villages. A new spirit of interest in the gospel seemed everywhere manifest.

Third. We have affiliated ourselves with a dozen primary schools in which one of our workers conducts a weekly Bible course. This work is in line with an effort which is being made to extend the cordial relations we have had with the higher schools, for some years past, into the lower schools of the region. We undertake to render some service to each of these schools. In most cases we are paying the fees of a few poor boys who otherwise would not be able to attend. The usual fee is $1.50 per year for each of the pupils assisted in this way. Many scholarly young men, recent converts, are considering the call to Christian service.

WUHU DISTRICT

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Organization: Work begun by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. There are eleven preaching places with seven regular pastors, nine boys' schools and seven girls' schools. All centers can be reached by steam launches except in winter time.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Foreign Christian Mission, Advent Christian Mission, China Inland Mission, Christian Alliance Mission.

Wuhu City

Location: The chief commercial center of Anhwei province, at the head of deep water navigation; 250 miles from Shanghai which can be reached in 24 hours. There is no railroad, but one is proposed, which will connect Wuhu and the Yangtze river valley with the trunk lines of south China: the bridge has been ready for several years. The city long since outgrew the wall and now spreads for more than two miles along the Yellow Yangtze. Lord Li and the Catholics own a large part of the property.

Population: About 150,000.

Industries: Five steamship companies have hulks here and one has an immense godown covering several acres. An immense customs business employs many foreigners. A flourishing business is conducted in rice, flour, rape seed, poultry, eggs and lumber. There is a large Japanese iron ore company, also the Standard Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies. Other large companies are coming.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital, ministering to both foreigners and Chinese, Second Street Middle School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School.

Missionaries: Rev. L. L. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Mr. F. P. Gaunt, M.D., and Mrs. Gaunt, Mr. W. E. Libby, M.D., and Mrs. Libby, Mr. R. E. Brown, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, Miss Marietta Crane, R.N., Miss S. A. Redmond, Miss L. L. Cookson, R.N., Mr. C. O. Lee, Pharmacist. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lela M. Nordyke, Kate L. Ogborn. Bertha L. Reichers, Edith R. Youtsey, Jennie C. Walker.

L. L. HALE, Superintendent

Personnel

During part of the year there have been seven ordained preachers on the district. All of our workers have worked diligently and self-sacrificially. One pastor said to me that he had learned to put the interests of the whole church first, whether his own suffered or not. Some of our pastors have the motto of "forenoon in study, afternoon on street and in the homes."

Difficulties

For the last three months work of all kinds has been held up on account of high water; many dikes were broken; some people lost practically everything. Three of our school buildings were filled with water and school suspended. Pastors and members could not go about freely and contributions have been affected. Not a few of our people are very poor, even near beggary, and some still look to the church chiefly as help in time of trouble.

Pastoral Support

There is a new feeling of responsibility that the Chinese membership feels for the support of the pastor and church. They are in some cases at least coming not only to respect him, but to like him enough to give for his support. They want their pastor to be taken care of and they feel that he is something to them. That is, the pastor is coming to be an indispensable element in their lives. Every place gives more than a year ago. Many of our workers are tithers.

New Work

During the year a beautiful new meeting house has been erected at Taiping. It seats more than 300 and has proved an attraction to the community. Some of the members here gave enough money to build a structure for a store on the street, which is rented for $3 a month and used to help the school.

At Huchiaden we had a chance to buy a desirable place. The superintendent gave $200 from his tithe and this with our amounts made enough to secure it. We can use it as a chapel, school and teacher's residence. Work will be started soon.

At Wuchi we were enabled to lease a place where we have opened a school and have preaching. Already there are some probationers. Our location on the main street, and about in the middle of the town is most excellent. There are more than twenty pupils, boys and girls.

At Tsaishih, only opened a year ago, there were so many pupils that some had to be turned away. We received more than thirty. Other places need to be opened, but we lack the resources at present.

Fruitage

Some definite results are encouraging. At Ti Kan we have a teacher in one of the government schools coming regularly and taking active interest. He may even become one of our workers. We have another bright young fellow who expects to enter theological school soon. And we have some boys preparing for the theological school. Also we have several girls and women preparing for Christian work.

Through special meetings at Wuhu, Taiping and Yuintsao we have a number of new inquirers and probationers. In two places we have had classes at night to help illiterates which has commended the Church to the community as a helpful agency and has brought some on their way toward the Kingdom. At Tsaishih the business people sent in a paper commending the intelligent devotion of our pastor-preacher and saying that though they were not Christians themselves they hoped their children would be The Centenary means new life to us.

WUHU GENERAL HOSPITAL

F. P. GAUNT, M.D., Superintendent

Evangelism

Evangelistic progress has been the key word of our work of the year. Every patient and every friend have been considered as prospective believers of the gospel, and we try to treat them as prospective members of the church. They come to us from villages far and near. Fifty per cent come from outside of Wuhu, from places that have never heard of the gospel, but have heard of the Hospital. The patients—Confucianists, Buddhists, Pagans, Catholics and Protestants—lying in bed all day and all night, welcome the ward preaching and listen most attentively, straining forward in bed to hear every word. Following Dr. Beebe's example, we have painted upon the walls of the hospital wards in large letters the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed and several comforting passages from the Scriptures, so that the patients who know the Chinese characters often commit them to memory before leaving.

The regular morning service is held two days in the week, in the wards, in order to show the patients that all the doctors and nurses are interested in their souls even more than their bodies. The ever changing force of workmen on the buildings come in to our meetings without fear of rebuke, as arrangements were made with the contractors to permit this half hour rest daily. There is a saying "you cannot do evangelistic work and supervise building." We want to disprove this statement by evangelizing the very carpenters and masons who do the building. Pray we may succeed in reaching many! Our hospital staff is largely taught at these chapel services and many a young man develops the ability to preach by leading chapel. Here, as elsewhere, the most effective evangelistic work is personal. Our chaplain has his afternoons or mornings to devote to this service and can get well acquainted with the patients. We are thankful for the spirit of faith and worship which wholly possesses our entire staff. We have specialists but they are one in faith.

Land and Buildings

Last summer we started a good sized building costing about $3,000 to furnish quarters, downstairs, for our kitchen, dining room, carpenter shop, store rooms; and upstairs, beds for eighteen women patients. Our old kitchen has been torn down to make room for our main new building. The building fund is to be closed by a campaign in Wuhu for $20,000. Last summer we completed four new rooms for our nurses. The mission architects are now hurrying working drawings for our foreign nurses' home and the contractor for a Chinese doctor's house has been chosen.

Staff

The plan of 1916 is gradually being realized in regard to our staff. Dr. Peng, our associate eye doctor, is now taking a year's course of study in Peking in preparation for eye work. Dr. Djang is substituting for him. Dr. Libby, chief of our department of internal medicine and laboratory, has been taking an intensive course of study at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, and the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City. He expects to return in April.

For the first time in the history of our Hospital we have a woman physician, Dr. Liang, a recent graduate from the Peking Union Medical

College for Women. Professor C. O. Lee, our chief pharmacist, unselfishly gave up his language study last year in order to help the famine sufferers, working through the month of July. After a short vacation he has entered the Peking Language School. Miss Cookson spent a successful year in the Language School and is now in Nanking taking the second year's course. We patiently wait for her to take up the position of superintendent of nurses, women's building; public health and out-patients. Miss Keller studied the language at Green Hill and was in charge of the hospital supplies last year. She gave us many valuable suggestions in regard to our new buildings and the foreign nurses' home. The Bishop appointed her to Nanchang for this year.

Mr. B. K. Chen arrived from America last summer to be in charge of the X-ray department, and assistant pharmacist. His official position is business manager of the hospital. His X-ray will not be ready until the new buildings are erected. Miss Crane is developing a good system for the nurses. At present we have no training school because of lack of quarters and staff in Wuhu. Our hope and aim is to have a large and good training school for women nurses. Miss S. A. Redmond has entered into her work of secretary, and we hope for a better organization due to her knowledge and experience.

Dr. Brown has shared the general and executive work with Dr. Gaunt, when in Wuhu. Dr. Brown heard the call for service in the famine district and spent three months in the sanitary service in the North. This year he has the responsibility of the medical and surgical work of the Hospital in order to free Dr. Gaunt for organization work and the erection of the new buildings.

The executive plan of the hospital has been drafted and expressed both in diagram and written form. It gives opportunity for initiative and talent to each worker in his own department and avoids misunderstandings from doubtful authority. It is so elastic that in the absence of any member of the staff another covers his work without deviating in the least from the scheme of organization which is the same for a large or small staff.

Patients

We have had the largest number of patients in both hospital and dispensary during this year. Many have been turned away from lack of room and empty beds are not often seen. With graduate nurses on duty night and day the general care of the patients is improving. (For details see the Medical Statistics.)

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: Northern and Central part of Kiangsi Province, part of Anhwei Province, north of the Yangtze River, and a small part of Hupeh Province, bordering on Anhwei, just north of Kiukiang.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kiukiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894; and Fuchow in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant mission in the Conference doing work of college grade.

THE CENTENARY COMMISSION

KANG MING CHIH, Secretary

Special Conference Session

A special session of the annual conference was called in March in the interests of our Centenary campaign. Many valuable suggestions and much inspiration came to our preachers and laymen at this meeting. We undertook ten goals, towards which we have made good progress.

Evangelism

We have held six evangelistic campaigns in Kiukiang, Nanchang, Taihu, Hwangmei, Kienchang and Fuchow. The first two were complete in careful preparation. Dr. Chen, and other persons of note, gave their assistance. Everywhere we received the heartiest co-operation from the gentry and literati, and in each case the entire city was markedly stirred. Practically everybody either attended a meeting or read about the campaign in the daily papers.

Stewardship and Prayer

The campaigns for stewardship and intercession have greatly helped the Church. Books from the Shanghai office, and stereopticon lectures and slides have been much in use and have done great good.

Goals

A summary of the increases in the conference due to the Centenary follows:

Membership, 17 per cent; Intercessors, 34 per cent; Christian Stewards, 41 per cent; Sunday School scholars, 26 per cent; Family Altars, 45 per cent; Student membership, 27 per cent; Literates, 59 per cent of membership; Organized Circuits, 57 per cent of conference; Christian Advocates in Officials Boards, 71 per cent.

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: Three circuits in provinces or Hupeh and five circuits in provinces of Anhwei.

Location: North of the Yangtze River.

Population: 1,500,000.

Hwangmei

Location: Largest city of the district.

E. A. HOOSE, Superintendent
H. T. LAVELY, District Missionary

Team Work

While none of our co-workers have been decorated with the distinguished service cross, it is not because they are undeserving. It is such magnificent individual and team work as theirs that is telling against the forces of illiteracy, superstition and idolatry. The time has come in China. conspicuous even to the cursory observer, when half-hearted and stilted methods of presenting the message of the Kingdom are not to be condoned. The minister who is not busy, gets left without a congregation. I have heard men of the streets, working men of practically no education, but with new ideas, discuss the relative merits of the messages of two good speakers and declare emphatically that one man knew what he was talking about and drove it home with practical judgment, while the other drifted among the clouds.

Itinerating

The "Baby Scout" has helped the itinerant this year. Those who know Chinese roads—mere paths, more winding than the Boston cow path of ancient history—have marvelled often at my daring. In fact one worker while riding behind on the luggage carrier—having taken his life in his hands because of rush of duties—remarked that if I kept on I'd be able to negotiate Colorado Canyon with no difficulty, and a few minutes later said, "Guess the Rocky Mountains would not stop you now." But even with scattered work, large territory and long distances, it has been possible to visit nearly every place where we have work, more than once. The main centers have been visited regularly, and the Kiukiang folks have begun to know that I'm always away from home. It has been possible to make former four and five day trips in one day, and those who know the difficulty of waiting on a sulky wheel-barrow man, or deferring to the grizzly and hard chair bearer, will appreciate what this has meant. Recently it was possible to go to a distant outstation, hold a quarterly conference, and return to Kiukiang the same day, attending a wedding feast in the evening. This is the first time in Methodist history that one has done a thing like that in Kiangsi. The time of slow travel in this conference has passed—we now have three motor cycles, and the next agitation will be for good roads.

Evangelism

During the fall and early winter of last year the Kiukiang city campaign took my time. After it closed, leaving the city workers to the follow up, I took up the threads of the Hwangmei District work, receiving requests during the first quarterly conference for campaigns at more places than it has been possible to hold them during the year. An evangelistic fervor has seemed to take hold of the members. They united in requesting a campaign—if not for a week, for two or three days. And it was with great satisfaction that we were able to plan with the Centenary committee for two large campaigns, one at Hwangmei, the other at Taihu.

At each place meetings were conducted daily at three centers, morning, afternoon and evening. At the former place there were 20 workers and speakers; at the latter, 28. Crowds were enormous, but handled well after the first day by the ushers. One unique thing was the visiting each day of those signing cards desiring to know Christ, presenting them with literature and a gospel portion, requesting them to assist at the meet-

ings in handling the crowds and singing. Thus they were early ushered into the duties of the meetings, and at the close, when a big reception was held for all of the signers, they came naturally and gladly, feeling they had a part in Church activities.

The campaigns served to awaken these two cities to a new conception of the Church and its aims, and to arouse the Christians. Some of the signers of cards were officials, and there were many scholars. The advertising, with posters and Scripture verses, parades, illustrated lectures, literature, Scripture selling, preaching, Bible classes and phonetic classes, helped us to reach the remotest street and to stir new thoughts in the minds of these idolaters.

The follow-up went on successfully; with receptions, meetings for instruction, classes under the care of leaders, and regular visitation on all. The officials and literati are friends of the Church, and are showing the friendship in material ways.

Another interesting part of the evangelistic campaign work is the Wu Tsao San (Sacred Mountain of the idol Wu Tsao). This is the third year of our big campaign there. We rented two rooms on the temple grounds, and sent workers regularly. The priests came the first night and requested that nothing be said disparagingly of the idols. When reporting it to me the preacher said, "They fear us." I asked, "Are they friendly?" And he replied, "Yes, and all the shopkeepers are our friends also." So it proved. The first night when the organ began, a crowd gathered, priests, shopkeepers and worshippers, and stayed to hear a good sermon and an illustrated lecture. When the report of that work was given at quarterly conference, the man said, "The guests this year were even fewer than last year. The priests were friendly, and one of them signed to become a learner about Christ. One young man just entering the priesthood wishes to leave there and attend our school; the shopkeepers have asked for a school, and twenty-four of them have signed cards, and are requesting regular services." The total cost of that work was under $100, but it has reached hundreds of villages, for the men returned to their homes with literature, remembering the message of our preachers, the songs of the Bible women and Knowles' student workers. It has again been worth while.

Results

The increases over last year are as follows: members, 57; adult baptisms, 44; inquirers, 176; average attendance on Sunday worship, 181. Evangelistic fervor has struck ministers and members.

Educational

A teachers' institute was held in January. With two exceptions every teacher of the Hwangmei District lower schools attended, returned to his work with new ideals, and with the knowledge that his salary and future depended upon himself. The new curriculum as outlined by the Board of Education has been our objective, and in some places has been largely used. Teachers have been watched, students have been given quarterly examinations, and all are now preparing for the annual examinations, when uniform examinations will be given; questions being sent to the schools. There are more schools on the district this year than last, and many more students.

During the greater part of the year three circuits had a superintendent of schools, and his regular visits, his suggestions to the teachers, and ex-

aminations of progress, have helped to raise the standard. All preachers are working for model schools in all the country places.

The higher primary school at Taihu, has grown rapidly. There have been enroled during the year 61 students. The teaching staff has been increased. We now have three graduates of William Nast College there, two from the middle school, and one with nearly three years in college besides. The new building is needed badly, and we have begun it on borrowed funds, expecting to finish a part of it, thus accommodating our students with class rooms, at least. They now eat and sleep in one place, study and recite in another, and worship in still another. Much credit for the success of this new school must be given to the principal, who is the pastor at that station.

Results

The increases over last year are as follows: number of schools, 2; number of pupils, 75; tuition fees, $65.

Property and Buildings

A gift of property for a school at Changchaitah, with the local contributions for the building enabled us to complete the structure the first of the year. It is the Dudley Memorial, the gift of Mrs. Hattie L. Noble, as a memorial to her brother who lost his life in France during the great War. The teacher is also supported by this good friend.

Property at Meitosz has been secured, the land having been acquired on a perpetual lease for the sum of $40 (Mexican). We can now go ahead with the building of the Peter's Memorial as soon as the builder is free to oversee the work. This structure is the gift of the East Troy, Pa., church, and which has made three annual payments on its pledge.

Just after conference last year, it was possible to secure the balance of the plot for the Taihu higher primary school, reference to which we have previously made. It is now suitable for buildings and a campus.

Another joy has been the securing of the property for the institutional work in Taihu. It needs extensive changes, but the location is good—on the main street in the business section. This property has been secured through the generous gift of Mr. C. N. Holkins of Howell, Mich.

The church property, on the street at Kunglung, was leased some years ago, the lessee building upon it. Although the lease ran out four or five years ago, it was not possible to get the building removed. This year we secured an agreement by which it was possible to take over the building, upon the payment of $310 (Mexican). Fifty dollars of this was a mortgage to the church, so this fall the property was taken over, and the $260 paid. Now, the rental amounts to about $50 per year, so that in five years we can recover the purchase price. The deal was consummated by the use of local funds.

Centenary Goals

Following the special Centenary conference in Nanchang, the preachers and members started with a will to attain the goals set. Less emphasis has been put on money and more on spiritual things. Nevertheless the increase in local giving has been noticeable. One last year contributed towards its ministry a total of $46; this year the same congregation has contributed $90. The total ministerial support for the district, Bible women and all benevolences, except local, for four years, are as follows: 1918,

$248; 1919, $222; 1920, $258.50; 1921, $377. Thus the goal of 10 per cent increase set for advance has already been achieved.

Another noticeable increase is in Sunday Schools, there having been a total of 568 scholars last year, while this year there are 983, or an increase of 415, lacking just 153 of doubling for the district. This is due to special efforts, together with the afternoon schools for street children.

On other goals the report is as follows: Members of the league of intercession, 66; Christian stewards, 71; family altars, 41; homes with a church paper, 41. I am unable to report on the illiteracy but find that full members, unable to read, are few, most of them being elderly women. We are going on to the completion of all the goals.

Colporteurs have sold even larger numbers of Scripture portions than last year, and there has been added one volunteer, who sells during his spare time, mostly in the country where he seems to sell to every home.

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 20,000 square miles. Includes the four Kan River circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi District, and extends from Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan River valley which includes Shuichow, Liukiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first projected railroad through the province. Yuenchow and Nanan are on tributaries of the Kan River.

Population: 9,000,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

F. R. Brown, Superintendent

District Visitation

Although my appointment as Superintendent of the Kan River district was effective at the end of the summer of 1920, it has not been possible to make an extended trip over the district because of the evangelistic campaigns at Kienchang and at Fuchow, on the Kienchang district, during November. In October we made a short visit to the district, stopping in Fengcheng, Changshu, and Tangpu, on the Changsu circuit. Late in November and early in December we visited each of the stations hurriedly. On the first trip we held the third quarterly conferences; and on the second trip the fourth quarterly conferences. These trips, while not affording opportunity for detailed study, gave opportunity to see the condition of the work at each station, and to plan for future advance.

Siakiang

There has been partial recovery here from circumstances which threatened the life of the church some time ago. The day school has been reopened and the church work is going forward in all its departments, as formerly.

Sinkan

In this place the local Centenary movement has made possible the building of a wall around the Sitz Memorial Chapel; and further gifts from Captain Sitz are being used in building a home for the day-school teacher. Hence, it will be possible to use in that station, men who have had normal training but who, from the fact that they are not natives, have not been able heretofore to find accommodations in the homes of the city.

Early in November, Sinkan was visited by a disastrous fire which swept over the main streets of the city and burned two hundred shops and homes. It is characteristic of the energy of this region that when we went through one of the devastated streets in the early morning of November 30th, nine out of the ten burned buildings had either been rebuilt or were well toward completion. Of course, the buildings which are erected in such a short time are not massive structures of masonry, but they are substantial wooden buildings which, short of fire or other catastrophe, are of essentially permanent construction.

Changsu

The wise policy of the conference board of education authorized the establishment of a higher primary school in this center several years ago, and the teachers who have been sent to that school have proved a large factor in building up the work of the Church in the entire realm of its activities.

Fengcheng

There have been reverses during the year as some of the large contributors have dropped away. Although the advance has not been conspicuous, it has, nevertheless, been a real advance.

Evangelistic Campaigns

In the fourth quarterly conferences at Changshu and Fengcheng, plans were undertaken for evangelistic campaigns in the spring of 1922. It was possible at Changshu to appoint a full list of committees and begin at once, the preparations for the campaign. At Fengcheng, an organizing committee was appointed and charged with the work of drilling the church members, and so organizing the church that the campaign may be undertaken and carried on with the largest opportunity for complete success.

On the Kan

Commercial developments called for advance in this region five years ago. They call more loudly today. The devil-born and soul-destroying traffic in opium has not ceased; and, with other vices in varied form, and with the same power for wrecking lives, is continuing its career of destruction.

Strength Increasing

The forces which make for righteousness are growing more active, and, thanks to help from friends in America, and an increasing consciousness on the part of Chinese leaders that the best and most effective help from China must come from the Chinese, our strength is increasing. The day sometimes seems dark, but we are assured that we are fighting a winning campaign. We need help in material ways, and we have always needed that. More still, we need help from the Throne of Grace, since our warfare is not carnal but spiritual.

W. R. Johnson's Work—Famine Relief

Immediately following the special session of the conference in March, we went to help our missionaries in Shantung for several weeks in famine relief work. Here we assisted for longer or shorter periods in over-seeing free relief, and in two projects in which work was given to refugees. One

of these was the excavation of a section of the Grand Canal; and the other, the rebuilding of a stone bridge. In five days of free relief, distribution was made to from 3,000 to 6,700 representatives of families daily, nearly 20,000 families being thus assisted. More than 600 tons of grain was thus distributed.

In this famine relief work, not including some hundreds of miles by rail and steamer, we traveled 112 miles by wheelbarrow, 43 miles by Pekingese cart, 160 miles on horseback, and 87 miles by spring-wagon. The grain and money distributed, represented a total value of approximately $100,000 (Mexican) or $50,000 (Gold). This relief was given out at three distributions to 1,000 workmen, one distribution to 200 workmen, and in five days of free distribution.

Where relief work was carried on, Sundays were observed with service in the morning, followed by the distribution of grain for the work of the week. After this, there was time for the men to carry the grain to their homes. In front of the headquarters at the Grand Canal there was a fine natural amphitheater where we twice preached to more than a thousand people.

During the days of free distribution, we found that our help was most needed in handling the crowds gathered in the street about the entrances. Fortunately, the streets were wide. Often two or three thousand people were assembled, waiting for relief, the crowds being greatest between eight and eleven o'clock in the morning. We soon found that we could do a considerable amount of preaching, though it must be connected closely with the text always uppermost in their thought—the expected grain for which they waited and hungered.

Increasingly as the days went by, came inquiries as to how to join the Church; and just as we were leaving, a petition came from a large number of gentrymen, asking that their people be received and instructed in the gospel.

THE KAN RIVER DAY SCHOOLS

Teachers

This year about one-half of the teachers are former students in Nanchang Academy, who for financial reasons have found it necessary to discontinue studying temporarily. They have helped to raise the standard of our entire teaching force. The teachers' institute and other agencies have given new vision to other teachers whose training has been more limited.

Pupils

An increase of about sixty per cent was made this year in enrolment. The enrolment by grades is: first year, 56; second year, 58; third year, 50; fourth year, 19, making a total of 183 as compared with 109 last year. These figures give no statement to cover the advance in the quality, which has been always kept in mind. New schools have been opened at Siakiang and Linkiang.

Course of Study

In several schools a real attempt has been made to use the new course of study adopted by the conference board of education. Success has been achieved in proportion to the amount of energy and time expended upon

it. Not so much because it is a new text book as because it is a new method in education, does this mean a new day of educational development in Kiangsi province.

Equipment

The limited funds available have been enough for only a small expenditure on equipment, which is greatly needed throughout the district. A few of the essential needs for the lower primary schools are being purchased as rapidly as funds are at our disposal, including text books for teachers, maps and hand material for students.

KIENCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 5.200,000.

Kienchang

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kienchang. The German-China Alliance, associated with the China Inland Mission, has work at a number of points in the Fu River valley.

Institution: High Primary School.

KIANG MING CHIH, Superintendent
F. R. BROWN, District Missionary

Change of Appointment

Our official relation as Superintendent of the Kienchang district was terminated during the summer by Bishop Birney, who transferred me to the Kan River district, leaving Brother Kiang in charge. I have maintained, however, a close connection with the work and workers on the Kienchang district in my new capacity as supervisor of schools.

Plans of Work

One of the features of the year's work has been a deliberate effort to instill into the minds and hearts of the Church members, a deeper sense of responsibility toward the Church and the gospel than they have previously known. To this end, advantage was taken of the appearance of the 1920 Discipline with its new list of questions for the quarterly conferences. In each station, the official members were called together for the second quarterly conference, where the new questions and their significance for the aetivities of the Church were explained. Considerable attention was given to an outline of each church's program. Budgets were carefully drawn up, showing the total financial activity of the church, and showing the sources of income and how it is expended. These budgets revealed the fact that almost one quarter of the money which is being spent on the Kiengchang District during this year is raised locally, either by direct contribution or in the form of school fees. This proved to be a revelation to the church members as well as to the superintendent, and provoked the very thoughtful consideration of many topics closely related to self-support.

Other questions were stressed, dealing with the Church at large. A distinct effort was made to overcome the rather narrow local consciousness which some of our churches, at times, have been inclined to display; and the substitution of a conception which shall include the district and the Church as a whole in China and in the world.

Centenary Projects

Likiatu. The Centenary movement, as it is expressed in bricks and mortar is but just beginning on the Kienchang District. The church building at Likiatu has been for many months, in a most dangerous condition. A part of the roof has already fallen in, and the whole structure is so far on its way to ruin that no services of any kind have been held within it for a year. It is very evident that the whole thing must be rebuilt and definite plans are under way to bring this about. The money is available. The local church members have paid $200 toward the project. Plans have been drawn and the necessary approval secured. It remains now simply for the building commission to find time from their other building projects to give the superintendence necessary to this work.

Fuchow. The school building at Fuchow is on much the same basis as the Likiatu church. Funds are on hand; ground is available; the need is urgent. Only a rush of exceedingly important projects in other parts of the Mission prevents the immediate erection of this structure. The land for this building was bought in the early part of 1921, and Principal Liu reports that, while the houses now on the ground are being used as temporary accommodations, the whole place, including the interior of the houses is a veritable lake of mud in the rainy weather; so that in the spring, life there becomes intolerable. It appears now that this project and the Likiatu church can be taken up within a very few months.

Kienchang Church

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the evangelistic side of the work has been the development at Kienchang. In the latter part of 1920, we rented a large house on the West street near the center of business, which has been used regularly as a street preaching chapel and reading room. At first, the attendance was somewhat limited; but Pastor Teng is now jubilant over the fact that this chapel possesses many unique advantages in reaching the people of Kienchang with the words of life. The plan for the development of this place has not in any way been altered, and it includes "street preaching," so called; reading room, library, day school, night school, a very extensive Sunday school work; a hostel for passing guests; and so far as we are able to add them, other institutional facilities. It is earnestly to be hoped that before long, we shall be able to buy this property and not be subject to the uncertainties of rental.

Evangelistic Campaigns

The special feature of the year, has been the evangelistic campaigns at Kienchang and at Fuchow. To assist in making these campaigns a success, workers came to us from other parts of the Conference. Rev. W. C. Longden and nine helpers were sent to us by the Stewart evangelistic fund, through the co-operation of Rev. J. H. Blackstone. The meetings were characterized by the activity of the local church members, who spared neither time nor effort in doing their part to make the campaigns thoroughly successful. It is this attitude on the part of the local church members, as well as the results which were attained in the community, which makes us feel that these campaigns were successful. At Kienchang, cards were signed by 215 people, 199 of whom were found and visited. At Fuchow cards were signed by 300 people, 149 of whom were visited.

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: Centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. China Inland Mission. Protestant Episcopal and Plymouth Brethren.

Nanchang

Location: One of the wealthiest cities of China. and capital of Kiangsi Province On the Kan River, connected with Fu River by canal. There are 4.000 business places within the city walls and as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 726,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass. cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission and Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. G. T. Blydenburg. M.D., and Mrs. Blydenburg, Rev. F. R. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Rev. C. E. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. F. C. Gale and Mrs. Gale, M.D., Mr. A. D. Hollingshead and Mrs. Hollingshead (on furlough), Rev. W. R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Lydia H. Keller, R.N., Mr. W. A. Rolland and Mrs. Rolland, Rev. E. L. Terman (on furlough) and Mrs. Terman (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lulu C. Baker (on furlough), Zula F. Brown, Ruth N. Daniels, Faith A. Hunt. Ida Kahn, M.D., Myra L. McDade (contract), Blanche T. Search. Margaret Seeck, Florence E. Dean. Nora E. Kellogg, Bessie L. Meeker, Annie M. Pittman, Alice M. Smith, Ethel T. Thompson. Elizabeth Vandertill (contract).

Institutions: Bashford Hospital, Nanchang Academy. *W. F. M. S.*: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School. Women's and Children's Hospital.

KIANG MING CHIH, Superintendent
F. R. BROWN, District Missionary

Nanchang Evangelistic Campaign

Thirteen committees were making careful preparations for over two months, each step being taken in prayer. The meetings continued for seven days, with a total attendance of over 3,000, 1,300 of whom signed inquirers' cards, with a promise to study the Bible. The follow-up work located over 700 of them and every effort was made to win them for Christ by grouping them in classes. Seventy of the gentry were placed under Mr. Gale's leadership, over seventy persons were in the Kuanyuenmen group, and more than 200 in the Panpukai and Tehshenmen groups. Simachi and Changyuanchiam had nearly half the entire number.

We employed two methods in our work: first, persistent calling; second, persistent invitations. Each worker was responsible for calling on about a hundred persons, which was of course too many. Inevitably many were lost by the way. We were compelled to select the most promising and concentrate on them. Several pastors purchased 150 copies weekly, of the Chinese Christian Advocate, and placed them personally, each week, in as many homes, thus securing a unique and effective opportunity for personal work. Prayer lists of these persons were kept over the desk of each pastor, that in all efforts we might be working with the Holy Spirit.

Summer Vacation Campaign

Special efforts were put forth in Nanchang during the summer. From the Centenary office we secured stereopticon lectures and every evening gave a lecture in one of the churches. The lights and fans in the churches attracted great crowds. Several students aided in these efforts, and although

the heat was intense we continued through the vacation. The police department invited us to give the health lectures where more persons outside could see and hear.

Education

Our two middle schools, the Nanchang Academy and Baldwin School, show good progress. Simachi higher primary school has been opened and gives assurance of rapid growth.

We have 11 boys' lower primary schools, with 13 teachers, of whom 10 are Christians; of the 231 pupils, 16 are Christians; $460 was received in tuition, an average of nearly $2 per pupil. Curriculum and teaching methods have been considerably improved. By the end of the year we hope to have the Board of Education examinations. Eight of the schools are in Nanchang city. We are making progress, but lack sorely in equipment. Some books have been prepared for teacher training.

There are 3 people's schools for the education of the illiterate adults in the city, and one at Seepu. The pupils in the city schools are mostly small shopkeepers who find regular evening attendance difficult and were able to complete the course. At Seepu, 13 were graduated.

Summer vacation schools were conducted in Nanchang for the first time. There were 11 schools, supported by $90 from the Shanghai headquarters, supplemented by local gifts. Fifteen student teachers from our two middle schools served under the leadership of Wu Chi Mo.

Sunday schools have been increased by adding 5 afternoon schools for street children with an attendance of 150 children.

Reading Rooms

Each of the churches on the district except that at Meichuan has a reading room. A record is kept of all persons who visit them. The supply of magazines and papers is quite insufficient, there being not more than four periodicals for each room, with the exception of that at Simachi. Recently we have provided a room at Panpukai for this work; and the large shops at Simachi, formerly acquired, but only newly occupied, were largely attended.

At Kao Chiao we purchased a good property which is designed to accommodate, in addition to the reading room, a kindergarten and women's Bible classes.

Tsinhsien has undertaken to conduct a playground, but there is inadequate equipment. We also have rented a reading room here. For the sake of economy, the papers and magazines used at Simachi and Kuanyuenmen are forwarded here after a day's use. There are no other agencies at work here for social betterment, our reading room being the only one in the place.

Circuit Progress

Each circuit shows a healthy advance which is seen in a total increase of collections for all purposes of 165 per cent. Increased interest in the church is evidenced by the number of members who are participating in some church activity. Many of them engaged in some form of special work in connection with the evangelistic campaigns.

The Centenary

Our percentages of increase in connection with the Centenary goals is as follows: membership, 17 per cent; intercessors, 33 per cent; Christian

stewards, 67 per cent; Sunday school scholars, 24 per cent; family altars, 26 per cent; student membership, 29 per cent; literates, 89 per cent of membership; organized circuits, 100 per cent of district; advocates taken by the official board, 89 per cent.

NANCHANG ACADEMY

E. L. Terman (on furlough since August, 1921)
W. R. Johnson, Principal

(From the report of E. L. Terman)

Bishop Lewis' Emphasis

There is a constantly increasing need for power in Chinese education. This power can only be exemplified and given through Chinese educational institutions. The way that our church and our institution is planning to supply this need is best put by Bishop Lewis. "We conceive the great message of the Church in this hour is to establish in strategic centers educational institutions second to none on earth. Our opportunity is to build models of such excellence both in type and quality as to challenge the best yet known. Let us emphasize that it is not numbers but quality that counts. One institution well located, well equipped, and thoroughly furnished is worth an unlimited number of those which merit the title of "sham." This is the hour to proclaim from the doorways of our institutions that we are seeking the best physically, intellectually, and spiritually for those who find their way within our communion." With these ideals Nanchang Academy is discovering year by year her place in Chinese education.

Officials Cordial

The commissioner of education of Kiangsi province takes advantage of every opportunity to visit us, to talk to our boys, and to associate with our teachers. On all occasions he has the highest word of commendation which is always printed in the newspapers. There are 82 hsien (counties) in Kiangsi with a director of education in each. The commissioner holds an annual conference for these men in Nanchang, the capital of the province. Each year the conference has taken time to visit our institution. All that is worth while in our methods is thus carried throughout the province. One of these directors on returning home two years ago, sent us six boys, all of whom now rank with our best Christian students.

Government Schools Friendly

The government school principals and teachers of the city are even more cordial than the officials. Our Chinese and foreign teachers are members of their educational association and have places on their committees. The present principal of our Academy has served as chairman of one of them. Some of the teachers encourage their pupils to come to us. But the greatest reception given to us comes from the government school students themselves.

Athletics

Two years ago, athletic contests were initiated. Our school spirit, as then revealed was so new as to be repulsive to the government school pupils. Today, they sing and yell with us in four different varieties of

annual athletic contests. They are learning from our boys what fair play is, and that it takes purity to win. Cups and medals are annually won by our teams, the members of which preach and teach by precept and example the power that is in our work. Thousands of students, that we are thus far not equipped to teach within school walls, can in these contacts be reached and influenced in no small degree; and we are accepting every invitation to referee the games or help in other ways. Frequently, after our boys have shown true sportsmanship in winning, boys have asked to be admitted to our school in the following semester. The best in all of the 8 middle schools in Nanchang are constantly applying to us for admittance.

Students Growth

The Academy has grown rapidly during the five years' period of its history. The enrolment in the middle school has increased from 5 in 1916 to 126 in the spring of 1921. The total enrolment has increased from 51 to 233. In 1916 we had no students in Normal work; in 1917, six; in 1921, sixty. Because of the rapid development of this work, and to meet its requirements, a lower primary or practice school has been opened. It was hoped to erect a lower primary building and thoroughly equip it, but thus far funds have not been available. One of the rooms of the present building is used for this work.

Graduates

The graduating classes of the last semester were the largest in our history. Twenty students were graduated from the higher primary and 14 from the middle school, a total of 34. All but 6 of the higher primary class entered the middle school in the fall. Seven of the middle school class are back for another year of post-graduate work. One from this class was elected to head the newly established Normal department of the Union Girls' High Normal school of Changsha. The others, who are back, are in the educational work of our own conference. The number of graduates during the years 1916 to 1921 inclusive, is as follows: higher primary, 85; middle school, 19; post-graduate, 6; a total of 110.

Occupations of Graduates

The three members of our charter middle school class were with us through the whole middle school course, a record of which they can be proud, when compared with that of the average unsettled Chinese student today. The three also returned and took one year of post-graduate work, after which two entered the second year of Ohio Wesleyan University, where one is preparing for the ministry and the other for educational work. The third member of this class, after spending one year in charge of the English department of the sixth provincial middle school has now entered Illinois University.

The second middle school class had only two graduates, both of whom returned for a post-graduate year: one is now studying for the ministry, specializing in religious education in Teachers' College and Union Seminary; the other is serving as assistant to one of the District Superintendents.

Two members of the third graduating class are studying for the ministry; others who have made decisions will enter educational work; seven are back for post-graduate work.

From W. R. Johnson's Report:

In the middle of August, when Mr. Terman left, on furlough, we were appointed in charge of the Academy, there was a new catalog to revise before the opening of school, September 14th. This was scarcely done before we plunged into the work of registration for the fall semester.

We then began some rather extensive readjustments in order to increase, to its greatest capacity, the dormitory and class room space in our beautiful building. Our new gymnasium which has been the pride of the school, and is the finest in the city, has been converted into a chapel and study hall. The old chapel was divided up into dormitories; teachers' rooms were cut down nearly half; class rooms were enlarged; storage closets were turned into offices; and thus we have been able to accommodate over 220 boys in the higher primary and middle schools. In addition, we have in one room a model school for the lower primary grades.

Our faculty includes four full-time missionaries; and three married ladies who teach one or more classes. Ten full-time and five part-time teachers make up the Chinese faculty. Nearly all of these have been trained in Christian schools.

The total enrolment of students in all grades for the year was 309, of whom 110 were in the middle school, 151 in the higher primary, 24 in the special normal course and 24 in the model school. Twenty-five per cent of these students were from the city of Nanchang, the remainder coming from seven provinces. Fees collected from students amounted to $11,454, and total expenditures not including salaries of two missionaries, brought the budget to $19,628.

Had the Centenary money been paid in full, year by year, and the program moved forward as projected, our $25,000 school building would have been well under way. There seems to be no immediate prospect for us to secure our school building from the general funds. We are, therefore, hard put to it to see how we can do anything but to hold the enrolment in our school stationary for some time to come. We have reached practically the limit of our present capacity. A special gift seems the only hope for us, if we are to have the new building soon.

NANCHANG HOSPITAL

Mrs. F. C. Gale, M.D., Superintendent

Lack of Staff

Owing to the fact that we had no Chinese doctor, the hospital was closed during the three summer months. For the same reason few out-calls were made after January. It seemed best to concentrate on the clinic and in-patient department, together with the nurses' training, and not to accept the out-calls.

Crowded Quarters

During the year, we have had 129 in-patients. From the wealthy homes to the poorest beggars, we have received them. We could have received many more, had we had the beds. In one morning we were obliged to turn away seven who came for help. We have spent much time trying to persuade some insistent patient that he cannot get well if he persists that he can sleep on the floor in the hall.

We have had patients most of the year in the telephone room, in spite

of the noise caused by constant calls. We have quarantined measles and diphtheria patients in a small servants' building, while a delirious patient had to be put into the chapel to keep him from disturbing ward patients, and be surrounded by blackboards to protect him from the gaze of the patients who gathered in the clinic. Women have been accommodated only as a private room could be adapted into a small ward.

First Nurse Graduate

This year has seen the first student graduate from the Nurses' Training School in the course prescribed by the China Nurses' Association. He will stay in the hospital service in charge of the operating department.

New Staff

We welcome Miss Keller, our efficient Superintendent of nurses; Dr. Chiang, who comes to us with a fine training and a most willing heart; and Dr. Blydenburgh, after a year in the language school.

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 14,440 square miles; more than 700 li (235 miles) from north to south.
Location: In the Kiangsi Province, north of the Lu Mountains.
Population: Between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 450 miles from Shanghai.
Population: 60,000.
Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain and silk.
Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Christian Mission. and Roman Catholics.
Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. E. A. Hoose and Mrs. Hoose, Rev. C. F. Johannaber (on furlough) and Mrs. Johannaber (on furlough), Rev. H. T. Lavely and Mrs. Lavely, Miss Besse B. Miner, Mr. E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Carl Robart and Mrs. Robart, R. T. Schaefer (on furlough) and Mrs. Schaefer (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lyra H. Bahrenburg, Bertha M. Creek (on furlough), Anna E. Fredericks, Minnie H. Garrett (contract), Clara E. Merrill, Frances E. Woodruff, Mabel A. Woodruff, Grace Maddox (contract), Leona B. Thomasson, May Bel Thompson, Mollie E. Townsend (contract).
Institutions: William Nast College, Water of Life Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

Tsai Teh Kao, Superintendent
H. T. Lavely, District Missionary

Kiukiang Campaign

The Kiukiang city evangelistic campaign was held during the first ten days of December, with meetings at three centers, the most important being the big theater in the center of the city. The total number of signers of cards, indicating a desire to learn to know Christ, was over one thousand. The follow-up campaign, because of the limited number of workers necessitated a division into classes; the three circuits of the city taking charge of the groups naturally coming under their care, both with

respect to education and proximity of residence. Among the signers of the cards were many from General Wu's Military Band, who have been baptized and become probationers in Hwashantang.

The success of the campaign is not measured alone by the immediate results in accessions to the church, but in the change of attitude towards the Methodist Church and its aims as compared with previous years; in the continued effect it is having upon the number coming into relationship with the church, and in the larger proportion than formerly, of the literati and officials attending services and showing interest in Christianity. The classes received into probation and those being baptized at the College church are larger than last year, while the evening services at Hwashantang are attended by those with education and position.

Continuous Follow-Up

The Hwashantang service each Sunday evening is in charge of the staff of the Water of Life Hospital. At its close an opportunity is given for any desiring to learn to be a follower of Christ to sign a card. All who sign are visited the next day, enroled in classes, and in this manner a continuous follow-up is being carried on. The additions to the membership are not those desiring an occupation in the church, or wishing to gain material assistance, but those who have really been moved by the Spirit and desire to affiliate themselves with the Christian community. Our entire work may be noted to have progressed in this respect.

Itinerating

After the special conference in Nanchang in February, when the Kiangsi Centenary program was outlined, the items in it were taken up in detail at each station; and in spite of obstacles in the way of attaining the objectives, the larger number of the places are making a natural and steady progress towards the goals. On the trips I have taken the stereopticon, having illustrated lectures each night, in every case to a full house.

Middle Schools

Kiukiang is the educational center of the district, with three middle school grades. Although with a staff smaller than last year and no college work at William Nast school, they have grown. The increase in enrolment at Rulison, Knowles and William Nast is due to methods of administration, which appeal to the people, as compared with other middle schools here.

Primary Schools

The lower schools also have increased in attendance this year, and most satisfactory work has been done in the majority of these schools. More schools are needed in the city, and the proposed schools for Nanmenwang and Yohsimen should be opened during the year, which will make four boys' schools in the city. The curriculum outlined by the Board of Education has been followed largely and marked advance is noted.

New Schools

During the year the new school at Sianchow was completed. This is the gift of the Covington, Ky., Immanuel Sunday School, which also contributes the teacher's salary. The Strickler memorial school at Yohsimen will be begun at once, the contract having been let, and much of the mate-

rials already secured. The land for this building was secured by the persistent efforts of Dr. Perkins. It is not only to be a school, but a chapel combined with living quarters for both men and women teachers.

New Preachers

This fall two more graduates from the William Nast school entered the Nanking theological seminary. The reports coming of their success and good standing in the class are encouraging.

Plans for Ping Hsing Cheo

The important industrial center at the railroad station, Ping Hsing Cheo, has been in our plans since the beginning of Centenary days. Efforts to secure land there have met with failure in the past. But during the year we secured three mow of land; one for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and two for the Board of Foreign Missions, all in a good location and facing two main streets. We expect to locate a settlement house here, with a kindergarten, schools, dispensary, lunch and rest rooms, a social room, and other features. The necessary funds to meet the purchase price of this land were borrowed, and we hope funds will come from the Board during the year to cover the debt.

Two Important Projects

There are two other projects of immense importance to this district. One is the purchase of more property at Hwashantang, the other the securing of suitable quarters at Kintecheng. The latter is the porcelain center of China, with an estimated population of 300,000. Whenever the church door is opened there, a crowd gathers to hear the preacher. This city is an opportunity for us.

Our Institutional Work

Hwashantang circuit is our Kiukiang opportunity. It is in the heart of a residence and business center. Our institutional plant is located here, and is growing rapidly. We greatly need the adjoining property. Any time our church door is opened, a crowd gathers. The reading room is used day and evenings. There are services in the church every night in the week except Saturday. The school is in fine condition with an enrolment of forty. There seems to be no limit to our development here provided we have the funds and staff.

WILLIAM NAST COLLEGE

C. J. Hu, Acting President

Changing Conditions

For over forty years, William Nast College has been an institution of learning in Kiukiang. In the critical period, since the war broke out in Europe, and the boycott movement started from Peking, it has been more or less affected spiritually and materially. Soon after peace was made abroad, and the student movement was over at home, our new Bishop arrived in China. A short investigation was made, and at the annual conference of 1920, Rev. C. F. Johannaber was appointed as the president. Through his efforts the school has been remodeled to some extent and definite plans for future work have been found. The school now has four years

of middle school and three years of higher primary work; and its main purpose, the developing of character and Christian leadership, has not been forgotten.

Spiritual Emphasis

At Easter time only fifteen of our entire student body were not professed believers in Jesus Christ. Work in religious education has been strengthened by the addition to our faculty of Mr. Wang Hsiang I, a graduate of Peking university and of the theological seminary, who now teaches religion in the middle school. We not only have a larger number of probationers than last year, but among them is numbered the son of the Taoren, the highest officer of our city. Eleven students have been received into full membership; 14 have been baptized, and 36 received as probationers.

Courses of Study

Our school consists of a middle school and a higher primary. Three different courses, a general, a Bible, and an educational course, are offered in the middle school. Four years are required for graduation from each course. In addition to the two hours of evening study, each school day is made up of seven recitation periods of fifty minutes each. Students carry from twenty-three to twenty-seven hours of regular class work per week. Periods not given to study are spent in the study hall under the supervision of a teacher, while Saturday forenoon is devoted to Chinese occupation.

The Bible course is similar to the general course, except that students of that course take no English but spend this time under the instruction of a special Bible teacher. Their other courses are taken in the same classes with students of the general course.

Students in the educational course take the first two years of the general course, but in the last two years, a special teacher instructs them in psychology, school administration, and other related subjects, in lieu of English composition and English reader.

The new schedule drafted by the conference board of education was put in force in the higher primary school this year. There are, in addition to the two hours of night study, nine daily recitation periods of forty minutes each. During the first two years, each pupil has thirty-seven recitation periods per week and during the third year, thirty-two. Non-recitation periods are spent in supervised study as in the middle school.

Our middle school course has been approved by one of the largest universities in China, while our Bible course enables students to pursue further work in the theological seminary without preliminary examination. The science course and equipment is up to standard and has been heartily endorsed by one of the best medical schools in the country.

Athletics

Physical education has progressed rapidly since Mr. Chu took charge of that department. Our students have come to realize that a sound body is as essential in life as a well-trained mind. The athletic teams have performed well in their contests with students' and sailors' teams. Last year's football team made forty-three goals to their opponent's fifteen. Due to the active participation of the great majority of the students, this season has been still more successful.

In the Provincial athletic meet at Nanchang, our boys were the victors in most of the events in which they participated. Every contest has been marked by a spirit of sportsmanship and fair play, as well as by keen competition and healthy rivalry. A fine cinder track has been constructed on our campus, the first in Kiangsi.

Physical education in the higher primary school has been under the immediate direction of Mr. Hu Chin Ling, a graduate of a military high school in Nanking, and of the military college in Chihli; with several years of army experience, Mr. Hu teaches calisthenics, marching and free play. In addition to organized athletics, groups of students are often taken on hikes to various points of interest near Kiukiang. Our physical education aims not only to build up the body, but also to train in quick thinking and to inculcate ideals of fair play.

Student Activities

The student volunteer band, a part of the national organization, contains sixteen members, who have not only decided upon preaching as life work, but who are now actually engaged in it, some of them preaching two or three nights a week. Our Y. M. C. A. was organized more than twenty-five years ago. Regular weekly devotional meetings are conducted for the students, and help is given to others through the medium of people's schools. During the summer, these schools were organized and taught by the members, and classes were graduated in the fall. The Association also raised funds for the purchase of instruments for a school band.

Four years ago a student democracy club was started to give the students training in the duties of citizenship. This body makes its own laws which are administered and enforced by student officers and courts. Work of various kinds about school has been given to a number of students, not alone as a means of self-support, but to develop responsibility.

Enrolment

Because of the war and the student movement, our enrolment gradually decreased to about one-half of former years, until last spring only 157 students were registered. At the beginning of this school year, a maximum limit of 100 each for the middle school and higher primary was fixed and the full number were registered the first days of the term.

Tuition Fees

Although we do not now expect our school to become self-supporting, a consistent policy of urging students to pay as large a part of their fees as possible has had most gratifying results, especially in the entering classes. More than 50 per cent of both schools have paid full tuition.

Graduates

Last spring a class of fourteen was graduated from the middle school; twelve of whom completed the general course and two, who are now in the Nanking theological seminary, completed the Bible course. Sixty-four per cent of the entire class are now pursuing advanced work in other institutions, and 22 per cent plan to continue their work as soon as possible. Of the 26 pupils who finished the higher primary course, all but two entered the middle school. This shows a desire on the part of students to finish the course at William Nast and to continue their work elsewhere, and is in line with the aim of the school to turn out quality rather than quantity.

Staff

The faculty now numbers eighteen, ten in the middle school and eight in the higher primary. A fine spirit of co-operation prevails, and all efforts are bent towards the maintenance of the ideals and purpose of the school. During the last term we had four new teachers, one missionary and three Chinese.

Needs

Among the needs of the school, if we are to provide for its continued progress, are a higher primary building on the new site, to relieve congestion in the middle school; a commercial course for those who wish to enter business; the development of the property purchased for an industrial school; and a gymnasium, library, and laboratory, called for in the Centenary plans. A commercial teacher and two foreign teachers for natural science are needed within the next two years. A teacher of music would be a valuable acquisition, for William Nast has never had a regular music teacher.

God has been with us the past year; we have faith that His blessings will not be withdrawn.

WATER OF LIFE HOSPITAL

E. C. Perkins, M.D., Superintendent

No Epidemics

This year has not been characterized by any serious epidemics like the year previous. Typhoid in the fall, and malaria in the hot months, are perennial. But Kiukiang and vicinity have enjoyed comparative freedom from the scourges of oriental lands. And this is all the more unusual because of the very terrible and extensive famine which reached a point at no very great distance from the Yangtze. Famine and pestilence usually stalk hand in hand, and this whole great land has been favored, that no epidemic reached any serious proportions.

About the beginning of the year 1921 most forlorn refugees from the north began to reach Kiukiang, and a soldier entered the hospital with a case of typhus fever. This case was supposed to be one of the forerunners of a true epidemic, but neither here nor in the famine area were there any great number of cases. Strenuous efforts were made in many relief camps to exterminate lice.

The Work

During the nearly four months of absence of the superintendent in the famine area, Dr. Y. C. Chang and Dr. D. C. Chang, and Mrs. Perkins, the business manager, carried on the work most efficiently, and the number of people seeking help at the hospital continued to increase. A reference to the statistics will show a large increase to the number of out-patients for the year. The in-patients do not number so many as a year ago, but the number of days spent by in-patients in the hospital is still in advance of the previous year.

A Wounded Soldier

It was during this time that one of the most critical cases that the hospital has had this year was carried successfully through to recovery.

Among a number of wounded men who were brought to the hospital after a battle fought somewhere near the center of the province, was a young officer in serious condition from a wound in the thigh. The case was a long one, but he at last went away cured; and not only so but went away a Christian man, and was received as a probationer at our Hwashentang church. On leaving Kiukiang he took a letter to the Methodist pastor in the place to which he was going.

The Evangelist

The faithfulness of Mr. Cheo, our hospital evangelist, has been attested by the number of admissions both to Hwashentang and the college church, not to mention the impression made on countless other people who have gone to their homes with the Christian message more or less deeply rooted in their hearts. Mr. Cheo has taken pains to bring some Christian message in word and prayer daily to each room that is used as a ward in our rather rambling hospital, and has worked each morning with great zeal among the many people waiting to be seen at the clinic.

Phonetic Script

In order to make the impression of Christianity more strong on the patients' minds, we have obtained the services of a young student who learned the phonetic or simple Chinese characters himself, and is now teaching it to some of the in-patients. When these patients are in the hospital for several weeks, there is time enough for them to learn the simplified character, which means the ability to read the gospels.

The whole of the New Testament has already been transcribed into the simplified writing. At any mention of this new form of writing one can scarcely refrain from a word of joy and thanksgiving, for while the love of students will cling to the old forms for years to come, China's new day of education for the masses has dawned. Instead of tens of thousands of different characters, there are but thirty-nine. Mr. Cheo, by no means a young man, has himself acquired the new characters since the coming of the students.

A New Remedy

The year has been also marked in our hospital annals by a more systematic use of a new remedy for one of the fatal oriental diseases, called Schistosomiasis. We wish to acknowledge our gratitude to Dr. Korns of the new Peking hospital for the suggestion which has been so successful during these many months. Previously all efforts to cure the disease had proved unavailing.

The New Site

We are so convinced that Kiukiang needs a more adequate hospital and that the Methodist work here justifies, if not demands, such an institution, that in faith we are going forward and have purchased part of the new site for the hospital. The promise is given that faith shall remove the mountain of difficulty which we face. We also confide in the injunction to "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass."

SEOUL AREA



Waiting Room, Dispensary, Union Medical College, Seoul, in Which We Co-operate. Typical of Overcrowded Mission Hospitals.

SEOUL AREA—JAPAN AND KOREA

BISHOP HERBERT WELCH

Bishop Harris

Any review of the past year, however brief, must begin with mention of the death of our revered Bishop Harris. His last days were rendered especially comfortable and happy by the devoted care of his wife, Elizabeth Best Harris. Surrounded by love, honored for the royal record of his services to the Orient, particularly to Japan, he went to his rest as one ripe for heaven, and "his works do follow after him"—a splendid train!

Dr. Takagi

Another severe loss to Japanese Methodism was experienced in the death of Dr. M. Takagi, the efficient President of the Aoyama Gakuin, our boys' school in Tokyo. His success with the alumni and outside friends had been so marked and the plans for the development of the college into a university had so centered in him, that it seemed most difficult to find a suitable successor. The Trustees, however, quickly agreed upon the Dean of the Academy, Dr. M. Ishizaka, whose excellent training, long experience, and full enjoyment of the confidence of all related to the institution, plainly indicated him as the man for the hour.

Hirosaki School

The scheme for the new school at Hirosaki has this year taken definite form. The property leased for years to the Government is to become ours by the payment of $30,000, which is perhaps a third of its actual value. And in the buildings, already adequate to accommodate a large student body, the old To-og-ijuku—the school of which Bishop Honda was early the head, the school which sent out Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Sato, and many influential men—is to enter upon a new lease of life, this time under Mission auspices.

Nagasaki—Chinzei Gakuin

The Chinzei school at Nagasaki has also taken a forward step by the construction of its new "waiting-room" or gymnasium. The decision of the Government to make Nagasaki the chief Japanese port for trade with China and Formosa, the consequent improvement which will be made in railway and harbor facilities, the increase of urban population which will naturally follow, the tunnel which will presently give through rail connection with Kobe and Tokyo and open up still further the industrial resources of northern Kyushu—all these prophesy a larger future for Nagasaki and for our work in the southeastern section of Japan.

Nagoya

The transfer of the Mission activities gathering about Nagoya to the Canadian Methodist Mission, to which they are more easily related, releases for us forces which are even more urgently needed in other parts of the Empire.

Hakodate

The latest disastrous fire at Hakodate again leaves our church without a home, and the proposition, by combination of Japanese and American

funds, to build a worthy new church as a memorial to Bishop Harris, who began his Japanese ministry in that city, is one deserving commendation and support.

New Life in Japan

The most significant items of the year in Japanese Methodism are the triumphant conclusion of the financial campaign of the Forward Movement, when an amount thought impossible was over-subscribed; the inauguration of the evangelistic campaign by which the Church seeks to double its membership in three years; and the Nara convention, where a mighty impulse was given to the work and where Methodism in Japan appeared to come into a real church consciousness, a wider vision, and a deeper consecration to the work of God.

This new life finds one manifestation in the extension of the church into Manchuria. The foreign missionary spirit is awakening. General support is being given to the new church in Dairen and to the opening of evangelistic enterprises at several other points in South Manchuria.

Korea Methodism in Manchuria

Crossing the straits into Korea, one discovers the same spirit of pushing out beyond the old boundaries to reach neglected populations. For several years our Korean members have wished to initiate missionary effort in Manchuria, whither hundreds of thousands of Koreans have found their way. This year this desire has been fulfilled, and regularly organized Methodist Episcopal churches are now found at Changchun and Harbin, while other circuits are projected in this north country—and so far without a cent of money but that provided by the Church in Korea, itself! Since the Methodist Episcopal Church South is also beginning work in this part of Asia, some delicate questions have arisen concerning our relations there; but it is hoped that these can be solved without a loss of that goodwill which has so happily characterized our relations in Korea. Bishop Lambuth had this problem in hand at the time of his lamented death last summer.

Oneness of the Task

While advance has been possible in some directions, retreat has been avoided in others. It seemed to the missionaries that we must concentrate our forces at fewer points in order to save the workers and the work. But timely reinforcements sent out by the Board are enabling us to hold all the stations we have occupied. Further reinforcements must come if we are to do half justice to the opportunities which these stations represent. The Korea Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church has this year been organized, in order that the men and the women together may front the problems of the field as a whole, may emphasize that it is one task and not two which the two mission Boards face, and may formulate a policy which shall be inclusive and co-operative.

New School Buildings

In building projects the Centenary has made itself evident, to the joy and gratitude of the patient waiters. A second recitation hall at Pai Chai in Seoul, a handsome main building at Kyung Sung in Pyeng Yang, and a smaller central structure for Konju have given these schools a better basis for hopefulness and a better equipment for that educational work for

which the doors are open in Korea as never before, in this day of the new awakening of mind and heart and hope. Fortunate is it indeed that the Chosen Christian College, in which we have so important a share, is at last able to go forward with its building program, and that the corner-stones of two substantial halls have now been laid, in addition to Stimson Hall, already completed and in use.

The schools are further advantaged by the action of the Government in extending to our registered institutions financial and other privileges hitherto reserved for public institutions. This suggests the wisdom of our policy in registering some of our schools, even at the cost of some preferences as to methods of religious instruction; but if full freedom in these matters is not soon granted to registered schools (as it is now given to non-registered schools) there may be necessary a re-study of the whole question as to the wisest policy for Mission schools to pursue.

As to the newly granted opportunity to organize religious corporations to hold our property there is less question; and if some friendly adjustment can be reached of the transfer tax difficulty, our churches, schools, residences, and hospitals may soon be held by a much more satisfactory title than heretofore.

A Year of Advance in Korea

During the past year the Korean Church has enjoyed a strength and vigor beyond precedent. Not only have the schools been more crowded, but the churches have been filled as they have not been for years. Revival efforts and results have checked the downward tendency in certain church statistics, and the reports at the recent Annual Conference show increases of from fifteen to fifty per cent in nearly all the important figures. Self-support is rapidly growing, self-propagation is the rule rather than the exception, and self-direction is more and more demanded.

A new type of youth and competence is coming to the fore in the churches. The special emphasis of the next year is to be upon the Sunday School and the entire business of religious education for which the Sunday School in its best modern forms stands. It is in this quarter that the success of the days before us must be conspicuously found; we must "catch them young"; we must achieve a trained as well as a consecrated leadership if the promise of these glowing, throbbing days in the Hermit Kingdom is to be fulfilled.

JAPAN

Area: 137,616 square miles, a little less than that of California. Coast line, 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 57,500,000 in Japan proper, besides large numbers in Korea.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. General manufactures are growing rapidly and approximating agriculture in importance. There are over 8,000 miles of railway and about 120,000 miles of telegraph in the empire.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in eight of the seventeen largest cities. Ten stations are on three of the main islands, Nagoya having been transferred to the Canadian Methodists. One smaller station is on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group, and one in Keijo, the capital of Chosen. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions and the publishing house preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—*Editor*.]

JAPAN—GENERAL

Thought Movements in Japan

Nineteen twenty-one was a year of rapid thought development in Japan. International affairs have thrown Japan into the lime-light in an unusual degree. Not only will Japan be known better, and hence more favorably among the nations of the world, but the Japanese mind has opened as never before to world affairs, and all through the discussions of the Washington Conference we have seen prominent men and strong papers on the side of complete disarmament. The sentiment for world peace is strong in all the land, many a New Year post card bearing that wish in January, 1922. It is worthy of note, too, that the most popular books of the year have been two by Rev. Toyohiko Kagawa, the Christian social worker in Kobe, and a play, by Kurata, called Shukkei to sono Deshi, which is simply shot through with the Christian standpoint. A Japanese Harold Bell Wright, today, could sweep the land. An interesting edition of the Bible as literature, has been put out by a prominent Japanese literary man, and is being widely sold. The popular will is finding more and more solidified expression, and true democracy has been given a tremendous impetus by the attitude of the Crown Prince, now Prince Regent, since his return from Europe. On every hand Christianity is more than ever popular.

Spiritual Movements and the Church

The past year was distinctly one of spiritual hunger. Religious meetings are steadily gaining in attendance. The audiences call for spiritual rather than philosophical addresses. It has been a year of opportunity. To this the Japan Methodist Church has risen with gratifying enthusiasm. On every hand the pastors, helping each other out, have stressed the campaign for doubling the membership, and while figures are not yet at hand, it seems clear that a large step will have been taken toward that goal, which we expect to reach by the end of 1922.

Along with this deepening spiritual life within the Church we note three other phases, two within the Church, and one without. Outside of

the Church the opportunities which are coming in non-Christian institutions, factories, government schools, railroad stations and the like, to do Christian work are amazing. The time of many missionaries could easily be filled from such calls. Within the Church there is evident, first, a growing desire to reach the stage where the Church shall support itself. One hears it not alone from officers of the Church, but from thinking Christians on every side. Coupled with this is the often expressed desire for the Japanese Church to begin foreign Christian work. An instance is typical; a prominent pastor in a union prayer meeting spoke most sympathetically of the difficulties and hardships of the foreign missionaries. He then told of how the Korean Christians cut their meals from three to two a day to attain self-support, and cried out, "Shall not we do that and then carry on foreign mission work? We have been beneficiaries of American and English Christianity long enough. It is time to make the sacrifice and take our share in foreign missions." The giving of Japan Methodists is now five times what it was in 1910.

Bishop Harris

Heaven is richer, and Japan and America the poorer by the passing on to fuller service of Bishop Merriman C. Harris. One of the original members of the Japan Mission, organized in 1873, and first missionary to the Hokkaido, through a lifetime of loving service and devotion to Japan and the Japanese, Bishop Harris abundantly won their respect and love. Twice he received decorations from the Emperor. On returning to Japan, after retiring, Japanese friends built for him a home on the grounds of Aoyama Gakuin where he passed peacefully his last days. His long experience and his earnestness helped us in Mission gatherings, and he was tireless for the Japanese till failing strength checked his work.

STATISTICS OF THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH

Covering the Period of the Japanese Forward Movement

	1918	1919	1920	1921
Churches				
Self-supporting	31	32	33	33
Aided	108	115	112	121
Chapels (1)	159	175	155	134
Total	298	322	300	288
Christian Workers				
Ordained Preachers	145	132	150	151
Evangelists (2)	111	108	101	76
Bible Women	85	87	72	89
Missionaries	113	109	105	112
Total	454	436	428	428
Membership				
Full Members	15,852	16,515	17,182	19,276
Resident Members	8,608	8,546	8,561	9,659
Baptisms	2,112	1,779	1,976	3,197

Sunday School				
Pupils	38,108	40,882	39,686	42,202
Teachers	1,590	1,601	1,527	1,665
Finances				
Total local giving Yen..	98,844.43	112,910.13	146,276.11	309,370.62
(1 Yen equals 50 cents gold)				
Per resident member...	11.48	13.21	17.09	32.02

(1) The variation in number of chapels is largely accounted for by lack of accurate definition. A place opened in a rented room a few weeks before conference, and dropped later because of lack of funds, workers or interest, has no other place to be classified except with the lowest grade of regular appointment.

(2) In 1921 all evangelists not licensed were struck off in making statistics. A large body of lay workers is therefore not included in this year.

Note: The small number of churches in Japan, not alone of Methodist persuasion, but of all evangelical denominations, results in many members being where there is no church in pursuance of business, of their work as officers, teachers, etc. Hence the non-resident membership is unusually large, and the registry is kept in the last church attended.

EAST CONFERENCE

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Area: Approximately 32,000 square miles. Hokkaido is the second largest island in the empire.

Population: Estimated at 2,500,000, an increase of 500,000 in five years.

Sapporo

Location: The capital of Hokkaido; central in the islands; the most northern Mission station of our Church in Japan. The seat of the fifth Imperial University Agricultural College, of which Dr. S. Sato, a Methodist, is president.

Population: Estimated at 104,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, Adventists, and American Presbyterians.

Missionaries: Rev. F. W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses V. Elizabeth Alexander and Mary B. Griffiths.

Hakodate

Location: Important seaport of Hokkaido. The most northern of the four principal islands of Japan.

Population: Estimated at 116,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, who was the first Protestant Missionary to Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board and American Presbyterians.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Augusta Dickerson, Dora A. Wagner, Lora Goodwin, Helen Couch (on furlough), Frances W. MacIntire (on furlough), and Marie Kilheffer (contract).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Iai Jo Gakko, Iai Kindergarten.

F. W. HECKELMAN, Superintendent and District Missionary

The Workers

Methodism, with one family sent out by the Board of Foreign Missions; two ladies in evangelistic work and four in educational work, under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, shares this field with the American Board (Congregational) with two families, one single lady in evangelistic work and one single man in student work; the American Presbyterians with three families, four ladies in educational work and one in evangelistic work; and the Church Missionary Society of England with one family and four ladies in evangelistic work. The Adventists are represented with one family.

Outstanding Work

In addition to its regular budgets which indicate an average giving of 41.43 yen per member, the district subscribed 35,000 yen toward the Centenary Forward Movement.

Reconstruction of our property at Asahigawa cost 1,200 yen; at Iwamizawa, 1,100 yen; at Otaru, 5,300 yen; at Hakodate, 4,145 yen. Of this total amount, 11,745 yen, 2,850 was aid, and only 500 yen came through the Mission.

Of a total budget of 30,456 yen, the district received in aid from all sources only 6,095 yen, whereas it paid to the conference fund and benevolences, 6,386 yen.

Membership

There has been a net gain of 281 full members and an increase in probationers of 343. There were 217 baptisms. There are 2,510 Sunday school scholars in 31 schools.

Our Staff

Our total force is composed of eight missionaries, eight pastors in charge of central churches, three local preachers, four Bible women, six kindergarten teachers and twelve teachers in the girls' school at Hakodate. These workers are in widely separated fields. Their task is lonely and hard because of a lack of experienced assistants.

Evangelism

A largely attended workers' conference was held for three days in the summer, at which Bishop Welch was the chief speaker. After the conference, special evangelistic campaigns were conducted in all the chief centers. These produced enough seekers to double our membership provided we can follow up the work properly.

Religious Education

Sunday school work is carried on through 31 schools with unlimited opportunity for extension. A hundred schools with 20,000 pupils could be brought under Christian training had we the equipment and teachers.

Our kindergarten and girls' school at Hakodate are splendid pieces of religious education both as touching the children and students and the homes from which they come.

The Hakodate girls' school is crowded with students. Its equipment is fine, its capacity for expansion is unlimited because of its superb property and location, and because of its reputation for first grade work, which is thoroughly Christian.

Religious education is substantially aided by the Hokkaido Methodist, a self-supporting district paper with a fairly large circulation.

Our Social Service Center

In the Wesley building in Sapporo, just across the street from our important church, is centered our growing social service activity. Work for mothers, both practical and spiritual; special training of young women who have no other educational opportunity; young people's work of various sorts; summer conferences with an attendance of 100 per day, are entertained here; and one of the largest Bible classes in Japan, a class of more than 150 young men, from among whom there is a constant stream into the Church and into Christian service.

Temperance and Health

Temperance and health education have been carried forward by means of the stereopticons. Scientific slides were used showing the physiological effects of alcohol with its bearing upon the health and progress of the nation. Posters prepared by the Anti-Saloon League have also been used effectively.

Carefully prepared slides were shown which called attention to the fight made in America against tuberculosis. Slides were also shown calling attention to the health menace of the fly. Tuberculosis and drink are serious problems in Japan.

New Work

Preparations are on foot to enter into two large cities: Muroran, with a population of 60,000, and Kushiro, with 40,000. Here we must build up a worthy property and vital membership. No money is yet in sight.

Our greatest need is a well equipped high school for young men. This would in a few years lead to a college which would make an incalculable contribution to the Christian upbuilding of this important portion of the empire, where there is no Christian school for young men.

The Harris Memorial Church

Fire destroyed our beautiful church property at Hakodate last spring. The building was a credit to the city and to Methodism. With the insurance money we were able to build a simple home for the pastor, and a barrack type of temporary house of worship was put up, built mostly by the members themselves. Bishop Harris' death, soon after the fire, led at once to the decision on the part of the Japanese, in which the Mission concurred, that at Hakodate should stand a worthy memorial to Bishop Harris, who was the first Protestant missionary to this city and field, in which, as in all Japan, he has left an undying impression. Mrs. Harris also here organized a school for girls which has developed in the Iai Jo Gakko, an excellent institution.

It is proposed to build the church of reinforced concrete, to cost 50,000 yen ($25,000). One-half is asked of the Church in America and the other half is to be raised in Japan.

TOHOKU DISTRICT

Area: Aomori province, 3,615 sq. miles; part of Akita province. 4,490 sq. miles; Miyagi province, 3,220 sq. miles; part of Yamagata province, 3,574 sq. miles; part of Fukushima province, 5,038 sq. miles; and part of Iwate province. 3,355 sq. miles.

Population: (By provinces), Aomori, 756,453; Akita. 898,532; Miyagi, 961,755; Yamagata, 968,869; Fukushima, 1,362,689; Iwate, 854,510. Total, 5,802,808.

Industries: Farming, mining, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Hirosaki

Location: Near the most northern point of the mainland of Japan, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: Hirosaki city, 32,764.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the Church of Christ, Reformed Church in United States, and the American Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lois K. Curtice, Winifred F. Draper, M. Helen Russel (on furlough), and Erma Taylor (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Middle School (in process of organization.) *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten and Aiko Kindergarten.

Sendai

Location: A garrison town, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of the main island: an important educational center.

Population: 118,978.

Industries: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments; pottery, and silkweaving.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, American Protestant Episcopal, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Louisa Imhof, Margaret C. Haberman, Mabel Lee and Carrie A. Heaton (on furlough).
Institution: *W. F. M. S.*: Union Orphanage.
S. Yoshioka, Superintendent
C. W. Iglehart, District Missionary

General

The Tohoku, or North-East District, comprises the two old districts of Sendai and Hirosaki. It is six hundred miles long and covers six provinces with about as many million people. Communication, except along the main railroad, is difficult, the people backward, and there is not such material prosperity as in western Japan. Yet, under their dull exterior, the people have the qualities of sturdy leadership. The late Premier, Mr. Hara, came from one of the towns of this District, and Hirosaki, at the northern extremity of the territory, may be called the cradle of Japanese Methodism.

Hirosaki Station

This most unpromising town is the centre of one of our most constructive pieces of Church work. The Hirosaki church, alone, has sent upwards of one hundred Christian workers into the service. There are ten other churches in this area. The past year has been marked by special evangelistic efforts in every charge. A year ago the Japan Methodist Church carried through its financial program and this year swung into a campaign for doubling the total membership of the denomination within two years. This District is pushing on toward the goal with solid expectation of success. The large number of inquirers convinces us that the goal can be attained. The noteworthy part of this year's program has been that almost no outside help has been asked. Every pastor has taken his place in the plan and has visited some other charge, while the district superintendent has gone to all. The missionary has worked in the teams with the rest.

Several of the churches have started kindergartens as auxiliary agencies for reaching the town people. These are proving successful.

After several years of negotiations we have come to the time for opening a boys' middle school in Hirosaki. We inherit the prestige of a former school which was the mother of leaders. The opportunity is unusual. April, 1922, will see the first classes matriculated, and another year will see a report on this new and hopeful undertaking.

Sendai Station

Sendai is the center and the natural capital of this area. With twenty thousand students, ten thousand soldiers in the garrison, and factories multiplying every year, there is enough work in the city alone for a dozen families. Our one family has had to be removed to take charge of the opening of the new school in Hirosaki.

Land has just been bought in the slum section of Sendai, and we hope to see the day when we shall have a community center open and working seven days a week. This station, too, has been busy with evangelistic services in every charge. Almost without exception, the seven churches in this section are in more healthy and active condition than a year ago.

A notable event was the recent district convention of women's societies in the Japan Methodist Churches, held in Yonezawa. For the first time women were gathered as the representatives of their societies, at the ex-

pense of the central church board, to confer about the work of the women in the churches. A new day has dawned in the consciousness of the Methodist women in this area.

TOKAI DISTRICT

Location: Tokai district is formed by uniting three districts under the old division of the annual conference. It contains Kanagawa province, 937 sq. miles; Shizuoka province, 2,971 sq. miles; Aichi province, 1,836 sq. miles; Gifu province, 3,999 sq. miles; Miye province, 2,165 sq. miles; Shiga province, 1,539 sq. miles.

Population: (By provinces) Kanagawa, 1,323,372; Shizuoka, 1,550,167; Aichi, 2,089,730; Gifu, 1,070,366; Shiga, 651,051. Total, 6,684,686.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Yokohama in 1873, and in Nagoya in 1877. The latter was turned over to the Canadian Methodist Mission in 1921.

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa prefecture, and an important seaport. Situated on Mississippi bay, about twelve miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes.

Area: Prefecture, 927 square miles.

Population: 422,962. Kanagawa prefecture, 1,323,372.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson, Edna M. Lee (on furlough), Anna B. Slate, Leonora H. Seeds, and N. Margaret Daniel (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Higgins Memorial Training School, Maud E. Simons Memorial Industrial School, seven kindergartens and day schools, and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

H. Hirata, Superintendent
G. F. Draper, District Missionary

This new district, resulting from the union of the Yokohama, Shizuoka and Aichi districts, is nearly three hundred miles long. Yokohama is at the eastern end of the territory. With the transfer of the Nagoya work to the Canadian Methodist Mission in 1921, the largest part of the district is under the Mission care of the Canadian Church.

Fujisawa

In this, one of the largest towns in the Province, there are two high schools and a very strong Buddhist temple, so there is not a little opposition. Through the wise and devoted efforts of the pastor a strong church group has been gathered. Heretofore we have held meetings in the rented home of the pastor, but last year we managed to secure an eligible site, and the immediate need is for help to build a parsonage with room for meetings. Customs are changing so in Japan that it is difficult to get young men to a service where they must sit on floor mats any length of time. The urgency of the need for immediate help lies in part in the fact that the pastor, one of our most experienced men, is ill and will retire soon. He consented to remain this year because of the difficulty in finding a successor.

Hodogaya

This is a populous suburb of Yokohama, but is a district off by itself with no church in its bounds. Our ladies have maintained a Sunday School for three or four years in a hired room, but for two successive years attempts to start a preaching service have failed, largely because of no regular place to hold them. A house has been found recently which we shall rent and have at our disposal. It is well located, near the large public school.

Gospel Society Night School

Through this school we reach over one hundred boys and young men who would never go near a church service. They are mostly young people from the shops and offices. The English teaching is so elementary that the school cannot be strictly graded. The pupils are accessible and responsive.

General Work

A variety of work falls to the lot of a missionary resident in Yokohama; preaching in the other churches when called upon by their pastors; visiting the docks to meet incoming friends or speed those who depart, often taking a few hours over customs matters; and not a little work connected with committees of various kinds. It is often a question of the wisest use of time and strength, especially when both time and strength are limited.

Work for Christian Homes

Mrs. Draper is the head of the National Mothers' Association (Katei Kwai) which aims to assist those who are in charge of mothers' meetings throughout the empire. About 2,700 tracts have been sent out each month, the expense involved being largely met by those who attend the meetings. The leaflets are intended to aid mothers in their home work and in the care of children. It is a definite effort for the developing of Christian homes throughout the land.

TOKYO DISTRICT

Area: The district of Tokyo covers the city of that name and extends into the surrounding country covering four provinces: Tochigi, area 2,452 square miles; Chiba, area 1,942 square miles; Saitama, area 1,584 square miles; and Tokyo Fu, area 615 square miles.

Population: Tochigi province, 1,046,458; Chiba province, 1,336,108; Saitama province, 1,319,516; Tokyo Fu, 3,699,283. Total, 7,401,365.

Tokyo

Location: The largest city in Japan, about the center of the eastern coast of the main island, Hondo. Capital of Japan since 1867.

Population: 2,173,162.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, American Board, American Baptists, German Evangelical, American Friends, the Christian Church, the Evangelical Association, the United Lutheran Church in America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant, American Episcopal, American Presbyterian (North), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, Southern Baptists, the Plymouth Brethren,

the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A., the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. R. P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. A. D. Berry, Rev. C. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Donna B. Dorsey (on leave), Rev. E. T. Iglehart (on furlough) and Mrs. Iglehart (on furlough), Rev. Sennosuke Ogata and Mrs. Ogata, Mr. J. V. Martin (on furlough) and Mrs. Martin (on furlough), R. F. Shacklock, Rev. E. L. Setterlund and Mrs. Setterlund. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Helen R. Albrecht, Anna P. Atkinson, B. May Bailey, Bernice Bassett, Ellison W. Bodley (on furlough), Mary B. Chappell, Alice A. Cheney, Mary Cleary, Blanche A. Gard, Etta Miller (on furlough), Myrtle Z. Pider, Alberta B. Sprowles, Abbey L. Sturtevant, Esther V. Thurston, Ruth E. Weiss, K. Grace Wythe (on furlough).

Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School) includes Academy, College and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute); Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), and Kyo Bun Kwan (Publishing House). *W. F. M. S.*: Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union).

S. Ogata, Superintendent
G. F. Draper and A. D. Berry, District Missionaries

Owing to the serious shortage of workers in the Japan Methodist Mission, Dr. Draper was placed in charge of the Tokyo district, in addition to his full work in the Tokai district, and his further duties as Mission secretary. The single exception has been the evangelistic work in and immediately around Aoyama Gakuin, which was supervised by the missionaries in the school.

The New District

As the two Tokyo districts were united at the last session of the East conference, the new Tokyo district is large and should have at least three resident evangelistic missionaries. At present it is possible to have work at only three points.

Ogawa Circuit

The preacher on this circuit resides in the town of Ogawa, forty miles northwest of Tokyo, and eleven miles off the railway. The only building regularly available for services is the church at Ogawa, the meetings at all other points being held in private homes, thus limiting their reach. Ogawa circuit is real country work, and there is already enough to do to justify cutting the circuit into two parts.

Asakusa, Tokyo

This property is situated in the most frequented section of the city, the most famous and infamous play section. Were workers available, nightly meetings for the great crowds who surge past our doors would have great results. The direct evangelistic opportunity is unlimited and we have here a live pastor and a growing church of young people. The building is occupied in the mornings by a kindergarten, and working men's classes are under way.

Our greatest hindrance is inadequate equipment. A missionary should be available to give his whole time to that community center. On an excellent location we have a building that is inadequate for the work and seriously out of repair. The old structure should be demolished and a new one, suitable to the work, erected. We are under the shadow of the great temple of Asakusa and its attendant "Vanity Fair" establishments of all sorts; the prison houses of the slaves of lust (as the licensed quarter may

well be denominated) being not far away. The region presents a vast need, and our location affords a unique opportunity of which our Mission should be enabled to make the most for the Kingdom of God.

Kumagae

This is a large country town, the railway point for Ogawa, where we have had a church for many years, of late moribund. Since spring I have been trying, with the help of an earnest theological student, to do something toward bringing new life to the place. Already several young people have been baptized and the Sunday services are not so lonesome, while the Sunday School is really alive. In such a large town, a center for so extensive a country district, a live church would be a mighty factor for righteousness.

Shibuya

This is the largest town organization in the Japanese Empire, with a population of over 75,000. It is contiguous to the city of Tokyo, and Aoyama Gakuin, our Methodist School, stands within it, on the city line. The evangelistic work in Shibuya, hampered always by inability to secure adequate locations for lack of funds, has grown under the charge of Dr. Berry, dean of the Aoyama Theological School, who is using it not only for evangelistic purposes, but for the practical training of the theological students.

AOYAMA GAKUIN

Aoyama Gakuin is the largest Mission School of the Methodist Episcopal Church above primary grade. It has three departments, a middle school, a college and a theological school. Its growth has been remarkable. From 466 students in 1907, it rose to 1,383 students in 1921, and rejected 600 more applicants in the examinations at the beginning of the year.

The New President

The death of president Takagi early in 1921 came as a sad blow to the institution, as approval had just been given by the Board of Trustees of Dr. Takagi's plan for the expansion of the institution into a university. However, Dr. M. Ishizaka, an alumnus of the school and of Johns Hopkins University, and for many years Dean in Aoyama Gakuin, was elected to the presidency and the plans go forward with renewed vigor.

Religious Freedom

Contrary to the ideas of some, perfect religious freedom is accorded the Mission schools in Japan, and Aoyama Gakuin makes full use of this. Compulsory chapel, a school church, and a Y. M. C. A. which actively evangelizes the students, all have their religious influence. Large voluntary Bible classes are carried on, and the Bible class of Miss Moon, with an average attendance of over a hundred, is unique in the history of Christian work in Aoyama.

Finances

The finances of Aoyama Gakuin, as of many a Mission project, border on the miraculous. The Centenary promised one million yen for buildings and equipment, of which to date 6,000 yen have been received. On

the other hand the Centenary saved the life of the institution when prices made their upward swoop to three times their former figure. In 1918 the current budget of the institution was 52,700 yen; in 1921 it was 151,700 yen. In 1918, 14,700 yen was received from the Mission, and 38,000 yen from Japanese sources. In 1921 the Mission appropriated 52,500 yen, and the Japanese provided 99,200 yen. The program of expansion so essential to the life of the institution, could not be stayed for delays in Centenary results, and the passing of leaders. The middle school has been enlarged, new buildings and residences erected, theological work in extension begun, and a new plan of the grounds worked out and applied. To date there has been received for these purposes from the United States, 53,600 yen, and from the Japanese 394,400 yen (1 yen equals 50 cents gold).

Theological School

The theological school continues to be a great source of strength to the Japan Methodist Church. Sixty-one of the 101 members and probationers in the East Conference are graduates of Aoyama Gakuin theological department. Of the fifty-nine who have graduated from this department in the past ten years, 3 have died, 2 are still in school, 5 are teachers in Mission schools, 8 have left the ministry, one is unknown, and forty are in the active pastorate.

Our Workers

The burdens upon the missionaries in the school have been heavy during 1921. Shortage of missionary force denied any substitutes when three regular workers went on furlough, and Dr. Berry has been the only veteran man missionary in the active service connected with the school. Just before 1921 closed, reinforcements appeared, and with returns from furlough, the year should be less destructive of nerve and body.

Expansion

It is still hoped to push forward the expansion into a University in 1922, thus carrying out the dearest wish of Dr. Takagi.

AOYAMA JO GAKUIN

Aoyama Jo Gakuin, the W. F. M. S. school, sister to Aoyama Gakuin, and which for many years has occupied part of the splendid Aoyama campus, a memorial to the vision of Dr. Goucher—this school has passed a good year. It has more than 650 students, divided between a regular high school course, a sewing high school course, and courses in home economics and business. Instruction is given to students who have finished the primary grades, and further provision is made in special work for girls who were not able to complete the primary work.

The girls' school joins with Aoyama Gakuin in the school church, and much emphasis is laid upon the Christian atmosphere and the Christian appeal of the school.

On November 19th, the first ground was broken in the building of the new Aoyama Jo Gakuin on a site purchased for it some time since. The completion and removal will not only give Aoyama Girls' School a much better equipment and location, but will also make possible for Aoyama Gakuin a much needed athletic field.

THE KYO BUN KWAN
(Methodist Publishing House)

Early in 1921, Mr. H. W. Johns and family returned to England for a furlough, leaving the management of this large and growing institution in the hands of R. F. Shacklock, the Assistant manager. At the summer session of the Mission Mr. Shacklock was able to make a most impressive report of the success of the institution under Mr. Johns' management. In 1912 the total sales of the institution were 66,000 yen, as compared with 214,000 yen in 1920; while the first five months of 1921 showed a total sales of 109,000 yen. Further progress is shown in the fact that, rising from a condition of serious indebtedness, there was 665 yen profit in 1915, and net profits of 10,624 yen in 1920. At the time of completing this report, figures for 1921 are not available, but further advance will undoubtedly be shown.

Some ten thousand titles are carried in the book stock, and the store is one of the popular book stores of Tokyo. In addition much is made of the Underwood Typewriter and accessories, the Victrola, and similar side lines. It is the earnest hope of the Mission that increasing profits may make it possible to continue and enlarge a work already begun, of producing Methodist literature, such as would not be handled by an interdenominational agency like the Christian Literature Society.

Much influence in a Christian way can already be exerted in responding to the appeals of schools, libraries and other book stores to select English books for them. Further co-operation with the Japan Methodist Church should also be attained. At present we publish some of the Sunday School literature in Japanese, and are joint publishers of the union Hymn Book.

WEST CONFERENCE

KOREA DISTRICT

(Japanese)

General: This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of Korean work.

Missionaries: Rev. F. Herron Smith and Mrs. Smith.

K. Nakamura, Superintendent
F. Herron Smith, District Missionary
P. O. Seoul

The Field

The Japan Methodist Church carries on a growing work among the Japanese who live in Korea and is even pushing out into the unoccupied fields among the Japanese in Manchuria. Rev. Frank Herron Smith, who has for some years been the pioneer of these new fields, and district superintendent for the Japan Methodist Church, returned from furlough on September 2, 1921. He writes of his work since return as follows:

A Warm Welcome

This report written after three months on the field, must be largely one of an atmosphere which is hospitable, friendly and hopeful. To be met with an automobile in the U. S. A. is not unusual, but to be met that way in Japan is something worthy of notice, and we cannot forbear to mention that friends had automobiles waiting for us both at the pier in Kobe, and at the station in Seoul. These were not officials whose generosity cost them nothing, but warm-hearted Christian friends whose generosity cost them something in a land where automobiles are few and gas 60 cents a gallon.

Just now Chinese cooking seems to be the rage and we were asked to no less than four receptions where Chinese feasts were the main feature. Aside from the various Church receptions we were honored by being the guests one afternoon of various officials and business men, mostly non-Christians, at the Bankers' club, and one evening the Japanese and Korean musicians of the city gave a Welcome Concert in our honor at the public hall.

Old Work Taken Up

We have reopened our night school and various other classes. We reach about 200 fine young men through the night school held in the basement of the church, and many are converted. It should be remembered that Bishop Uzaki was converted in a night school. These young men are mostly employed in Seoul, and make a strong and permanent addition to the church. Sunday mornings both our daughter Eloise and I have classes at the church, hers for girls and mine for young men. We have some fifteen enroled in each class. We give Thursday evening to a fine class of officials in one of the schools of the city. In my absence Mrs. Smith looks after my share of this English work except the class for officials, which Dr. Becker of the Korea Mission teaches. In addition to entertaining, of which we do a good deal, Mrs. Smith has an English class for

ladies on Tuesday afternoons, and helps with the women's meetings in the church. During the winter when country travel is not feasible, we are able to do much other work for the people of Seoul. This year we are planning a municipal Christmas in the public hall, giving the "Hallelujah Chorus" with a mixed group of Koreans, Japanese and foreigners, as the chief feature. We also hope to give the "Crucifixion" just before Easter.

Centenary Results

Up to December first your missionary has found time for three extended trips, one through South Korea, one through North Korea, and a third through Manchuria. The Centenary has not been as aggressive and successful as some of us would like, but it has been plugging away in my absence. At Fusan, by the help of the Centenary and the Forward Movement of the Japan Methodist Church, the fine property which we had been leasing for some years was bought. It includes a two-story western style hospital which serves well for church and Sunday School, and a doctor's house which makes an admirable parsonage. At Seoul a debt of $1,500 on the land has been paid. At Dairen we found the prettiest and most convenient parsonage in Japanese Methodism. It cost $5,000, of which $3,000 came from the American Centenary. It stands on a lot worth $50,000, given us by the government for the ninety-nine years of the lease. In front of the parsonage is a beautiful vacant spot waiting for the church which must be built next year. In three other places on the district the local plans are made and the land and money are waiting for the American Centenary to accept the challenge. If the folks at home do not put over their share, we shall have to fold our tents like the Arabs and flit away.

A New and Successful Plan

The three trips have been the most successful the writer has ever made. We have been feasted by mayors, governors and governors general. In each center we tried out a new plan, of giving a lecture on such subjects as "The American-Japanese Question," "The American Prohibition Amendment," "American Economics and Education," in addition to the evangelistic services at the churches. The lectures were given in schools, auditoriums and chambers of commerce, and proved a tremendous success, audiences frequently running over 1,000. At Pyengyang, where there is a strong prejudice against Christianity, we hired the public hall on the night of the Emperor's birthday, the chief Japanese holiday. From 7:30 to 9:00 we had a regular religious service, my sermon taking at least fifty minutes, and then gave a concert from 9:00 to 10:30. We had such a throng that we had to close the doors at 7:20. The newspapers in Korea and Manchuria have given these speeches great publicity which we hope to use to the glory of God and the advancement of His Kingdom. In Manchuria the railway asked me to lecture once in each center for the men of their service and gave me a first-class pass, entertainment at their comfortable hotels, and a liberal honorarium besides. The farthest northern point reached, Changchun, was about as near the North Pole as I care to go in winter. The South Manchurian R. R. Company supplies hospitals, schools and libraries for its men, and does various kinds of welfare work. It also does much for the Chinese who live near the railway zone.

All the work in October and November has been the most encouraging we have ever had. The openings today are numberless and the atti-

tude of the people favorable, but the workers are so few. God has prepared the way out here. He waits for you at home to do your share.

NORTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: 2,701 sq. miles; includes the province of Nagasaki, area, 1,400 sq. miles; and Fukuoka, area, 1,893 sq. miles.

Population: Nagasaki province, 1,135,741; Fukuoka province, 2,187,755. Total, 3,323,496.

Nagasaki

Location: At the western end of the island of Kyushu. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city, but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 176,554.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, the Southern Baptist Church; the Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. G. W. Bruner and Mrs. Bruner, Rev. W. W. Krider and Mrs. Krider, Rev. F. N. Scott and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh (on furlough), Laura Chase, Vera J. Fehr (contract), Harriet Howey (on furlough), Donna M. Lewis, Mary B. Oldridge, Carrie S. Peckham, Anna L. White, Mariana Young (on furlough).

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin (Boys' Middle School). *W. F. M. S.*: Kwassui Jo Gakko (includes College, Academy, Bible Training School and Kindergarten Normal).

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka province, in the northern part of the island of Kyushu. The seat of the Kyushu Imperial University with faculties of medicine, engineering and agriculture. An important educational center; the financial heart of one of the three most important manufacturing centers in Japan.

Population: 95,381.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Louise Bangs, Olive Hagen, Elizabeth M. Lee (on furlough), Bertha F. Starkey.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

K. Kobayashi, Superintendent
R. S. Spencer, District Missionary

The Field

Included in the territory of Nagasaki and Fukuoka provinces, there are in North Kyushu district 18 churches or chapels administered by the central officials of the Japan Methodist Church, and seven appointments under the missionary's care.

Akunoura Memorial Church

This work was transferred to Rev. F. N. Scott, on his return from sick leave in the end of 1920, because of old associations of a personal nature. He writes: The approach to the officials of the ship-building company, which I have always considered vital, now seems assured, as well as

their cordial sympathy. In the meantime the pastor, Brother Fukushima, is doing good work, and the class which I recently baptized is the best prepared class I have seen in Japan. The Sunday schools connected with the church are prosperous.

Oura Hall

This enterprise is carried on jointly with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. A good kindergarten and a thriving Sunday school are in the rented hall. The greatest changes in the work have been in point of discipline. Brother Kikuchi has been teaching handicraft to a considerable number of Chinese, the only Christian contacts so far as we know, for about a thousand Chinese in the city of Nagasaki.

Omura

The church is rapidly becoming a social center for the student group. A good church-parsonage edifice, either bought or rented, is much needed, but at present there are no funds for either purpose.

Haiki-Kawatana

The work here has been much strengthened by the arrival of a worker in July. Since then seven have been baptized, and it seems as if, after two years without a worker, we were going to see a real church developed. In these smaller places there is so much movement that it requires constant work to keep a church prosperous. Haiki has great promise in spite of the inherent difficulties of a depressed population.

Hakata

It has been possible for the missionary to help in the building up of the church organization during 1921 by his residence in Fukuoka, and the members have taken hold with renewed zeal. During 1922 this will rise from the status of a chapel to that of an aided church with twenty members, or more, and paying one-fifth, or more, of its pastor's salary. One member of this church is now studying to take up active work in the ministry. Another is in school for the same purpose, while another is in the army hoping to become a minister, after his conscription is served. Hakata greatly needs a church building.

Maebara

The appointment is now given under a new name, because the new chapel and parsonage located at Maebara were dedicated in February, 1922, and the work moved thither from Suzenji. A young man, baptized recently, will marry one of the young women in the church and we shall have a Christian home established near at hand. Much interest in the church has been manifested in the county seat of Maebara, and the action of the church in loaning part of its land for a tennis court has created a cordial feeling. The church should become a true community center for the town and country around.

Tsuyasaki

This sanitarium resort has proven an excellent field for our little church. Eighteen have been baptized in the church this past year, thus completing for them the doubling of membership aimed at in this phase of the Forward Movement. Land and a church-parsonage are much needed.

As there seems no immediate prospects of its coming from home, the local people are seeking to purchase what they can.

General

Advance has been the word in 1921. It has been a deeply spiritual year. Tsuyasaki-Hakata-Maebara-Haiki-Omura reported fifty-four full members in December, 1920. It will report forty-four baptisms during 1921, with more to come. During the year a missionary residence has been put up in Fukuoka, and the resident missionaries and their children are enjoying their first warm house this winter in three years. The writer will be able to keep warm at his desk without his bathrobe, overcoat and a blanket this winter.

Other Work

There are sufficient openings in Fukuoka City to take all the time of a missionary. The writer is teaching in a government middle school and thus getting the touch for a Bible class among the boys. Two evenings a week are spent in the R. R. station, teaching English and Christianity; several evenings a month are given to the men workers in a spinning factory, at the request of the management. Opportunities are boundless, the doors for spiritual work wide open. But there are only twenty-four hours in a day, and strength is limited. Were it not for God, we would despair.

CHINZEI GAKUIN

New Buildings

With a relatively small balance in sight late in November, 1920, we decided to start the long-promised expansion of the school which the Centenary had made possible. The worn-out house, formerly occupied by the Japanese principal, was torn down as well as the 20 x 30 gymnasium that had served for 500 students. We built as far as our funds would go—which was a building for the school servants, a small out-building, and the preparation of the ground and the foundation for the new gymnasium. Our space is so limited on this hill that it takes more planning to locate a building than to build it.

The Mission Council Meeting in January, 1921, made it possible to go ahead and build the gymnasium. It has made us a rather heavy financial burden, but we hope to be able to pay for it soon.

Enrolment

This first move in fulfilling our promises of better equipment for the school, brought fruit in a better and larger class of applicants for admission. We were unable to take a third of those who applied. A marked change has come in the stability of the school. Our enrolment is limited to five hundred. Five years ago nearly fifty had dropped out during the first half of the school year. This year we have just 493 on the roll in the middle of the year.

General

The fortieth anniversary of the founding was celebrated in a quiet way on October 25, 1921. The outlook was never better.

Preceding the anniversary week we had a series of successful meetings led by Rev. Kimura, the "Billy Sunday" of Japan, and we have our hands

full in taking care of more than one hundred new Christians. Mrs. Scott has two Bible classes and the morning watch band. Rev. N. Kawasaki, a graduate of Chinzei Gakuin, and the new principal, has handled some difficult situations in a way to set our minds at rest regarding the leadership of the school. The spiritual outlook is bright.

Several new class rooms, science rooms, and a chapel nearly twice as large as the present one, are most urgently needed.

FUKUOKA JO GAKKO

This W. F. M. S. School, under the leadership of Miss Louise Bangs, during the absence of Miss Lee, has had a successful year. The total enrolment is 138, and there is steady growth. The local educational authorities have mentioned it publicly as a model institution, and the effect has been to bring the best class of students to its doors. During 1921, when the Department of Education ordered foreign style dresses as the uniforms of the girls' higher schools, the choice of the Fukuoka Jo Gakko was awaited with much interest by several other schools. A natty middy suit has taken quite well.

The spiritual life of the school has been carefully and sanely cultivated during the year. Ninety of the students are Christians.

KWASSUI JO GAKKO

This school, the older sister and neighbor of Chinzei Gakuin, standing on the bluffs around the bay of Nagasaki, is prospering. Three hundred and thirty students studied in its six departments in 1921. Miss A. L. White is proving a most efficient head, and is bringing up both the spiritual and the educational standards of the institution in a most satisfactory way.

Kwassui Jo Gakko has come to assume a permanent place in the life not alone of the Christian community, but of the total educated population in Kyushu. The girls who have gone out from its halls during its long history are in homes, and schools all thru this region. The positive spiritual results of a great educational institution are hard to measure with a pint cup or a foot rule, but there is no doubt to the evangelistic worker in Kyushu that Kwassui Jo Gakko is, as its name means, a stream of pure water pouring itself into the life of Japan and sweetening and purifying it. Of the 330 girls in the institution, 105 have become Christians under careful spiritual leadership, and many others will become so before their graduation.

SOUTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 sq. miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 7,444 sq. miles. Within this area are seven quarterly conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,233,199; Kagoshima Ken, 1,415,538; total, 2,648,737.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan.

Population: 70,392.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, United Lutheran Church, the Southern Baptists, Nazarene Church.
Missionaries: Rev. D. S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Elizabeth H. Kilburn, Pauline A. Place (on furlough), Carolyn N. Teague.

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with two middle schools, a high school, and the Imperial school of forestry and agriculture.
Population: 102,396.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, and the Reformed Church in America.
Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses L. Alice Finlay, Mildred A Paine, Azalia E. K. Peet (on furlough).

K. Kawase, Superintendent
D. S. Spencer, District Missionary, Kumamoto
E. R. Bull, District Missionary, Kazoshima

Kumamoto Station

September 1, 1921, marked the retirement of Dr. J. C. Davison, the last of the original members of the Mission at the organization in 1873. For forty years he had held the position of presiding elder or district superintendent in Japanese Methodism. His send-offs were veritable love-feasts, in which Japanese respect for white hairs was combined with a profound love for a true Christian who has been a frank and faithful friend of Japan through a long lifetime of work. Dr. Davison plans to spend his twilight days with his widowed daughter, in California.

In the fall Dr. and Mrs. David Spencer, recently returned from furlough, went to Kumamoto and began the work of remodeling the old house, bought with the land in 1920, so that it might be used for another five or six years. More can not be expected of the frame, but for that length of time it will furnish a fairly comfortable residence. Dr. Spencer has taken up the work among the thousands of students in the educational center of Kumamoto, and as he has but small work under the Mission in the country districts, the results in student work will be correspondingly great.

The new district superintendent, Rev. K. Kawase, is pastor of the Kumamoto Church, and was a student of Dr. Spencer's in Chinzei Gakuin over thirty years ago. The self-supporting Kumamoto church faces the difficult problem of building a new edifice at a cost of about $25,000, the present structure being so badly eaten by white ants as to be positively unsafe.

Kagoshima Station

Fifty years after Columbus reared the cross on the shores of San Salvador, Francis Xavier raised the Christian cross on the shores of Kagoshima. Today there are about 730 actual members of Christian churches in Kagoshima, exclusive of the Catholic Church. The schools, from the Imperial school of forestry and agriculture, down to high schools, furnish a student population of 5,810. Among these the student work is a feature of the Christian situation, as it is carried on among the young ladies by Miss Finlay, Miss Paine and Mrs. Bull. Among the men students a fair-sized lending library is proving quite successful, while a college Glee and Bible club is a great magnet.

The First Church, now self-supporting, founded by Dr. J. C. Davison and Rev. Kenjiro Asuga, leads the district nearly every way, and has high hopes of a new building soon.

The Second Church, located in Kami-Kagoshima, has shown marked progress in the few years of its existence. It centers in the home of the missionary and when the program is in full swing, as many as thirteen meetings a week are held in the parlor of the missionary's house. During the first year of the Forward Movement, this newest church in the district paid the highest percent on its pledges of any church in the South Kyushu Area.

Sendai is making steady progress under Rev. Yonekura and looks forward to a new building and a kindergarten. At Kokubu ad Kajiki the work among young men is hopeful. Kushikino is showing many hopeful signs. Akune has the material for very promising work. This large town has never been worked in a proper sense. When the railroad is completed to this point, next spring, we will locate an evangelist there.

The Forward Movement

The missionary has been over the District with the teams urging the campaign for the doubling of the membership. This campaign reaching every church, has been made possible by special grants. While financial reverses have prevented the full payment of the Forward Movement pledges this past year, the future is hopeful.

An outstanding need of the Kagoshima station is a missionary residence owned by the Mission, and built in western style. This will contribute largely to conserving the health and energy of the resident missionaries. Japanese houses usually are not suitable as foreign residences.

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District area, 875 square miles. Includes a group of islands.
Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushu and Formosa.
Population: 571,565.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, main island of the Loo Choo group.
Population: 56,481.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

E. R. BULL, District Missionary and Superintendent

The Field

This district consists of the 55 islands of the Loo Choo group, with 569 square miles, and some islands included in Kagoshima province, with about 569 square miles. The distance between the most widely separated towns where services are held is 680 miles—practically the distance between New York and Chicago. There is but one other man missionary in this whole territory. No missionary resides in Naha, the former station, because of shortage of men and climatic conditions.

Naha

The work was begun in this, the present capital of Okinawa (Loo Choo) Province, population, 56,482, in 1892. The church here will ere long be self-supporting. The loan made some years ago for building, and on which we have been paying 10 per cent yearly, was replaced last year at a lower rate. We are looking to the Centenary to wipe this out. This mother church of the district is urging a new building.

Shuri

In this old capital of Loo Choo we have a strong church. A finely trained Bible woman has come recently for the work among women, which is a main feature of this church. The pastor attracts a large number of students from the government middle school.

Yontanzan

The church here is built on land given by a local man of wealth. Recently a freighter, the Shoshu Maru, was wrecked on the nearby coast, and forty-four bodies of the crew were laid out not far from our church. This was the toll paid because there was no lighthouse. But those dying in these regions without a glimpse of the "Light of the World" are many indeed. Brother Nohara, the pastor, by means of a bicycle given by friends in America, has been able to increase his circuit and visits Katena and Sobe.

Yonabaru

On the south side of the main island of the Loo Choo group, at the end of a miniature railway (the only thing of the kind in the whole area) is this hopeful work. A review of the Christians in the island will show that the pastor, Rev. Hika, is a great personal worker. He has two sons in Christian schools, preparing to follow in his steps as earnest Christians.

Awase

This is a promising young enterprise. Rev. Seisoko and Mrs. Uehara, the Loo Chooan Bible Woman, are leading a whole village to Christ in a remarkable way. Mrs. Uehara's son, Chinaba Meikichi, is a student in Chinzei Gakuin, our school in Nagasaki, and ranked first in his class of seventy-six students in the recent term examinations.

Kametsu

Rev. Matsumoto labors in this "out of the stream" island of Tokunoshima, the most lonely appointment in the Japanese Empire. In the largest town, Kametsu, we have a good church building on land given by the town, and this is the only religious edifice worthy of the name in the whole 54,000 population of the island. It is a work with great opportunity.

Yayeyama

Rev. Ota, formerly in Awase, now labors on this lonely island just off the coast of Formosa. This is a new work started during the past year. Already many converts are awaiting baptism, and it is hoped to organize the church in February, 1922.

Forward Movement Campaign

The phase of the movement calling for the doubling of the membership in 1921 and 1922 has been pressed with vigor by all the pastors in the Loo Choo District. Each reports a splendid lot of converts during the year. Ten young people of the district, pledged to Christian Life Service, are in various training schools. While the financial conditions of the past year have made full payment of the Forward Movement pledges difficult, all other obligations of the district have been met, and there is little doubt that these pledges will be redeemed also. The district is pledged to raise 9,300 yen of the 600,000 yen fund of the Japan Methodist Forward Movement.

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 counties.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 12,959,981.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: Covers two circuits—Puchun on the mainland and Kangwha among the islands which are numerous.

Population: 135,535.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 17,873 Koreans, 11,609 Japanese, 1,570 Chinese and about 100 foreigners. Total, 31,152.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Margaret I. Hess, Mary R. Hillman (on furlough), Lula A. Miller (on furlough), Lucinda B. Overman.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School.

KIM CHAN HUNG, Superintendent
H. D. APPENZELLER, District Missionary

Our Workers

The district comprises the three counties of Kangwha, Inchun and Puchun. Of the 66 groups comprising the districts, 14 are on the mainland, the rest are on islands. There are 13 pastors each in charge of a circuit, with 55 local preachers and 67 exhorters.

General Conditions

Three new churches have been built during the year; four new prayer groups have been formed; 699 new believers have been gathered in; self-support has been increased over last year by 1,600 yen. One new church has become entirely self-supporting, receiving no help from mission funds. The contribution to the Home Missionary Society was 150 yen more than that given last year. Our increase in total contributions for the year is 4,676 yen.

Special Work

A contribution of three sen per member was taken from each church to enable two men chosen by the district to attend the Pierson Memorial Bible School in Seoul. Only one was sent up this year.

Since there are about 200 students going to Seoul to study, from the Kangwha work, an effort has been made to provide them with a high school at Kangwha city. Those who are not Christians are also interested in the work and have raised 5,000 yen to promote the school.

As Kangwha city is the center of a large work and there are not facilities to entertain large crowds, the district has decided to construct a dormitory near the Kangwha church for the use of those attending Bible conferences and Bible classes. The funds are being raised by a contribution of 50 sen per member.

Statistics

The total membership on the district is 3,042. There was raised for all purposes 20,388 yen. There are 53 Sunday Schools with an attendance of 2,346 students; 5 boys' day schools with an attendance of 657; and 7 girls' schools with an attendance of 602. There was raised for preachers' salaries, 3,825 yen.

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles.

Location: North and northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work. Also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent
C. C. AMENDT, District Missionary

Condition of the Churches

The churches, for comparison, can be divided into two groups; the village groups and the larger town groups where the stronger churches are. The village churches have suffered much from the troubles two years ago and many of them have not completely recovered. Many of the stand-bys have moved away and some of those who are left are much discouraged. Though the disturbances broke up for a time the churches in the larger towns, they were quick to come back to their former strength and vigor. During the past five years 4 strong churches have been organized in strategic centers.

Chunan which is the very center of the district now has a church of over 50 members; Eumsung, a center of the Eumsung circuit, has a flourishing new group. Chinchun, the county seat of a county with population of 45,000, has a new and most earnest group. This group have provided their own church building and from the beginning have paid more than half of their pastor's salary. Yaisan, though not new in name, is really new in substance. All of the present members have been in the church for only the past three years, and having recovered from the shock of two years ago, its prospects are bright.

Bible Classes

For several years it has been difficult to get large Bible classes, but this last year out of a total following of 1,100, 186 men and boys, and 400 women and girls attended for at least five to seven days. This was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Swearer and Mr. Amendt, who are our faithful co-workers on the district.

Finances

War brought on high prices and then a year ago the price of rice fell. The ensuing slump in the money market has been as bad for Korea as any other country. Even so the following results are gratifying. Three years ago the churches were only giving a total of 23 yen a month to pastoral

support. At the present time they give 85 yen per month. Over 2,000 yen has been paid on the Centenary in church building alone. The past year shows a working budget of 3,000 yen as against 2,000 the year before. At the last district conference the district stewards recommended that 3 of the churches become completely self-supporting as soon as possible. Chunan and Yaisan were asked to raise their total budget as soon as they could do so.

In spite of opposition to Christianity from many quarters the young men are interested as never before. Many are coming and many will stay in the church and become true Christians if we have the workers with which to help them.

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.
Location: In Hwanghai Province. A hilly country, extremely fertile soil.
Population: 330,000.
Industry: Agriculture. Some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai Province.
Population: 15,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only, Presbyterians having withdrawn in 1909.
Missionaries: Mr. K. W. Hidy, M.D., and Mrs. Hidy, R.N., Mr. A. H, Norton, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Norton (on furlough), Miss Zola L. Payne, R.N., Rev. V. H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Blanche R. Bair.
Institution: Hospital.

V. H. Wachs, Superintendent

Bible Classes

One of the most striking indications that the tide is coming in was the record breaking attendance at the district Bible class held in Haiju during the first weeks of February. There were 250 men and 150 women enroled. The evening evangelistic meetings crowded the church, while hundreds of others with various physical ailments were gathered in a large Korean building near the church, and were being prayed for by a brother who feels that he has that gift. Bible classes and special meetings were held on each of the 10 circuits, the pastors helping one another. During the last six months of the year a district evangelist, Yi Ha Yung traveled from circuit to circuit, helping the pastors and supplying circuits while the pastors were absent at the Seminary. His salary was paid from a subscription taken at the district Bible class.

Self-support

Self-support is a term of many meanings. It may mean that the pastors are supporting themselves or getting along without support. Reckoning on the basis of full membership, the Haiju district ranks tenth among the eleven districts in per capita money given for pastoral support, but it is 59 per cent self-supporting and ranks fourth in the list on this basis. There has been an increase over last year in money raised on the field of 35 per cent.

Membership

In full members there was an increase over last year of 10 per cent; probationers increased, 95 per cent; adherents, 19 per cent; and Sunday school enrolment, 27 per cent.

Education

There are three common schools for boys and one common school and a higher common school for girls on the district. The two latter are in Haiju. The Haiju boys' common school is registered as a government school. The enrolment in all these schools was greatly increased at the beginning of the school year in April. It is no longer necessary to go out into the highways and byways and compel students to come in. Schools are all filled to capacity.

Medical Work

Dr. Norton, who has been in charge of the medical work here, almost from its beginning, and who has built up a very creditable institution in the Louisa-Holmes-Norton Memorial Hospital left for his second furlough October tenth. We are fortunate in having Dr. Kim Yung Chin in charge of the hospital in his absence. He is the son of the first man ordained in the Korean church and the first to receive the office of district superintendent. In spite of our confidence in Dr. Kim, the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Norton is felt greatly and the need of a second American doctor for this post is urgent.

There has been a large increase in the size of the clinic and there are many indications that the institution is steadily gaining favor. We have secured during the year a competent Korean head nurse. Our pharmacist has been sent to Seoul to study for a license in that line of work. We still maintain one medical student in Severance who will be graduated in 1923. We are sorely in need of an hospital annex. We have turned away many patients this summer for lack of accommodations. The need of a water supply is still acute and should precede the building enlargement. The Bible woman improves her opportunities to speak to the women and also visits in the homes. Chapel exercises occur every morning and each member of the staff is urged to be an evangelist.

KANGNUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles and west to the great mountain range.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju District, Kangnung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangnung

Location: Kang Ki Do Province—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

AN KYUNG NOK, Superintendent
C. D. MORRIS, District Missionary

The District

The district is 160 miles from north to south and 73 miles from east to west. It is on the eastern coast of Korea separated from Wonju by a

high range of mountains. It is divided into five circuits. The population of the district is 242,071 and the number of houses 44,029. Eighty-five per cent of the population are farmers. The mountains are high, the waters are deep, and the roads are bad, so bad that there are few vehicles and one has to walk mile after mile.

The Schools

There are thirteen public schools in the district, and one private school. There are 260 old-fashioned Chinese schools. The total number of students is 3,856 and there are 60 studying outside the district, many of them in our Christian schools. The native church is making an effort to establish a school of high school grade which is greatly needed.

The Church

One ordained pastor, eight local preachers, thirteen exhorters, and twenty-five class leaders make up the working force on the district. One out of 145 persons in Kangneung county is a believer. In Samchuk county one out of 374 persons is a believer. We started a temperance society there three years ago and it now has 250 members. On Ulchin circuit one out of 143 of the population is a believer. There is great need for a church building in the county seat. The old building is too small and it is also being used for a kindergarten. Chyung Syun circuit which is the most mountainous region in Korea, has one Christian to every 372 persons. The attendance has been doubled here during the past year. On the Pyung Hai circuit there is one believer to every 158 of the population. The work is prospering in this section. The district superintendent spent about four months teaching Bible classes in different places.

General Work

At the request of civil officials and citizens, one missionary and one Bible woman were invited to give lectures to our people in the district, and as a result the people were much enlightened. Six students from the Union Christian college in Seoul assisted. During the summer a preachers' class and Sunday school convention was held.

Church Building

Our new church in Kangneung was completed in the end of July. The old church building is being used as a kindergarten. There is a house for the preacher and soon there will be a place for the traveling missionaries. Five families in Samchuk built a church without any help from the outside. On the Kangneung circuit two prayer places have been opened, and one will have a church building soon, having collected 36 yen for that purpose.

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung Province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung Province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into two districts: Chunan District and Kongju District. Kongju city centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province. Mountainous. interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by god highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, Mr. Norman Found, M.D., and Mrs. Found, R.N., Rev. Corwin Taylor (on furlough), and Mrs. Taylor (on furlough), Rev. F. E. C. Williams (on furlough), and Mrs. Williams (on furlough).
W. F. M. S.: Mrs Robert Sharp (on furlough), Mrs. W. C. Swearer, Hazel A. Hatch.
Institutions: Kongju High School.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent

Special Meetings

At the beginning of the conference year the pastors were called together and it was decided to hold special meetings over the district, wherever possible. The men were divided into groups of threes and two months and a half were devoted to this work with splendid results, the attendance and interest being greater than usual.

Self-Support

While the Kongju Church is the only one on entire self-support, there are several others that are doing well and the happy day is near when they will assume entire support of their preachers and Bible women.

Church Building

On the Tangchin work, one new church built, one building bought and remodeled; at Sawsan, a fine new building which the farmers left their work in the spring to help build; at Kongju city, a fine meeting place that will accommodate 300 people and adequate accommodations for the pastors and helpers. Chungyang, one new church built, one good tile roofed building given for church purposes, and a large part of the debt on the parsonage paid off.

School Work

The interest in school work of all kinds has been most gratifying. Our fine new building at Kongju is completed and ready for use. It will furnish an opportunity for the boys of the district to attend a higher common school without going to Seoul or elsewhere, and will give impetus to the training of local leaders.

For the Girls' schools lack of room alone hinders their expansion. Our boys' school at Kangkyung has an attendance of over 100, and a new building is imperative. The church and local constituency are supporting the school as never before and when buildings and ground are secured the permanency of the school will be assured.

New kindergartens have been started this year at Kangkyung, Kongju; several other places are asking for one.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whanghai.

Population: 1,100,000. South Pyengan Province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whanghai, 400,000. Methodist responsibility, 300,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture. Soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, and Congregational Church of Japan.

Pyengyang

Location: Capital of South Pyengan Province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: Mr. A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Naomi A. Anderson, R.N., Rev. J. Z. Moore (on furlough), and Mrs. Moore (on furlough), Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, Mr. W. E. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Ethel M. Dicken, Grace L. Dillingham, E. I. Haynes, Henrietta P. Robbins (on furlough), Ethel Butts, Marguerite English, Edith M. Royce.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Hall Memorial Hospital, School for Missionaries' children, Book Store. *W. F. M. S.*: High School for Girls, Hospital and Home for the Blind.

W. A. Noble, Superintendent

From the Report of J. Z. Moore

The District

The Pyeng Yang district from north to south is nearly an hundred miles in extent and from east to west some twenty miles. Not including the city of Pyeng Yang there are in the territory of the Methodist Church about 300,000 people. Of these a little over 10,000 have their names on the church rolls. Over half of these are members, including probationers, and the others are enroled inquirers. There are gathered into 85 churches ranging all the way from the large First Church with an attendance of 1,000, to many small village churches, some with an attendance of not more than 25. Every church has either an organized Sunday School or a group studying the Bible each Sunday. About half of the churches have organized children's Sunday schools.

The Pastors

These churches are cared for by 25 paid pastors and assistants. The whole work is grouped into 18 charges or circuits. For the first time since March 1, 1919 (beginning of the Independence Movement) the churches are all in charge of regular appointed pastors. (Only two of the former pastors are now in prison.) These pastors now receive from 30 yen to 60 yen per month. Fifteen of the pastors are entirely supported by their churches. The other ten are supported in part by the churches and in part by Mission funds. Of the total about 20 per cent only is Mission money. Seven years ago there was not a pastor on the district who was not receiving Mission aid.

Church Building

The church building campaign of last year which was started under the inspiration of the Centenary in America, has been carried over into this year. As no appropriations were made for church building from regular Centenary funds and few special gifts were received that could be turned to church building, the campaign has been carried on in the large by the Koreans themselves. Many of the village church building enterprises were started with the understanding that help would come from America. When word came that there could be no appropriation for this work dismay filled our ranks. We had visions of half-built churches, rotting timbers and discouraged congregations. However our fears were unfounded. Not one of these church building enterprises failed on account of lack of funds from America. Every one was brought to completion and when I left the field in June (J. Z. Moore, on furlough) there were nine churches waiting for dedication. In spite of unsettled conditions the people gave of their money and time as never before. Some sold their fields, one man sold his ox, women sold their long braids of extra hair, their wedding rings and other silver ornaments. Whole families did without their midday meal and many spent hours after the day's work in the fields that they might give both money and labor to the building of the churches. The district superintendent, moved to shame over the failure of his American church to help, as well as his own lack of sacrifice, sold the old Ford that had given such splendid service over the whole district, and with the money helped out in the most needy places. Just when we despaired as to the last of these churches—the Way Sung or Fifth Church in Pyengyang City—a designated gift came through the Board from one of our faithful friends in America. What might easily have been a Centenary failure proved to be the finest fruit of the year's work.

Evangelism

Preaching bands, house-to-house preaching and special Bible study and evangelistic services have been the order of the day. Our district Bible institute the first of the year was attended by over 400 men where we usually have only about 200. Seventy-five of the Bible classes were held on the district from one to two weeks each. The total enrolment was 5,450 in the study classes, with many more at the evening preaching services. Over 3,000 new believers were enroled at these services during January and February. Inquirers have continued to come almost every Sunday at many of the churches.

Institutions

The Pyengyang High School for Boys. After the turmoil of the past two years it has been a real pleasure to see the steady growth and fine work of the high school. I have had general oversight and Mrs. Moore has taught English the entire year. Mr. Kim, the Principal, has had a hard task in his effort to please both the government officials and the Koreans eager for independence, but has had a most successful year. At the beginning of the year we could take in but 130 new students but we had over 400 applicants. With the splendid new building, provided through the Centenary from America, we will soon have 500 students.

The Primary Day Schools. We have started more new schools and

have a larger total attendance than for many years. The Koreans are convinced that only as the masses are educated can there be any real progress. With only about 10 per cent of the children of school age in school there is a determined effort on the part of the Koreans themselves to increase both the number of schools and the attendance. Some of the primary schools are poor excuses of schools, but a small light is of great value if placed in a dark enough place. The value of these village schools is that they are the begnnings of larger and better things. The district is now giving 1,500 yen each month for the support of the primary schools.

The Kindergartens. The three of last year have increased to six. The field here is without limit. The need is for buildings and equipment and money for the support and training of Korean teachers.

The High School for Girls. Here we now have 100 girls and only await missionaries, money for equipment and buildings to increase the number and grade of training many fold.

The Hall Memorial Union Hospital. This is now a union enterprise with the Presbyterian Mission and there are plans on foot for the union to include the W. F. M. S. Hospital. The plan of this larger union is, in brief, as follows. There will be three units, each of the three Boards concerned assuming the support of one unit, though the Presbyterian Board may assume two if it so desires making four in all. Each Board will retain the title to the property it provides. The policies and development will be directed by a Board of Control on which each co-operating body is equally represented. There will be one management for business and administrative purposes. The work will be in departments, each department being in charge of the doctor specializing in that line. Ample provision will be made to conserve all the interests of the special work for women. The advantages of this larger union are many. Economy in outlay for buildings, equipment and stock will be considerable, and a multiplication of clerks for drug room and business office, of servants of all kinds, and of nurses will be avoided. One dispensary building will take the place of three, one general drug-room likewise, one nurses' residence, one kitchen, one laundry, and one drying room will serve where three of each would be needed under separate institutions. The chief advantage, however, will be greatly increased efficiency in every department.

With Drs. Anderson and Biggar in charge, this has been the best year's work ever done in the 26 years of Hospital work in Pyengyang. The Hospital records show a total of over 17,000 treatments in the dispensary. Twenty-four thousand yen have been received from the Koreans in payment for drugs and service. The beds are full continuously and many are turned away for lack of room.

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyungkui Province.

Location: In the Han River valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Church of England, Salvation Army, Anglican Church Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Oriental Mission and Roman Catholic.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea. A walled city twenty-six

miles from the coast. Intellectual, political and social center. Railroad center with two stations, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, waterworks, banks, hotels and trolley cars.

Population: 250,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Keswick Mission and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Mr. Thurman Andrew and Mrs. Andrew, Rev. A. L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Miss Florence A. Boyce, Rev. D. A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, Rev. E. M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. C. S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Rev. J. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Van Buskirk (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Alice R. Appenzeller (on furlough), Charlotte Brownlee, Marie E. Church, Nelda I. Grove, Huldah A. Haenig (on furlough), Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Jeannette Hulbert, Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Elizabeth Roberts, Ora M. Tuttle (on furlough), Edna M. Van Fleet, A. J. Wolter, Lola Wood (on furlough), Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin, Mrs. Mary S. Stewart, M.D., Maren P. Bording, Edith F. Gaylord (on furlough), Ada B. Hall, Bertha A. Kostrup (on furlough), Harriett P. Morris, Mayme Rogers, Elma T. Rosenberger, Ada Smith, Gertrude E. Snavely, Mary E. Young (contract).

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Theological Seminary, Pierson Memorial Bible Institute, Chosen Christian College, School for Missionaries' Children. *W. F. M. S.*: Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewa Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

Choi Pyung Hun, Superintendent
C. S. Deming, District Missionary

The District

Seoul District is important in its location as the center of the life of Korea and the location of our large union institutions, thus necessitating the residence of a large missionary force. Our churches have lost many members by removals so that though over 300 have been added to the church our increase in membership is only 25.

Four large city churches are self-supporting, receiving no help from the Mission. They are the First Church or Chong Tong; the Mead Memorial Church or Sang Tong; the Central Church or Chongno; and the East Gate Church. There are 26 chapels on the 14 other circuits into which the district is divided. There are 7 ordained men among the pastors. During the past year, two of the large self-supporting churches have been served by men who are not conference members though one is an ordained man.

Revivals

There were gracious revivals in three of the churches this year: Chong Tong, Chong No, and Susaki. They were largely attended and the results were manifested in quickened Christian activities and an ingathering of about 300.

The Centenary

The Chong Tong church has raised 2,200 yen for the enlargement of the Church. The Sang Tong church has raised 5,000 yen and erected a building in a business section as an endowment for the Sang Tong church school. The rent brings in 250 yen each month. The Yun Wha Bong church has raised 260 yen for repairs and the Saw Kang church 150 yen.

Bible Classes and Schools

The big Bible class was held in the Sang Tong church in November. One hundred and sixty gathered from all parts of the district and spent 12 days in study. There have been 7 day Bible classes in each of the churches.

There are 19 Sunday schools on the district with a student body of 2,965; 4 primary schools with an attendance of 774. The entire student body is about double what it was last year.

PAICHAI HAKTANG AND HIGHER COMMON SCHOOL

General Conditions

There were about four hundred students, of whom thirty-five were graduated in March, seven from the "Haktang" or old charter course, and twenty-eight from the "Higher Common School," or government recognized part of the school. It will be evident from this that we are operating under a double charter, the latter matriculating students to certain higher schools without examination and otherwise recognized by the government. In this department the Bible may not be taught in school hours or in the registered building, but it is taught outside of hours and in another building.

Enrolment

The new recitation hall, corresponding to Appenzeller Hall, was ready for occupancy in April and enabled us to receive an entering class of 300. Our present enrolment is 727. There were 1,183 applicants for admission in March, from which the 300 were selected. And again in September, there were 182 applicants from whom 38 were taken. All the schools of all grades are overcrowded in Korea now. Paichai is now the oldest and largest private school in all Korea.

Christian Work

We received our permit to become principal again in May and from that time have been in charge. During May we held a week of special evangelistic services at which about 500 stood in decision to make Christ their leader. With the large influx of students this year we find ourselves with only half of them as enroled Christians. We have about 200 enroled for Bible study in preparation for church membership.

Fees and Staff

We have been receiving more than half of our support from native sources in fees. Our teaching staff on the pay roll is 18 only, and we have been most ably assisted by other missionaries in English classes. In March we graduated about 80 students.

CHOSEN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The college was organized in Seoul March 5, 1915. The following Mission Boards are now co-operating in its management: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, American Presbyterian and Canadian Methodist.

The enrolment for the school year 1921-22 is as follows: spring term, 117; winter term, 79.

The buildings are as follows: Charles M. Stimson building (in use).

One dormitory (ready, April, 1922) for 68 students. Science Hall (partially ready, December, 1922). Underwood Hall (partially ready, December, 1922). Agricultural building (used in part for dormitory). Four foreign residences (built and occupied). Two other residences planned.

Under the new educational ordinance of 1922 the college is allowed to place Bible study in the regular and required curriculum for all students.

THE SEOUL FOREIGN SCHOOL

The enrolment has advanced to 53 pupils, the majority of whom are from missionary families. The school work includes the primary grades and grammar school, with the four years of high school as required. In all the departments we follow as closely as possible, the New York State Syllabus, taking last year, for the first time, the corresponding examinations. Outside the regular curriculum we have literary societies and interschool athletics. We are deeply grateful to the Methodist Mission for financial aid and for the use of land for our present building.

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

The institution has made marked progress along many lines during the past few months. Its personnel has been reenforced; its equipment has been greatly added to; its organization has been made more efficient; and it is serving an ever-increasing number of people. (For statistics see Medical Statistics.)

Medical School

In April an entrance class of 20 men was received. Fifteen men were graduated in June, making the total number graduated by the Medical School 102. The present enrolment is 30.

Nurses' Training School

Two nurses were graduated in April, bringing our graduate roll up to forty. At present there are sixteen nurses in training and six graduate nurses on the staff.

Our facilities for doing good work are gradually being increased. The new X-ray plant arrived in June and was put into first-class working condition for the opening of the fall work. Two electric treatment machines have been installed, and are in daily use.

The new sterilizing and disinfecting plant has arrived. To make use of this a special basement room had to be built, in which to install the big disinfector which can handle the bedding and mattresses from six beds at once.

To keep pace with the added efficiency from new equipment, the whole organization of the institution has been taken in hand. Dr. Mansfield has been chosen Hospital Superintendent, and is busy getting every branch of his department into efficient operation. The business department, too, has received some valuable equipment, an adding machine, two cash registers and an addressograph, which will make the office work somewhat easier.

Dental Department

A second dentist has been added to the staff to assist Dr. Boots, whose special work will be caring for the foreign community. Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McAnlis arrived in September. Dr. McAnlis has come out under the support of the department. At the present time he is on an itinerating

trip at the American Mines. Some valuable new equipment has been added to this department.

Leper Work

An important development in the work for lepers in Korea was taken last June when Dr. Henry Fowler, Secretary for Asia of the Mission to Lepers, visited Korea and organized the Korea Committee of the Mission to Lepers. Hereafter the work of the three leper plants at Fusanchin, Taiku and Kwangju will be co-ordinated, and the whole leper work policy will be decided by this committee.

New Building

A small plot of land adjoining the residential section of the Compound has been purchased on which to erect servants' quarters. A contract for six houses has been let. Two more houses for institutional employees are now in course of erection. The new two-family house, the first of its kind to be built as a mission proposition, is almost completed. This brings the number of foreign homes on the compound to eight.

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern counties in Kyungkui Province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 150,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul District until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui Province.

HYUN SYUK CHIL, Superintendent
E. M. CABLE, District Missionary

District Changes

A change made in the alignment of districts has greatly reduced the size of the Suwon District. Instead of the 15 circuits reported upon last year, there are left to this district only 6 circuits and a population of 150,000 instead of 450,000. The other 9 circuits, separated from these six by a strip of Presbyterian territory, have been set aside with a circuit from the Wonju District to form the new Yichun District which is reported upon separately.

The District

There are 3 ordained men, 15 local preachers and 4 Bible women, together with 28 exhorters as a working force on the present district of 32 churches. The total membership is 1,800 of whom 319 are full members and 214 are probationers. The total budget raised by the native church was 6,247 yen. There are 8 Sunday schools and 959 scholars; 2 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools with an enrolment of 130 and 165 respectively.

The Circuits

Suwon city is the real center of the present district. It is a walled city, the southern fortress of the capital, and beautifully located. The church which is in the center of the city has prospered greatly during the past year.

Fifty-seven new members have been added to the roll, the church building has been enlarged at an expense of 1,300 yen and the church budget has been increased by 2,172 yen.

At Nam Yang, improvements on the church property have been made. Land was donated and a parsonage for the pastor was built; 325 yen was raised for repairs and the church budget was increased by 300 yen.

The Cheiam circuit has not recovered from its ruthless treatment at the hands of soldiers and police. In some places only women attend and self-support has fallen off.

On the Ansan circuit self-support has increased from 4 yen to 17 yen per month.

Bible Classes

Bible classes and evangelistic services have been held on all the circuits. Four special services at Suwon resulted in 138 new believers. At the 4 Bible classes on the O San circuit there were 12 new believers. There were 40 new believers on the Nam Yang circuit and 27 on the Ansan circuit where two Bible classes were held. The District Bible class was held in February at Suwon for 10 days with an attendance of 80.

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers seven counties—five in Kangwun Province, one in North Chungchong Province, and one in Kyunghu Province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwun Province—a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris. *W. F. M. S.*: Hannah Scharpff, Maude V. Trissell.

Institution: Swedish Memorial Hospital
C. D. Morris, Superintendent

New Conditions

At the last conference the large Suwon district was divided, and with a few circuits from the Wonju district the Yichun was formed.

Wonju City Work

In Wonju city the most striking event has been the securing of the largest tiled residence in the center of the town for church work. The large guest room has been remodeled into a beautiful kindergarten room and the other rooms are being used for classes and other purposes. An additional Sunday school will be organized later. This plant puts us down in the very center of the population.

The District Men's class was held in January with a good attendance. Special efforts by the pastor at Wonju resulted in reaching a number of young men who have recently been baptized. Dr. Anderson's removal to Pyengyang was a big blow to the whole district. We have, however, succeeded in keeping the hospital open, and many have secured relief from their physical ills.

District Work

Chae Chun circuit was added to Yichun district last year, and Chyung Sung to Kangneung district. The transferring of these two circuits from Wanju district make some of our statistics appear as if there has been a decrease in some phases of the work, but in reality there has been growth.

YENGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengan Province and part of South Pyengan Province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea. Mountainous country with villages small and far apart. Itinerating difficult because of bad roads.

Population: 600,000. Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming. Considerable mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yengbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Sinanju, the nearest railway station. Surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. G. M. Burdick, Mr. C. A. Sauer and Mrs. Sauer. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Ethel M. Estey, Ethel Miller, Bessie C. Salmon (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School.

G. M. Burdick, Superintendent

Troubled Conditions

On the Yengbyen District the past conference year has been one of great disturbance. It began with the arrest and sentence to five years' imprisonment of one of the pastors for complicity in the independence movement. Following this, disturbances and arrests including pastors, Bible women, colporteurs, local preachers, church officials and laymen, both men and women, extended to ten of the twelve pastoral charges of the district. Contrary to law, in two churches, the Epworth League was disbanded by police order.

Gains in Membership

It would be expected therefore that the records for the year would show serious losses, and such has been the case in two or three circuits. But the district, as a whole, reported a net gain of 75 enroled Christians, the largest gain being in preparatory members. The circuit whose pastor was arrested at the beginning of the year had the largest revival in years and reported 65 new converts.

Special Activities

Although the work has gone on under constant police suspicion and watchfulness, still many forms of activity have been carried on. Fifty Bible training classes, 13 for men and 37 for women, with a total enrolment of nearly 1,000 in study, were held. In the summer several women representatives of a Woman's Social Reform Society spoke one evening in the Yengbyen church before a large congregation of Christians and non-Christians on such subjects as Education of Girls, Evil of Early Marriage,

What Constitutes the Ideal Christian Home. The subjects were presented with eloquence and appropriateness and made a deep impression.

Revivals

Two special revival campaigns were held on the Chapa circuit and one week of special meetings was held at Pukchin. A preaching band of students from the Presbyterian boys' school at Syenchun, passing through our district, held meetings at five places. A band of teachers, students and graduates from our Yengbyen school held entertainments and spoke in five churches on the district in the interest of the school. The result was seen in the addition of about 15 new pupils in the fall term. At the summer Bible conference a young man who had come for his health to the Buddhist temple on the mountain where the conference was held, sitting in his room and listening to the speakers was led to take a stand as a Christian.

New Buildings

Through a Centenary gift for a memorial building, an attractive chapel, with land, costing $500, has been completed at the Yangduk county seat. A new native chapel has been built at Moochang church, and at Chang Chai Ul a residence has been purchased for church use. At Pukchin the boys' school building has been removed and rebuilt on a site adjoining the church at a cost of about 700 yen. The parsonage has been repaired and an addition for Bible Women's residence has been built. Extensive repairs have been made in the Koochang church, and a parsonage purchased and fitted for use.

Membership

The losses experienced in church membership during the agitation of the independence movement are gradually being made good, and the enrolment of 2,915 total adherents, which includes 960 full members and 467 preparatory members, is in each case the largest of any year since 1917. The total native contributions of 8,436 yen are the largest in the history of the district.

The Yengbyen boys' school, during the past year has secured the best teachers and done the most satisfactory work with less police interference of any period in recent years. The school, which includes both lower and higher common school courses, now enrols 42 higher common school pupils and 47 lower common school pupils. One other boy's school with 50 pupils is maintained without mission aid at Pukchin. There are 5 girls' schools maintained under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with a total enrolment of 203 pupls.

YICHUN DISTRICT

Area: Includes 9 circuits of the former Suwon district and one circuit of Wonju district.

Population: More than 250,000.

Organization: Became a separate district in December, 1921.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

The District

The first quarterly conference on the Yichun district was held in December. To one who had spent the preceding years tramping over the

mountains of Kang Won Do it was charming to travel over the Yichun district, with its fine roads and large population. It is a promising field, and there will be no question about results if it shall be properly worked. The churches are easily reached, and the number of large towns hidden away among the hills are a constant surprise.

Evangelistic Work

In January there was a record attendance at the Men's Bible class held in Yichun. The testimony meeting on the closing evening which lasted two hours, was an index to the real help received by those who studied. During the spring a forward movement was organized by the pastors. Special revival meetings have been held at a number of places, which the pastors report were a blessing to many. There is now only one member of conference and one probationer among our corps of workers on the district. One of the best of our young men was admitted on trial this year and we hope each year will see one or more coming up for admission.

The Circuits

Our heroic old Chang Chyun Myung was appointed to Chun Yang last year. This good brother has been instrumental in raising up more churches than perhaps any other pastor in Korean Methodism. Chun Yang had a building where the pastor lived, but for about 15 years there had not been regular services, as during a severe trial the church died out. Brother Chang, with the ardor of a youth, determined that this condition should not continue, and when I visited Chung Yang last spring I preached to a congregation of over 40 people who had been regularly attending for some months.

On all the circuits there has been advancement. In Kyungan, the new county seat of Kwangju county, a valuable site has been secured for a new church.

Adjustments

It being found after conference that both the Chaychun and Choonju circuits were so large that the pastors could not properly care for the work, these two circuits were rearranged and the Mokkei circuit was organized.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA SECTION

MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS INDIES, PHILIPPINES

MANILA AREA

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

SINGAPORE AREA

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE
NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE
NORTH SUMATRA MISSION

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into three groups, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Southern Asia. The Missions in Southeastern Asia consist of the Conferences in the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands Indies and Philippine Islands.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It is now organized into the Malaysia Annual Conference, consisting of work on the Malay peninsula; and, since 1918, the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, consisting of work in Java, Sumatra and Borneo, and the North Sumatra Mission, organized in 1922.

Rev. George H. Bickley was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Singapore. His area includes the work in these fields.

Our work in the Philippine Islands was begun in 1899 by Bishop James M. Thoburn. Rev. T. H. Martin, our first missionary, arrived in 1900. Bishop W. P. Eveland, a missionary bishop for Southern Asia, resided in Manila from his election in 1912 until his death in 1916.

Rev. Charles E. Locke was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Manila. His Area includes the Philippine Islands Conference.

MANILA AREA



Filipino Students Brought to Christ Through the
Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Manila

THE MANILA AREA

Bishop Charles Edward Locke

The Paradise of the Pacific

The picturesque archipelago includes at least a thousand islands of varying size, of which about four hundred are inhabited and two thousand more, which are hardly more than jutting rocks appearing above the blue surface of the sea. The aggregate land area is about 115,000 square miles and the population is about 11,000,000. In area it is as large as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland; with about as many people as are in New York state, or in Ohio, Indiana and California. If laid on the map of the United States it would reach from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico.

The largest island is Luzon, about the size of Ohio, 40,000 square miles. Manila, a prosperous city of about 300,000, is located on Manila Bay in the southern part of the Island of Luzon. Mindanao is the next island in size, with about 38,000 square miles. There are in all 39 Provinces and as many different dialects.

The People

The Negritos, the primitive civilized mountain tribes, are the aborigines to whom the Igorots are closely allied. The largely preponderating population are descendants of the Malayan invaders. There are many mestizas, because of the mingling of the Spanish and Chinese with the native peoples. The people may, therefore, be called the Filipino Malays. Their complexions are dark and their hair and eyes uniformly black. In stature they are small like the Japanese. I agree with my friend, Mr. Dean C. Worcester when he says, "Rarely is an intratropical people satisfactory to the eye or mind, but this cannot be said of the Filipino Malay. In bodily formation and mental characteristics alike he may fairly claim place not among the middling ones, but among the higher names inscribed on the world's national scale."

The student body of the Islands compare favorably in appearance and alertness and quick perceptions with those of the schools and universities of the United States. The young men are studious, courteous, vivacious and carefully dressed, and the young women are dainty, modest, tastefully attired and of superior personality. As students in public school and university, the youth are quick to learn, attentive, docile and mentally as alert as American young people. As a race they are fond of music and possess special aptitude for acquiring other languages.

They are a nation of linguists. One of the clever young Filipino preachers speaks English fluently, and Spanish skilfully, and beside preaching in English in his large church also delivers sermons each Sunday in the Tagalog, Ilocano, and Pangasinan dialects. I marvel at his versatility and nearly trespass on the Tenth Commandment. In comparison with the other orientals the Filipino does not suffer, and in many ways possesses superior characteristics. He is not cunning and given to intrigue as are some of his neighbors and is much more hospitably disposed to the altruism and refinements of the occident. He not only has little natural prejudice against a western civilization but he especially welcomes the institutions and ideals of America. At the same time he has strong oriental pride and resents the suggestion of absorption with any other race.

The Work and the Workers

Methodism has just reached its majority in the Philippines. While James M. Thoburn came over from Calcutta and preached the first evangelistic sermon to a few persons in a small room in the ancient thick wall of the city of Manila, in 1899, a few months after American occupation, it was not until the next year that Rev. T. H. Martin and Rev. J. L. McLaughlin organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines. Rev. W. C. Fritz joined them in 1901.

Our Church has enjoyed phenomenal growth during these intervening years because of the heroic consecration, and courage, and capabilities of the pioneer Methodist Missionaries who with splendid enthusiasm dedicated their fine talents to the God-imposed task of seeing that the Cross followed the Flag: not the Cross with the dead Christ nailed upon it, but the Cross empty of its precious sacrifice because Christ is risen.

In the beginning most of the preaching and work was carried on in the open air, and when chapels were erected they were of cheapest construction. One of the large theatres was used every Sunday morning. The people were attracted in increasingly large numbers to the gospel messages of these earnest Methodist preachers.

Dr. H. C. Stuntz, in April, 1902, became the presiding elder of this new field which was constituted a district of the Malaysia conference. Under the masterful leadership of now Bishop Stuntz, the work went forward by leaps and bounds. Soon there were addedto the noble men already here, M. A. Rader, E. S. Lyons, Harry Farmer, W. A. Goodell, A. E. Chenoweth, W. A. Johnston, F. C. McCarl, W. A. Brown, C. W. Koehler, E. A. Rayner, B. O. Peterson, and others who with their wives and families began to make a definite impression upon a native people who were hearing for the first time the gospel of the Living Christ.

The much beloved Felipe Marquez joined the conference in 1902 and has continued through these years as a flaming evangel of the True Cross. Some of our native preachers became discontented and started independent organizations at one time threatening the very future of our Church here, but we have survived all of these sporadic movements and, in spite of reactionary leaders whose work has proven ephemeral, our noble Methodism has gone steadily forward.

To-day there are within the bounds of the Philippine Islands Annual Conference 232 churches and chapels, three Bible training schools, two hospitals, a publishing house, a seminary, the beginnings of a college, eight dormitories, and other properties of the Church, with a total value of 2,500,000 pesos. (1 peso equals 50 cents gold.) There are more than 1200 preaching-places with 1129 preachers, of whom 69 are members of the Philippine Islands annual conference. There are also about 270 Bible women and deaconesses. There are about 60,000 members and probationers. Except in isolated cases the work is organized into stations and circuits in charge of pastors or supplies. Most of the circuits are on a self-supporting basis. The Church is established. The machinery is set up and is doing business. God's Spirit is moving among us. We have a consecrated ministry and devoted laity seeking the guidance of our Heavenly Father.

Rizal Avenue Property

We have acquired valuable property on the fine new business street

In Manila known as Rizal Avenue, where for the first time, we have a book-store, and where all our publishing interests are conveniently housed. Two religious papers are published—The Philippine Observer and the Mabuting Balita; the former especially for students, and the latter with a wide circulation among the native peoples. Our presses are turning out large quantities of printed matter in the native dialects. As the Church at home increases our resources, we will flood these Islands with religious literature. These people love a book—the printed page fascinates them—and we must print our messages more and more and scatter them broadcast.

Union Schools

In Manila we have the Union theological seminary in which the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and United Brethren Churches are co-operating. It brings together and trains for the ministry young men from most of the evangelical Missions of the Philippines.

These same Mission bodies on the field are uniting in the organization of a Union Christian college, with Rev. E. A. Rayner of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its head. As soon as the various Boards in the States approve, we expect a decided expansion of this phase of our educational work. There can be no successful Protestant Church without education; there will not be enough Protestant preachers and leaders without a Christian college in which to train them. The Centenary is helping to make possible the Methodist share in both of these institutions. Larger help is imperatively needed.

Mary Johnston Hospital

There is perhaps no other work that appeals so much to the hearts of the masses of the people as does the Mary J. Johnston hospital in Manila. It is devoted mainly to a ministry to women and children, and is always overcrowded. It is liberally supported by the public both in gifts and in patronage. Dr. Rebecca Parish of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who founded this hospital in 1908, still ministers here and has made for herself a large place in the hearts of the community.

Dormitories

In our eight dormitories most satisfactory work is being done in evangelizing the young students. In Manila, San Fernando, Vigan, with others almost ready for construction in Lingayen and Cabanatuan, these fine centres are opened where home influences are thrown about the young people who are attending the high schools and university, and not a week passes in which there are not definite decisions and sound conversions among these bright, inquiring young students.

Because of the widely extended Public School system throughout the Islands it is not necessary for us to conduct primary and secondary schools. These are built and supported by the State, but in our dormitories and churches we are reaching the hearts of the youth while the State trains their minds.

Never has such an opportunity been offered to our Methodists for evangelization, and our workers, both missionaries and natives, are realizing this strategic advantage. The plan of our Mission is to provide financial assistance for young people preparing for the ministry and for Chris-

tian work, and much of the best work now being done here is by these native people, many of whom have spent years in American colleges.

America Popular

Everything American is popular here. In an Occupation Day address, when the 13th day of August, 1898, is celebrated with annual festivities, I heard a fluent young Filipino rehearse in eloquent periods the great advantages which have accrued to the Filipino people because America had come to these Islands twenty-three years ago. It is the ardent objective of every young student to go to America to supplement his education; he feels he is not quite ready for his life's work until he has one degree at least from an American college.

The Outlook

With Manila as a centre, if a circle were described with a radius of 1,700 miles, it would include 126,000,000 human beings. If the circle were 3,500 miles radius there would be embraced in that extent of territory 762,000,000 of the world's teeming multitudes. Manila is the Hub around which the wheel of the Orient turns because here the experiment in democracy is being demonstrated, and here Christianity is showing in the close gaze of the people of the Orient, what Christianity and its institutions, and its personal freedom can do in transforming and rebuilding a people who are themselves purely Oriental. "What an opportunity for influence if in the Philippines we can show to that greatest audience which ever witnessed any spectacle a successful and vigorous Christianity going hand in hand with a beneficent democracy." Christianity is already Christianizing the Philippines and the vast far-eastern world is looking on with wonder, and will later follow so good an example.

Manila is an American outpost. Our flag is here. If the Philippines are the centre of interest for the vast far-eastern population, then the city of Manila is the cynosure of millions of eyes, and the Protestant Church of America, with immense gifts of money and the contribution of its best workers, should carry forward imposing enterprises in Manila commensurate with our opportunity and obligation. The Methodist Episcopal Church should put thousands of dollars where it is now investing hundreds. Here are great numbers of high school and university students who want to hear the Gospel of the New and Living Christ, and we have no place to invite them. Our fine little Central Methodist Church is doing excellent work, but it is constantly hindered by the limits of our meager accommodations. We can seat less than three hundred where we might have as many thousands of these bright, studious young people who are the hope of the Philippines. So far we are simply dallying on the edges when we should plunge into the very heart of this enormous opportunity—for evangelizing this infant nation.

Bishop Stuntz writes to me concerning his convictions as to the factorship of the Filipinos in the Christianization of the teeming Malay multitudes, as follows:

"Soon the other parts of the Malay world will begin to call for the laborers needed to teach, to heal, to build roads and to put Christ practically into the hearts of Dyak and Chinese alike. I can see them going—preachers, deaconesses, teachers, engineers, doctors, men trained in agriculture and in a score of creative and necessary lines for the uplift of the millions of Malaysia. The American will not save Malaysia. God has willed it that the Filipino shall have that task."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 9,000,000, half of whom live on the Island of Luzon (area 40,969 square miles) the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Ibank, Gaddang, Isanay, Bolinao, and Zambl. One per cent speak Spanish. English is the official language.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, papayas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, but mission work began in 1900 upon the arrival of Rev. T. H. Martin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ affiliating. The Protestant Espicopal Church, Seventh Day Adventists, the American Bible Society, and the Y. M. C. A. also have work here.

Allotment of Territory: The Methodist Episcopal mission accepted assignment to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

THE CENTENARY

J. F. Cottingham, *Area Secretary*

Bishop Locke

In a land where the people have long been accustomed to bishops, archbishops and apostolic delegates, a real live bishop of the Methodist Church is greatly appreciated.

In each service where Bishop Locke has been present many have come into the kingdom. Hundreds have been converted, other hundreds have been baptized, and others brought into fullness of life by his inspiring sermons and lectures. To have seen Bishop Locke in a service we held in Tarlac would have forever convinced the home Church of the wisdom of our cause and especially of the need of the Gospel in Roman fields.

It was on a Sunday morning in November. The little Methodist chapel was crowded, and more people were unable to enter than those who found places in the overflowing building. At the close of the sermon 60 people came forward for baptism. Poor people and wealthy people, ignorant and bright, alert university graduates were side by side, the finest of the Filipino race were many of them, and then—a man came saying, "Twenty-six poor, ignorant and almost naked, nameless Negritos desire to become Christians and are ready for baptism. Will the bishop baptize them?"

After he had baptized the sixty Filipinos the bishop turned to the twenty-six. Would that we might show the contrast. Our bishop, clean and cultured, and representing the best Christian America has to offer, placing his hands on the heads of these poor, ignorant, nameless ones and

saying, "Tomas, I baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son and of The Holy Spirit, and may our Father add his blessing." And thus it has been through the year. Under the leadership of Bishop and Mrs. Locke we have reached our spiritual goal and the Lord has added to the Church such as have been saved.

The Advance of Our Goal

At the last annual conference new and more advanced goals for the Centenary were accepted. Our Centenary goal was 260,000 pesos (1 peso equals 50 cents gold); our conservation and advance goal is 500,000 pesos; our membership goal was 20,000; our conservation goal to be reached before 1924 is 40,000; we wanted 5,000 tithers; now we seek 20,000.

How We Are Meeting Our Obligations

In three years we have paid 280,000 pesos of our goal and we are just getting well organized. One district which had a quota of 18,000 pesos, paid this year 36,000, a gain of 100 per cent.

Membership in Manila district has gained from 6,300 in 1918 to 9,200 in 1921, almost a 50 per cent increase, and other districts have been equally blest.

Three large Centenary churches have been completed this year, four others have the walls erected, and a score of smaller chapels are going up. In every case where money has come the people have rallied loyally and in spite of the crisis have more than met their promises.

One church reports 70 tithers and says that very soon a Centenary "Cathedral" will be erected in their town. Another reports that 80 per cent are tithers.

The Conservation and Advance Achieved

Nineteen twenty-four will mark the twenty-fifth year of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines. It is planned that by that time every Centenary project shall be completed, and that our bishop shall present to the Board of Foreign Missions and to the General Conference a new and more advanced program. Among the things for which we strive and for which we are organizing are: a Methodist Church of 100,000 members; self-support of 100,000 pesos a year; 100 students preparing for the ministry in the Union theological seminary; 25 new first-class Centenary churches completed; 100 barrio chapels completed; a Church celebration, educational in character, to be paid for by the Filipino Church, which will show the work of twenty-five years.

CAGAYAN DISTRICT

Area: 6,500 square miles. Includes provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

Location: In northeastern Luzon. Fertile fields and rich uplands are shut in on the east and west by inaccessible mountains. The trail over the mountains takes ten days. Usual approach is by small boats on the sea.

Population: 350,000, living in thirty-five municipalities and 350 villages.

Industry: Farming. Chief product is tobacco. Corn and rice are also raised. Hardwood and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Christian Mission (Disciples).

Tuguegarao

Location: Geographical center of Cagayan valley, and capital of Cagayan province.

Population: 18,000.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Christian Mission, and Roman Catholics.
Institutions: Boys' Dormitories, Girls' Dormitories.
Missionaries: Rev. P. N. Cedarholm and Mrs. Cedarholm, Rev. R. R. Moe (on furlough) and Mrs. Moe (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Ruth E. Atkins, and Wilhelmina Erbst.

Ilagan

Location: Capital of Isabela province, in the southeastern part.
Population: 18.000.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the storehouses here.
Population: 20,000.
Institution: Dispensary.
Missionaries: Mr. O. G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor, R.N.
P. N. CEDARHOLM, Superintendent

District Conference

This year, for the first time in the history of the Cagayan mission, we have had the pleasure of having a bishop preside at our district conference. The journey to the seat of our conference included a two days' launch trip on the river; climbing two steep mud banks after dark; the showers and dampness of the rainy season and delays necessary for machine repairs. Our work in Aparri and Tuguegarao were visited en route covering six speaking engagements. Brother E. S. Lyons accompanied the bishop and was of great assistance in our meetings. A steamer, more desirable and comfortable, which the bishop had first intended to take, arrived in Aparri after we had been in conference session in Ilagan several days. After spending thirteen days in the valley our general superintendent boarded "a bobbing-egg-shell" for the return trip.

Dormitory Work

Twelve young men and three young women came forward on the bishop's invitation, after an address on "Dependable Men," and dedicated their lives to Christian service. They are members of the Epworth League and Sunday school, and with one exception all dormitory students. At least six names have since been added to the list in our life service class. Many of the students have been on our prayer list for years, and all of them have been subject to our best interest and instruction. It is exceedingly encouraging to see the work of our dormitories bearing fruit. It is the more encouraging when it is remembered, that the majority of these students come to us with absolutely no knowledge of the Bible, personal salvation through Jesus Christ, or anything else related to evangelical Christianity.

Medical Work

This is a most effective wedge to evangelical Christian work. A splendid dormitory for nurses has been built. It is portable and can easily be moved to another site when necessary. The exceptional small figure by which this and other improvements of the hospital have been accomplished was made possible by the generosity and kindness of Mr. P. Johnson and other Americans in the Valley. It is the opinion of all interested and re-

sponsible for the hospital enterprise, that Aparri cannot be the permanent hospital site for the Valley. In all probability we shall always have to maintain an emergency hospital and dispensary in Aparri. But the permanent base hospital will no doubt have to be placed elsewhere. Tuguegarao has been seriously considered as the possible site. We are still asking for an assistant doctor. Dispensaries should be opened up in the important centers. It would mean much to the advancement to the work. Some twenty-three hundred cases were treated in the hospital this last year.

Statistics

In spite of the distressing financial conditions in the Valley, we have had a fair year. When counting only our full members, our Centenary shows a contribution equal to 2.95 pesos per capita. Including the large percentage of minors, who are, of course, not wage earners, we still have a contribution equal to 1.34 pesos per capita. Comparing this in a similar way with the contributions for ministerial support, we get 1.47 pesos and .67 pesos per capita. Notwithstanding the hard times the district paid 107 pesos more than last year for ministerial support. The total increase in church membership is 166. This increase would have been much larger, had we not lost many by death, removals or otherwise. There is an increase of about ninety in the Sunday school enrolment. The Epworth league shows a slight increase in both the junior and senior departments.

Improvements

Little building has been done on the district this year. Funds have not been available. A number of our churches have received attention in the way of necessary repairs, which in most cases have been almost entirely paid for by the local church. Ilagan, Aparri, Abulug and Tuao have been thus cared for. Tuao especially has done well in this regard. They really didn't repair their church, they built a new one. It has an iron roof, and will soon have hard wood walls to replace the temporary bamboo walls. Iron roofing is now being shipped to Echague, and materials for their new church are being collected. We plan to build or rebuild four other churches this coming year. Electric lights are now installed in our Tuguegarao buildings, making the third city in the Valley thus equipped. We need a first class stereopticon both for glass slides and opaque projection to meet the need created by our growing student constituency. We hope to open a dormitory in Ilagan in the near future. It is believed that a second high school for the province of Cagayan will be opened at Aparri, which will necessitate our opening dormitory work there.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 900 sq. miles: includes Bulacan province.

Location: In the central Luzon valley: well drained, fertile soil. Travel not difficult along the railway line, but many distant villages off the railroad are more difficult of access. In the district is a high school, an agricultural school, a trade school, eight intermediate schools, and as many domestic science classes. These schools employ 300 teachers, and enroll 12,500 students.

Population: 215,000. All Tagalogs.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Indepenedent Methodists, Roman Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists.

Industry: Fisheries, hat weaving, and embroidery.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga River, six miles northwest of Bulacan, and twenty-five miles from Manila. There is a government high school here with 400 students, and an intermediate school with 1,300 pupils.

Population: 32,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf.

A. L. Beckendorf, Superintendent

Governor-General Wood

General Wood is taking a decided stand in upholding good morals and religion. In his inaugural address he urged that the people fail not in their religious obligations, since history taught that neglect here was one of the first indications of a decaying civilization. During the Christmas holidays, he and Mrs. Wood made addresses before the students' religious conference of young women, necessitating an all day journey to reach the seat of the conference. An example of this kind is exceedingly wholesome in a land where courage in upholding a high standard is wanting. It is an encouragement to the missionary to be backed by a man of conviction and honor. As a doctor of medicine the Governor-general is particularly interested in public health. To that end he called the first national conference on infant mortality and public welfare. Dr. Rebecca Parish of our Mary Johnston Hospital took a leading part in the conference.

Tardy Justice

One of the chief findings of the Wood-Forbes commission was that justice in the Islands is tardy, and that the Courts have fifty thousand cases on their calendars undisposed of. A case in point is that of the election for Provincial-governor in the province in which I reside. The election took place two and a half years ago. The vote was close, and the results contested. The case has just recently been decided against the present incumbent. The Protestant Church is placing a powerful impress upon the thought of the people, making them more discriminating in the selection and standard of their public officials; in their demand for a higher personal morality among the masses; in a desire for the best in education, and a truly democratic government.

Christian Literature

The Filipinos are not a reading people. The total circulation of all periodicals in the Islands totals only 140,000. That means that public opinion is weak, at best, and that a firm and watchful outside force must operate to deter ambitious leaders from taking advantage of their people. Scarcely a book, with the exception of school-books, is to be found in 80 per cent of Filipino homes. The public schools, with almost one million students, are doing much toward meeting this need.

Our Mission publishes periodicals in two languages. We do practically nothing, however, in the way of free tract distribution. The Seventh Day Adventists spread their tracts broadcast. Rev. G. B. Cameron, the new representative in the Philippines, of the American Bible Society, although here less than six months, has made an admirable beginning. He has cut the selling price of Bibles nearly fifty per cent and is putting many colporteurs in the field. He instituted a two weeks' Bible campaign in eight of our twenty-eight circuits. Two hundred dollars' worth of scriptures were

sold; and many of our members were given an opportunity to do practical Christian service in selling Bibles.

Denominations at Work

Protestantism was introduced into the Philippines about twenty-two years ago. And there are now to be found here twenty-two denominations at work. One of our chief tenets is tolerance, and we must allow these people the belief of their choice. The differences will finally work out well, but for the time being it is grievous. The leaders of some of these denominations of mushroom growth make it their special business to proselyte. They win exceedingly few of our members, but they do disturb the faith of some. This makes it necessary for the missionary and pastor to devote their attention to this phase of the work, and particularly to indoctrinate our members.

District Meetings

Emphasis is laid upon district gatherings because they give a splendid opportunity to teach our people; to train leaders; and to give a spirit of solidarity to Christians who are otherwise widely scattered. During the year a little less than one thousand people from Central district met in two Bible institutes; a Junior league institute; an Epworth league institute; a Sunday school convention; an Epworth league convention; a District conference; a student conference; and a pastor's training institute. The Epworth league institute is the first of its kind to be held in the Philippines. The Leaguers of three districts united, and eighteen teachers and lecturers assisted in making it a success. It was conducted in English, as are also the student conferences which are held under Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. direction. These organizations depend largely upon missionaries for their conference leaders and for the attendance of the students. The conferences are held annually during the holiday vacation in the mountains of Benguet, and are giving high spiritual vision to some of the best of Filipino university and high school students. They show also the harmonious relationship of the Evangelical Mission bodies, whose representatives take part in the program.

The Year's Work

On the 28 circuits of this district there are thirty-five salaried national workers and three missionaries. There has been substantial progress in spite of financial distress. The number of probationers added during the year has been about 1,000, or double the total of last year. The members have given almost $4,000 for building and improvement of chapels and parsonages, which is three times the total of the previous year's gifts; and this work was carried on in twenty-two out of our twenty-eight circuits. In spite of general increases in pastoral support at least ten of our Nueva Ecija province pastors have suffered because of lack of support, the cause being the low price received by farmers for their rice. The Bulacan province pastors have fared much better, for in this province the people have more regular employment.

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. This district, formerly called Vigan District, includes Ilocos Sur and Abra provinces.

Population: 200,000—Ilocanos, Igorotes, and Tinguianes.

Location: In northwest Luzon, in the mountain. Abundant crops are raised in the valley and plains, and the mountains contain valuable timber. Principal cities are connected by boats. There are thirty-five congregations in the district.

Industry: Agriculture, grazing, and weaving.

Vigan

Location: Capital of Ilocos Sur, and principal city on the northwest coast. Stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon under Spanish rule. Fine buildings and streets.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. C. J. Bernhardt and Mrs. Bernhardt, Rev. J. W. Moore (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Rosa E. Dudley (on furlough), and Ellen A. Schendt.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Dormitory.

SEVERINO CORDERO, Superintendent
C. J. BERNHARDT, District Missionary

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes what was once Manila and West districts and covers all of Zambales and Bataan provinces, a great part of Cavite, Rizal and the Island of Corregidor, and the whole City of Manila.

Population: 500,000 people, who are Zambales, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Pampangos in the provinces and American, Spaniards and Chinese and Japanese, in the city.

Manila

Location: On the Manila Bay: "the Pearl of the Orient." The quaint old walled city south of the Pasig River contains many old convents, schools, and beautiful churches. The Duenta Park is the show and parade ground of the Islands. In the center of the park stands a beautiful monument which marks the spot where the hero Rizal was executed. North of the Pasig the fine business and industrial section of the city reminds one of a great American city. There are good roads, many autos, excellent electric service, and the best of steamship accommodations. Population 350,000.

Industries: Vegetable oil, sugar, hemp, and tobacco stand first in production and exportation. Hats, baskets, and fine needle work also furnish employment for many people.

Missions at Work: Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, United Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, Adventists, Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal. The Methodist Church began work in the last month of the year 1899.

Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner, Rev. R. E. Marshall, Rev. O. H. Houser and Mrs. Houser, Rev. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham, Rev. M. A. Rader (on leave) and Mrs. Rader (on leave). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Anna Carson, Bertha Charles, Mary A. Evans, Hazel Davis, Marguerite M. Decker, Mary I. Deam, Elizabeth M. Grennan, Sallie C. Hawkins, Marguerite Hewson, Rebecca Parish, M.D., Bertha Odee, Mary Ketring, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.*: Hugh Wilson Hall, Mary J. Johnston Hospital and Harris Memorial Training School.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

Converts

Almost every church has witnessed a great outpouring of the Spirit. In two months at the beginning of the year we witnessed 400 baptisms; during the year the number has steadily increased and we now report 1,561

as the total converts for the year, a gain of almost 20 per cent in membership.

The Spirit and the Centenary Advance

In August we began the re-canvass of the spiritual part of the Centenary. Emphasis was placed upon the family altar and the group prayer meetings. Aided by some of the consecrated pastors and workers and by night classes many new congregations have been organized this year. Tithing is becoming a fact as well as a promise in many places. One church has 70 tithers and a vision of great service for the Kingdom.

Self-Support

Wonderful progress has been made in the support which the Filipino people are giving their pastors: six places are paying their pastors more than $1,200 a year, while the average salary for the twenty-five men of the District is $825 per year. There is poverty in some parts of Zambales province and the people are as yet unable to help their pastors. Six new congregations have been organized in and around Manila this year, which will need help toward pastoral support. The old congregations are self-supporting.

Our Home Mission Work

Five of our newer and weaker churches are being helped in part by the Domestic Missions Society. Four new congregations have been organized and the preachers have been entirely supported by the society. Besides this the society has organized and furnished literature to new Sunday schools and has supplied the prisons with much Christian literature. A tract society has been organized within the Mission Society and several thousands of good tracts have been printed and distributed with a prayer. The church extension branch is now planning to erect a new chapel in a place which six months ago had no evangelical Christians. Now we have a preacher, a fine Sunday school, eighty members, and some exhorters. The Domestic Missions Society has paid all the expenses and now will erect the church.

New Building in the Centenary Program

On Christmas Day, 1920, Bishop Locke went with the writer to Rizal Park. A tent had been erected and the Gospel had been preached. A hundred people were baptized. We now have a complete and beautiful new chapel, "Sandmeier Memorial." Christmas Day, 1921, Bishop Locke dedicated it and baptized another hundred people.

The beautiful Baker Church at Olangapo is almost completed, as is also the Malabon Church. A large stone church at Polo is ready for the roof and a half score of other places are working. There has been a crisis, but self-denial on the part of our people has overcome many hardships and in every case they have more than met their Centenary promises.

The District reports a 50 per cent increase in Centenary paid pledges over last year and 100 per cent increase over the promises.

Institutions

The Methodist Publishing House has had a successful year. The dormitories have been full and much fine work has been done. The Mary J.

Johnston hospital continues to be the greatest blessing to babies and mothers that Manila has yet had, and Harris Memorial training school occupies a unique spiritual position in the life of young womanhood of the Islands. The Union theological seminary and college has been full and many have been turned away. It would seem that steps must be taken soon to relieve the cramped quarters which our educators are forced to use but the lack of funds has stopped all progress in that direction.

English Work

The English-speaking Filipino is an ever-increasing opportunity. Our three English-speaking congregations contain the best of the youth of the Islands and many of the older men who are bearing the burdens, professional and business, of the land.

A thousand of these intelligent people every Sunday in the three services is a fair estimate of the opportunity we have. In nearly every service there are conversions. When the new Central Church and the new Tondo Centenary Church are erected we shall be able to reach at least another thousand.

METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE

The property is located in the very heart of Manila on a fine 100-foot Avenue named after the hero, Jose Rizal. Manila streets are narrow and often crooked. To make Rizal Avenue, the municipal board of Manila removed an entire row of buildings across the city. Then an ordinance was passed requiring every property owner on the street to put an arcade in front of his building, over the 15-foot sidewalk that is required for that street.

The property on which our building stands has been purchased and paid for. The front half of the building is now devoted to a book store for the sale of Mission supplies and religious literature. The rear of the building which is 100 feet deep is given to the publishing interests of the Mission, where literature and supplies are printed in ten dialects and languages. The building beyond and adjoining the publishing house property has been built recently at a cost of $75,000.00 and now has an income of $18,000.00 a year.

There are a million students in the public and private schools of the Philippines studying the English language. There is but a single book store in the City of Manila that handles for sale English books and periodicals. We know of no others in the Islands engaged in this business. Tens of thousands of students are finishing their courses in the schools and they have no libraries or books other than school books in their homes.

We have received nothing as yet from the Centenary fund to help this most interesting project. We need Centenary help to put up an adequate building on the publishing house site, in order to provide a book store and home for our printing plant. The income of the building would promptly endow the printing and distribution of literature for all time.

NUEVA ECIJA DISTRICT

Area: 900 sq. miles: includes Nueva Ecija province.

Location: In the central Luzon Valley. Many villages off the railroad difficult of access. In the district is a high school, a trade school, eight intermediate schools

and as many domestic science classes. These schools employ 300 teachers and enrol 12,500 pupils.

Population: 212,000; Tagalogs, except Ilocanos in the north.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Independent Methodists, Roman Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists.

Industry: The largest rice producing province in the Islands.

San Isidro

Location: In the southern part of Nueva Ecija province. Former capital.

Population: 7,000.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bundy and Mrs. Bundy.

Cabanatuan

Location: Capital of Nueva Ecija province at the Cabantuan branch railway terminal. City has fine buildings, and good streets. Good artesian well and an ice plant.

Population: 15,000. Of this number 6,000 are Protestants.

Industry: The cooperative farmers have here a large warehouse, rice mills, and eighteen threshing machines.

T. W. Bundy, Superintendent

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

Location: In central Luzon: the entire Pampanga province and part of Tarlac.

Industry: In natural resources, one of the richest districts in the Islands.

Population: About 375,000. Pampangoes, industrious and thrifty.

San Fernando

Location: Capital of province, has beautiful government buildings, a large high school and many private schools.

Population: 21,092.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Annette Finlay and Elizabeth Parkes.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Dormitory.

Arcadio de Ocera, Superintndent

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Nueva Viscaya province and Pangasinan province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, St. Tomas, and Balungao in the extreme south.

Population: 600,000. In Nueva Viscaya the people are Ilocanos, Gaddang, Isinai, and Ifugaos. In Pangasinan Ilocos, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog, and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the public schools of Pangasinan province is 36,658.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon. A commercial center, connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns, and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,404.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen Gulf. Educational center for the province. The government high school, normal and trade schools, have over 2,500 students; the intermediate and the primary schools, have over 2,000 students.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Hermann and Mrs. Hermann, Rev. B. O. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mildred M. Blakely, Orilla F. Washburn (on furlough), Ruth E. Copley and A. Armenia Thompson.

Institution: Bible Training School.

C. C. Hermann, Superintendent

Student Work

Here in Lingayen there are over 2,500 students in the high, normal and trade schools with over 2,000 more in the intermediate and primary grades, all of whom are accessible if we had someone to supervise the work. We have not been able to do much for the students of the various schools since Mr. and Mrs. Zierer returned to America. There are at present three Sunday school classes composed of high school pupils in our Lingayen church. Over fifty of them have been baptized and received into the church during the last seven months. We believe that with a well-planned institutional church for student work near the high school, a great many could be reached each year. It is imperative that we have a whole time Missionary for this important work.

Bible Women's Training School

The Bible women of the district have been trained in our Bible school, here in Lingayen. They are doing a wonderful work in the communities and Barrios where they reside. This year there was an enrolment of twenty-one girls. Six finished their two years' course in December and went out into active service.

Centenary and Church Construction

In spite of financial difficulties and shortage of money our people have tried to pay their pledges. Some of our churches have gathered timber and lumber for new churches, donating their labor for days at a time, or donating material for the church. In some places the members are beginning to lose heart because of the slowness on the part of the home church to meet our share of the pledge in helping them erect their church buildings. However, we are doing our best to hold them steady and are trying to finish church after church in a systematic way so that in the course of a few years we shall have finished all the churches in the most important centers.

Nueva Viscaya

Nueva Viscaya is a two days' journey on horseback over a winding trail, crossing two ranges of mountains. We spent three weeks in this promising province. New communities and Barrios are being opened throughout the valleys, as settlers move in to take up homesteads. It is important that our church have more workers in this part of the District. It would be well if the entire province could be placed in a separate district with a missionary in charge to give his whole time to supervise and organize the work in this new field. Many of the settlers come from Protestant churches in different parts of the Islands, and as we are the only Protestant Church working in this vast area it is our duty to give the people the Gospel and organize them into churches.

TARLAC DISTRICT

Area: About 3,025 sq. miles.

Location: Includes parts of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan provinces, with 26 towns and 307 barrios. Important centers of Methodist work are Paniqui and Camiling in Tarlac; San Jose, a progressive agricultural town and Munos, seat of the government agricultural school, in Nueva Ecija; Rosales, a commercial and railroad center, in Pangasinan.

Population: 233,170; Ilocanos, Pangasimanes, Tagalogs, and Pampangos.
Industries: Farming and commerce.

Paniqui

Location: In the center of Tarlac province: junction of important railroads to the three provinces: residence of the District Superintendent.

L. T. Tamayo, Superintendent

Organization

The work of evangelization is divided into 16 circuits under the supervision of ten preachers and nine deaconesses. We have but one missionary woman, Miss Ruth E. Copley, residing at the Women's Bible training school in Lingayen, Pangasinan.

This year, two new circuits, Carranglan and Sampaloc, both in the province of Nueva Ecija, were opened. There are still 10 towns having 169 barrios unopened for evangelization. We need eight new preachers for this work.

In the midst of 233,170 inhabitants living in these 26 towns, there are but 12 doctors and 5 nurses working. This is far from being enough to serve this population. We need dormitories for men and women which will be under the supervision of the missionaries, because there are 800 high school pupils in the provincial high school.

Present Condition of the Church

The influence of the Gospel has spread widely over the district. This is due to the clean and spiritual life of the church. Carranglan is a newly opened appointment where formerly the people and the municipal officials were strongly against the preaching of the Gospel. The preparation of young men and women for preaching, for the conversion of sinners, the erection of new chapels and institutions, is the hope of the future of the church. This year three young men have given their lives to the work of the Church and are now studying in the high school. Five young women are studying to prepare themselves for the work of the Master.

SINGAPORE AREA



Boys' School, Klang, Malaysia, Built with Centenary Funds

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Sarawak (Borneo).

Population: 3,500,000. Malays, Chinese, Indians, Javanese, Arabs, Japanese, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), English Presbyterian, Pymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in the following: Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Taiping, Telok Anson, Klang, Seremban, and other places.

Kuala Lumpur

Location: Capital of the Federated Malay States and an important railway center.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar (on furlough), Miss Edna M. Elliott (contract), Rev. W. E. Horley (on furlough), and Mrs. Horley (on furlough), Rev. W. G. Parker and Mrs. Parker, and Miss Dorothy Perham (contract). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mabel Marsh, Ida G. Westcott, Lorena Stuckey (contract).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School, Boarding School and Orphanage.

Ipoh

Location: State of Perak, the second city in the Federated Malay States.

Missionaries: Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach, Rev. R. A. Blasdell, Miss E. Stella Cass (on furlough), Miss Gertrude S. Bean, and Miss Clare Norton. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Carrie C. Kenyon.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh) with outstation schools at Kampar, Telok Anson, Gopeng, Tronoh, and Tapah. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School (Ipoh).

Sitiawan

Location: A Chinese agricultural colony near the west coast of the Peninsula, 60 miles by motor car from Taiping or Ipoh.

Missionaries: Rev. R. H. Silverthorn (on furlough) and Mrs. Silverthorn (on furlough).

Institutions: Sitiawan Mission Plantations, Anglo-Chinese School, Boys' Orphanage.

Taiping

Location: Capital of the State of Perak.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Luella R. Anderson, Norma Craven, Flora Dean (on furlough), Lydia Urech (contract).

Institutions: Crandon Home and Lady Treacher Girls' School (Taiping). Mission Sanatorium, "The Nest" is on Taiping Hill, altitude 4,000 feet, 8 miles from Taiping.

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula. Capital of the State of Negri Sembilan.

Missionaries: Rev. T. R. Jones and Mrs. Jones, R.N.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Kampar

Location: On the railway south of Ipoh.
Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Klang

Location: In the Malay Peninsula, 20 miles southwest of Kuala Lumpur.
Missionaries: Rev. Abel Eklund and Mrs. Eklund.
Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Anglo-Chinese School (Port Swettenham).

P. L. Peach, Superintendent

From the Report of W. E. Horley

Our Work

We have 15 Board missionaries, 8 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers, 11 traveling preachers, 8 local deacons and elders, 62 local preachers, and 28 exhorters. There are 40 congregations, 16 English schools, 7 vernacular schools and 148 teachers; 1,961 full members; 1,313 probationers; 250 adults were baptized this year.

Malacca Circuit

There has been an advance in all the work: 271 preparatory members have been received; there were 58 adults and 32 children baptized; over 3,000 Bible portions were sold, and over $3,000 raised locally. We have three Asiatic preachers, a Bible woman and two Bible men. There is support for another preacher on this circuit. The boys' school now has 160 pupils as compared with 60 of two years ago. Its growth is retarded because it lacks a suitable building and site. The girls' school now has also made good progress. Fine spiritual work is being done in both schools. Miss Pugh's orphanage and boarding school are fuller than ever, and they are meeting a great need. The Malacca Chinese Church is crowded out to the doors, and they have opened three new congregations: Sungei Bharu, Tanka, and Jasin. We hope to station preachers at these new stations this coming year. The whole village of Sungei Bharu was en fete when we opened the new Mission Hall in November last, and 90 have signified their intention to follow Christ; 106 have done the same in Tanka, Johore, and 25 at Jasin. The Ford car has made it possible for Brother Dodsworth and the preachers and workers to visit these places.

Tamil Work. The Malacca Tamil Church has prospered in spite of the slump, although the greater part of the Bukit Asahan congregation has been forced to migrate to Batu Anam and other places. The pastor, Brother David, visits 30 estates, and he has 210 members and probationers. There were 31 adult baptisms. A new Tamil parsonage was built during the year.

Chinese Work. Four things have contributed to the advance in the Chinese work: Over 3,000 Bible portions were sold by the preachers; many open-air meetings were held; systematic visiting was carried out and all missionaries, preachers, teachers, stewards and members worked and preached and prayed.

Seremban. During the year, the beautiful new churches at Seremban and at Sepang were dedicated by Bishop Bickley. A new parsonage at Seremban was built and occupied during the year.

The Kuala Lumpur Circuit

Tamil Work. This circuit comprises Kajang, Ampang, the Kuala Lumpur Chinese (Hinghwa and Hakka), Tamil and the English Churches, and the work at Santul. The Tamil Church ought to be one of the greatest forces of active Tamil evangelism in the F. M. S. The present site is centrally located, and is valuable. The church building is sometimes crowded to the doors. Its finances are in good shape.

Chinese Work. The Chinese church in Kuala Lumpur was formed into two congregations during the year. The Hinghwa congregation moved to the Tamil church building, and 45 attended the new service. The Hinghwa Circuit has three preaching places: Kuala Lumpur, Ampang, and Slim in Perak. The members at Ampang have purchased a new house for $450, and both Hinghwa and Hakka services are held in it. On Christmas Day, 200 people attended the service.

The work at Slim has suffered badly during the past year owing to the removals to other places. Five hundred dollars has been promised towards the erection of a mission hall here, and a site has been applied for from the Government in Slim village. The Hakka-Cantonese Church made fair progress during the year. Work has been carried on at Ampang and Kajang, and large open-air services have been held in Kuala Lumpur. The Kajang Chinese mission hall is situated on the Tin-Hill, as it is called, and there are 3,000 Hakka people living in small "attap" houses built on narrow winding streets—a miniature old Chinese village set down in Malaysia. We have 31 members and probationers and a Chinese vernacular school of 81 members.

Schools. The boys' and girls' schools have done excellent work in Kuala Lumpur during the past year, both from an educational and spiritual standpoint. Their chapel services have been an inspiration. Were it not for home opposition, hundreds would boldly acknowledge Christ. The Methodist boys' school has had the largest enrolment in its history. Brother Parker has introduced a splendid system of religious teaching. The school has paid $3,000 of its old debt. The government promises $40,000 towards its new building. The girls' school now numbers 350 under Miss Marsh.

English Church. The Kuala Lumpur English Church is adapting itself to meet the needs of the former and the present students of our schools. The past year under Brothers Parker and Williams has been marked with distinct progress. Wesley Church is practically full every Sunday evening, and souls have been won for Christ. Bishop Bickley held a special mission in November. About 75 boys decided for Christ at the school special services.

Klang Circuit

This circuit includes Klang, Port Swettenham, Sungei Binji and the large Kuala Selanger district. The new school was dedicated on July 16th. The Church building has been renovated and thoroughly repaired, at a cost of $500.

The Chinese congregation at Port Swettenham has decreased owing to removals. The Klang Chinese church has made fair progress.

The Tamil Circuit has been enthusiastically worked. Twenty-five estates are regularly visited, and a church has been built on the Monmouth estate, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Harvey, the Manager. Thou-

sands of tracts and Bible portions have been distributed. There are 127 members and probationers. English services and an Epworth League have been started, and a "Win-my-Chum" week of special services was held when a number of young people accepted Christ. A Junior League has been started under Mrs. Eklund and is making splendid progress.

The Telok Anson Circuit

This circuit comprises Telok Anson Town, Bagan Datoh, Bidor, Tanjong Malim, and all the estates between the Perak and Bernam Rivers. There are 490 Tamil and Telegu Christians on these estates. In Telok Anson Town, we have an Anglo-Chinese school of nearly 300 students. There is also a flourishing Epworth league and Sunday school.

Ipoh Circuit

This large circuit comprises Kampar, Tapah, Gopeng, Trench, Pusing, Sungei, Siput, Tanjong Rambutan and Ipoh, in all of which, except Tapah, we have both churches and schools. There are nearly 1,400 pupils in this group of schools, and as they are all connected officially with Ipoh, it has meant a great burden on Brother Blasdell's shoulders. Ipoh should be strengthened with an additional missionary during this coming year. Miss Cass's illness made it necessary for her to go home in July. She was a great loss to the Ipoh school.

The Anglo-Chinese school at Ipoh, has had a prosperous year, educationally and spiritually. We held a special young people's mission for a week in October with good results.

Kampar Chinese Church has a group of promising young men who are developing into local preachers. Mr. Cheong Tsun Kong has done excellent work as acting principal since Mr. Hall's departure two years ago, and if Kampar has to be left again this year without a Board missionary, the school will be in excellent hands. There will be 300 pupils in the school this year. We need, however, an active evangelizing Board missionary here. We have a fine missionary residence, schools, church, and three teachers' houses. It is an ideal mission station.

We have opened three vernacular schools on this circuit this year; Chinese schools at Pusing and Tanjong Rambutan, and a Tamil school at Sungei Siput.

At Tanjong Rambutan there has been an improvement over last year. We have made a circuit consisting of Sungei Siput, Chemor and Tanjong Rambutan, and under Kiung Kiang Suin progress has been made.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work at Ipoh has been carried on single-handed by Miss Kenyon. There are now 130 pupils in the girls' school, and a new site and building are urgently needed.

The Taipeng Circuit

The Taipeng Circuit consists of Taipeng, Kuala Kangsar, and a large number of villages. The girls' day and boarding schools have been under Miss Craven and Miss Anderson respectively since Miss Dean's departure. Their great need is a new building for the day school. They could still use the existing buildings and build on the Museum end of the compound. A Board missionary and his wife should be placed here. There are 142 girls in the day school. Its growth has been slow, due mainly to the poor building and equipment.

Sitiawan Circuit

This circuit comprises Kampong Koh (or as the Chinese term it, "The Preacher's Town"—and it is that, in the sense that it has no opium or liquor shops and has an orphanage, church and two mission schools); Simpany Ampat, Ayer Tawar, and Sungei Wangi. A new church was dedicated at Sungei Wangi early in the year and its services have been crowded from the opening day. We have one of the brightest congregations on the district here and at Ayer Tawar, and the Chinese Christian school is full of children. This church and the one six miles away at Ayer Tawar were placed under Brother Shi You Show, and in both places the work is active. Both congregations were set off from the mother church at the "Preacher's Town." There are now four church buildings in this circuit, and one of our greatest opportunities is at this center. We should have a Board missionary here whose sole work should be to learn the Foochow or Hinghwa dialect and to "preach the Word, doing the work of an evangelist," making it his life work. There are several thousand people here who are either members, adherents, or well-wishers. No greater opportunity exists in the conference.

The rubber slump caused great distress in this circuit, especially for the first eight months of the year, and we had either to allow the Chinese Christian boys' school of 120 to close down or to come to their assistance. I am glad that our Mission Finance Committee came to their rescue and helped them with funds which had accumulated from the profits of the church rubber lot. It is a fine sight to watch this Chinese school march in procession to the church on Sundays accompanied by the band, playing "Onward Christian Soldiers." Prayer meetings and daily Bible classes are held in the school, which opens and closes with prayer.

The orphanage is full, and most of the boys have become earnest Christians. In spite of the slump, the orphanage has made $1,045 profit on its rubber, during the last few months. Its total income has been $1,885, and its expenditure $3,022, leaving a debt of $1,137, of which $1,000 was paid off by an old Singapore Orphanage boy, who was a student in 1894.

The Chinese churches and schools which raised $4,595 for self-support in 1920 only raised $746 in 1921. This shows the result of the slump at this place. We had hoped to erect a $30,000 church this year and a girls' school, but they have had to be postponed. Times were so bad that the money collected for a hospital was returned to the donors by the Mission Finance Committee. The Tamil church has decreased in numbers owing to removals.

Bentong Circuit, Pahang

This is our only church in Pahang. There have been 16 adult baptisms during the year, and there are 39 members and probationers. The pastor, Brother Yu Ye San, is also secretary of the C. Y. M. S., which has provided the mission hall and $25 of his salary. Brother Parker has gone to this station several times during the year and has held English services in the Court House through the courtesy of the District Officer, who is the son of a Presbyterian missionary in India. I wish that we could place a missionary in Pahang with a Ford car and turn him loose.

The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in every station where they are is exceedingly valuable.

MALACCA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in the Settlement of Malacca.

Location: On the west coast of the Malay Peninsula about 120 miles north of Singapore.

Industry: Rubber cultivation.

Missions at Work: Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Methodist Episcopal.

Malacca

Location: Southwestern part of Malay Peninsula. Oldest settlement in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed to Goa in 1588. Malacca was first held by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch. Was taken by the English in 1795 and restored to the Dutch in 1818, and exchanged for Bencoolen, Sumatra, 1824.

Population: 30,665.

Missionaries: Rev. Marmaduke Dodsworth and Mrs. Dodsworth. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses C. E. Conn, Jennie M. Dickinson, Mildred Malberg, Ada Pugh.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School. *W. F. M. S.*: Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School.

This District was organized January, 1922. It was part of the Federated Malay States District.

MARMADUKE DODSWORTH, Superintendent

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley on the main land opposite Penang, the unfederated native states of Kedah and Perlis, up to the Siamese border.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, cocoanuts and rice.

Penang

Location: On Penang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula, 400 miles north of Singapore.

Population: 123,200 Chinese, Tamils, and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Miss Margaret L. Anderson (contract), Miss Nell Carey (contract), Miss Florence Clemans (contract), Mr. E. A. Malmquist, Rev. Lester Proebstel, Rev. G. F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jessie Brooks, Thirza E. Bunce (on furlough), Jessie R. Crandall, Clara Martin, and Fanny E. Richardson.

Institutions: Hillview Boarding School, Anglo-Chinese School and branches (Anglo-Tamil School, and Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal, and Parit Buntar Schools). *W. F. M. S.*: Lindsay Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls, and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

From Report of P. L. Peach

Staff

There is a staff of willing workers, both missionary and Asiatic, some carrying very trying and nerve breaking tasks especially in the Winchell Home and the Anglo-Chinese girls' school. Relief came in June and July when Mr. Malmquist came and took very quickly the entire work of physical education. When Miss Pykett left, on furlough, Miss Anderson took the supervision of the lower elementary department in the main school, handing over her Cambridge work to Mr. Malmquist. Mr. Proebstel returned from furlough August 15th and took over the supervision of the

higher elementary department in the main school, and as vice-principal took over some of the general management. Miss Malberg came in October for women's work and took her place in the Anglo-Chinese girls' school and the Tamil Sunday school. Mrs. Peach followed Mrs. Pykett in the Dato-Kramat Church and Miss Richardson also has been directing the Tamil Sunday school since she came. Rev. Lim Hong Ban was placed in charge of the Penang Chinese work. A young Hakka Christian, Chen Fui Khim, has been in Kulim since June re-establishing our work there. Mei Peh Peng has been resident pastor for Sungei Patani circuit Chinese work. There has been progress in every station because each worker has felt individual responsibility for his particular task. There have been no break-downs, though several missionaries need rest badly.

Property and Finance

Our properties on the island and in the provinces stand now as last year. In spite of heavy indebtedness, our Mission owns most valuable sites in this district. The Penang Road shops and corner lot is too valuable for trade purposes to be held for our needs, but the market is poor now for selling. The fine large Chinese dwelling on Chulia Street was secured by lease, to house the primary department of the main boys' school, thus releasing the old shops for rent, which should immediately bring the Mission monthly revenue. The rental of the new primary school is carried by school fees, and will not call on any Mission funds. The two most critical problems have been the Winchell Home and the unfinished annex to the Anglo-Chinese girls' school. Winchell Home has needed repairs for some years. Money has finally come from America and work has begun on rebuilding. A debt of gratitude is due to the ladies at home for their aid.

The entire benevolent collections of the District are double what they were in 1920, and all churches except one have a working balance with which to begin 1922.

Educational Matters

The organization of the main boys' school has been improved. The primary department since November 1st has been in its own building, and has been brought during the year to a condition of high efficiency by Miss Carey. Our policy has been to keep the enrolment down and gradually raise the quality of the pupils and the work done. The work of Mr. Proebstel and Miss Clemans in English, the introduction of organized play and the physical education work by Mr. Malmquist will make a great change in this entire school. The abolition of the seventh standard government examination has kept many more students in the Cambridge classes; thirty seniors and ninety juniors took the examination in December. Next year there will be two senior classes. The government inspector's report of the school is favorable. With the annex unfinished and the crowded rooms, the growth of the girls' school is not possible. Miss Crandall has introduced recently hand embroidery work in Alexandra Home, which offers useful employment for the women and girls.

There are seven schools on the district with 2,577 pupils, of whom approximately 250 are Christians. Parit Buntar school has the finest playground in the peninsula, but the building is now overcrowded and if we do

not find more room for an ever-increasing number of applicants, the government will interfere.

The Pastoral Charges

There are five ordained elders including the district superintendent, each one in charge of a church and circuit. The other churches are in charge of a local deacon, a local preacher, an exhorter and a member on trial in conference.

Chinese Work. We have churches for the Chinese in Hulim, Ayer Itam, and Sungei Patani.

Tamil Work. Our appointments for the Tamils are in Sungei Patani, Dato-Kramat, and the general work in the province.

Bukit Martajam Circuit

Chinese Work. The pastor has cared for both Tamils and Chinese this year, holding communion for both races at once. We need a church and a residence on our fine site as soon as possible.

Penang Chinese

The church services, Sunday school, and Epworth league, now crowd our school hall. The social hall in the lower part of the houses on the corner of Penang and Maxwell Roads is a certain proof that a large institutional church is needed in Penang immediately. Of the 37 increase in church membership on the district, 23 came from this church. This church will begin to go back if provision is not made for healthy expansion.

Fitzgerald Memorial

The average attendance at the Sunday evening services here has been about 60. The finances are in good condition, closing the year with a balance of over $200. The opportunity of this church for the English speaking Asiatics, the unchurched Europeans and the Eurasians, is increasingly great. The work of the union Epworth league has been inspiring. Miss Crandall, Mr. Malmquist and Mr. Proebstel have been of great assistance in league work and with the social and recreational activities. Effective service has been rendered to the young people of Penang through hospital work and street preaching.

Needs

The urgent needs on the district are: Financial aid for an institutional church for Chinese; a missionary and a residence at Bukit Mertajam or at Parit Buntar; reduction of debt on all properties; another worker for the Fitzgerald church; a man for the religious educational work in all schools.

SARAWAK (BORNEO) DISTRICT

Sarawak

Location: An independent state in Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." Four days distant from Singapore by small steamer due East on China Sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902. Our work is confined to a large and well organized Christian Chinese agricultural colony in and around Sibu. Wireless communication.

Industry: Rubber and rice cultivation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Sibu

Location: 70 miles from the sea up the Rejang River. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.
J. M. Hoover, Superintendent

"Peace," But No Rice

In 1920 we were on furlough—in 1921 on toast. Our return to Sibu was something on the order of Job's experience. After the welcoming ceremony, messengers began to drop in one by one. I greeted them with the Chinese Christian salutation, "Peace." First came a preacher. He answered, "Peace, but rice is dear—a dollar and sixty cents a measure, about five times its usual cost, and I am getting only one-half my salary—it is not enough to buy rice for my family." Next came a teacher. I said, "Peace." He answered, "Peace, but my school is just about broken up. Because of the fall in the price of rubber people cannot afford to pay tappers, so the children must do the tapping. Fees have stopped, so I have not money enough to buy rice for my family." One of our most prosperous and liberal farmers came next. I said "Peace." He answered, "Peace, but when times began to get bad I mortgaged my garden. The mortgage is due, I shall lose my garden and I don't have money enough to buy rice for my family." Then the manager of Sukit Len arrived. I said, "Peace." He said, "Peace, but the coolies have not been paid for months. You owe them something like $1,200." And so they came to the last man.

Bishop Bickley visited us in May, and through his help and money sent by his friends and ours, we have been able to pay preachers and teachers full salaries and pay most of our debts. Our financial troubles are not over, but with rubber at $50 we are considerably eased.

Pastoral Charges

Sukit Lan will hereafter be called Sukit Bickli. Here we have a good building. The rubber within our Mission grant has been kept in fine shape. We hope to get orphans from China to develop this work.

Serekei is developing into a big place. We have two churches on the settlement and are building one in the bazaar. During the year the Cantonese who own pepper gardens here said they wanted to become Christians. We were glad to help them. Thirty are under instruction and seem in earnest.

At Sinatang we are putting in a new rice-mill, saw-mill and rubber factory. This place will soon develop into an important town. We have four acres of the best land already granted us.

Our Schools

We are planning to build a new girls' school at Sibu this year. We run this school according to our own ideal, making intelligent Christian wives and mothers without frills or English. The girls read and write their own language, cook, eat and sleep Chinese fashion, wear Chinese clothes which they make themselves (a sewing machine given by Mrs. Davis is of great service), and besides this get a thorough knowledge of the Bible, and Methodist doctrine and polity.

We hope to turn the old school house into an institutional church with preacher's quarters, cooking, sleeping and resting places for people when

they come to the bazaar and the recreation room. It is a fine two-story building, 64 x 72. The whole lower floor will be the auditorium which we will need for our present congregation. The Sunday school at Sibu has been organized according to the latest approved plans. It is in a flourishing condition.

General Conditions

The attendance at our churches has been good. There is hardly a church that is not crowded. We have plans for much extension as soon as the times permit. One new church was built during the year.

On account of hard times our school attendance but not the quality of our work has fallen off; boys and girls have had to help at home.

Two church bells given by Mr. Masland of Philadelphia were put up much to the delight of the people and the good of the work. These are real bells, one 50 inches and one 36 inches in diameter at the rim, and have inscribed on them, "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord."

The new launch makes traveling fast and easy. When necessary I can go in it to the furthest station, about 70 miles away. I used to depend on government boats and went when they did.

We thank Bishop Bickley and his good friends and ours for pulling us out of a hole. We thank the Lord for renewed health and a marvelous opportunity.

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: The Island of Singapore, off the southern end of the Malay Peninsular.

Industry: Import and export for the hinterland and Archipelago.

Singapore

Location: Capital of the Straits Settlements. Chief emporium of southeastern Asia, the second port in the East, and one of the largest ports in the world in tonnage. A coaling station for steamers plying between Europe and America and the Far East.

Population: 350,000; 273,000 are Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, and five dialects of Chinese: Hokkien, Foochow, Hinghua, Hakka, and Cantonese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Roman Catholics, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. W. T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Mr. Edwin Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. C. E. Holman (on leave) and Mrs. Holman (on leave), Rev. J. N. Lewin and Mrs. Lewin, Mr. G. H. Little (on furlough) and Mrs. Little (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Nagle and Mrs. Nagle (on furlough), Miss Emma Olson (on furlough), Rev. E. H. Rue, Mr. J. E. Throne (on leave) and Mrs. Throne (on leave), Rev. F. H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Camille Chenoweth (contract), Rev. R. D. Swift and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Anna A. Zinn (contract). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Sophia Blackmore, Irene Chapman, Minnie B. Cliff (on furlough), Lila M. Corbett, Dorothy Hammond (on furlough), C. Ethel Jackson, Eva L. Nelson (on furlough), Della Olson (on furlough), Elizabeth Olson (on furlough), Mary E. Olson, Isabel K. Pike (contract), Minnie L. Rank, Olive Vail (on furlough), and Laura H. White (contract).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Gelang English School, Sirangoon English School, and Paya Lebar English School), Jean Hamilton Training School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School), and Methodist Publishing House.

W. F. M. S.: Short Street Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home and Eveland Training School.

F. H. SULLIVAN, Superintendent

Epworth League

The most encouraging sign of growth has been in connection with the young people's work. Last year three Epworth leagues with a total enrolment of 282 were reported. During 1921 new chapters were started in the Gaylang, Foochow and Hakka churches, and the enrolment increased to 790, a gain of 508 members. The chapter organized in the Nakka church during the year was especially successful; 150 members were enroled and a house on Prinsep Street rented to provide space for a reading room and other activities. The Cantonese chapter has the highest enrolment, its total membership numbering 372.

Other Increases

There has been an increase in the enrolment of Sunday school members about 6½ per cent, and in attendance of about 9 per cent. Baptisms of children were 7 more than last year and adults 3 less, the total number of both being 144. The total church membership was increased by 62 and the number of preparatory members on roll by 55.

Finances

Growth along material lines was retarded by the financial depression which affected the whole world. In spite of the trade depression, Middle Road church added $2,000 to its new building fund. The Tamil ingathering service was successful, but over half the amount raised went to the current expenses of the church, so that only $40 could be set aside for the new church project. The total amount raised locally for all purposes was $30,588, a little less than last year but a large amount in view of the serious financial conditions.

The Schools

The reorganization and new building plans for the Anglo-Chinese and branch schools and for Short Street school have been held in abeyance on account of lack of funds. The situation at the Anglo-Chinese School is especially serious. The necessity of reorganization was foreseen several years ago and plans in connection with the Centenary program were made accordingly. It was expected that within at least six years funds would be forthcoming with which to erect new buildings. In view of this, leases on the Waverley and Zetland Houses were secured for that period only. At the end of 1922 these leases will expire and it is a big problem what shall be done with the four or five-hundred pupils accommodated in these buildings.

A friend of the Mission, who does not wish his name disclosed, has given $5,500 in war bonds as an endowment for six scholarships in the Methodist girls' and Fairfield girls' schools. Other assistance has been given by Chinese friends to different projects.

A Cantonese girls' school on New Market street was turned over by the trustees and original owners to a local committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with the idea that it should come entirely

under the control of the Mission. The old committee donated all furniture and other apparatus belonging to the school, together with all funds that were in hand and those which were due the school as outstanding obligations. The total cash turned over was slightly over $1,800. The claim to a bequest of $1,250 was also given, and pledges or promissory notes amounting to $10,000 were placed in the hands of the new committee. The school is well supported by the Cantonese community and will, no doubt, develop into a boarding school for Cantonese girls.

Workers

Mr. Sullivan who returned from furlough in August, was appointed by Bishop Bickley to do evangelistic work on the district. He conducted a series of revival meetings in nearly all of the churches with satisfactory results. The street-preaching was especially successful. Mr. Rue arrived in May and was appointed physical director in the Anglo-Chinese school and conference Epworth league secretary.

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 336,139 sq. miles. Includes Java. Dutch Borneo, Banka and South Sumatra.

Population: 45,000,000—Javanese, Madurese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. Chinese are Buddhists and Confucianists; Europeans are nominal Christians; and most of the others are Mohammedans. There are also several aboriginal tribes—Dyaks, Battaks, etc.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Dutch and German societies.

JAVA DISTRICT

Island of Java

Area: 48,400 square miles—equal to the state of Ohio. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railway.

Population: 36,015,000—more people than are found in all the states west of the Mississippi.

Industry: Production and exportation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, quinine, petroleum, and spices.

Batavia

Location: Capital of the Dutch East Indies, on the north coast of Java, west end of the island.

Population: 231,464—Malays, Sundanese, Javanese, Chinese, Europeans—the largest city in the East Indies.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. C. S. Buchanan (on furlough) and Mrs. Buchanan (on furlough), Mr. L. H. Bittner, M.D., and Mrs. Bittner, Rev. A. V. Klaus and Mrs. Klaus, Rev. J. B. Matthews (on furlough) and Mrs. Matthews (on furlough), Rev. A. H. Pruessner and Mrs. Pruessner, Miss June E. Redinger.

Institutions: Preachers' Training School, Methodist Book Depot.

Buitenzorg

Location: Thirty-five miles south of Batavia. Residence of the Governor-General is in the finest botanical garden in the East.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, Mr. E. J. Bunker (contract) and Mrs. Bunker (contract), Rev. H. B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell (on furlough), *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Freda Chadwick, Hilda Holmberg (on furlough), Eleanora Rohde, E. Naomi Ruth (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Bible Training School.

Tjisaroea

Location: Fifteen miles south of Buitenzorg, on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes.

Population: Large Sundanese population.

Industry: Great rice estate and tea plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Alice I. Bielski, R.N., Miss Maude Hutchinson, R.N., Rev. R. G. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Ruby A. Raycroft, R.N., Miss Mabel L. Resor, R.N., Rev. J. P. Stamer and Mrs. Stamer, Mr. Joe Vanden Noort and Mrs. Vanden Noort.

Institutions: Tjisaroea Mission Hospital, Boys' Preparatory School.

Soekaradja

Location: Mid-Java, the seat of a wealthy Chinese family. Our missionaries secure their own support by teaching in Chinese schools.
Population: 10,000.

Poerbolinggo

Location: Mid-Java. Once the bottom of a great lake, now a fertile valley.
Industry: Cultivation of rice, sugar, tobacco, and other tropical produce.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1916 in response to a request from the Chinese for a teacher. All cost of our work is met by the local school organization.

Soerabaya

Location: On the northeast coast of Java.
Population: 160,801.
Industry: Chief trading center of the island.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1909.
Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.
H. B. MANSELL, Superintendent

Our Workers

In a vain endeavor to save one of his pupils from drowning, Rev. Leroy L. Akerson, one of our missionaries, lost his own life in June, 1921. His body lies on the hillside near Poerbolinggo among the Chinese he loved, but his spirit still lives and influences those he taught. In April, Rev. C. J. Buchanan returned to America after another period of service. In July, only ten days after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, Rev. J. B. Matthews, with family, returned to America for furlough and study.

In April, however, Rev. A. V. Klaus and Mrs. Klaus returned to the work in Batavia. With them came Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Pruessner and their two children. In May, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Bittner arrived. Dr. Bittner has the distinction of being the first American to pass the medical examinations in Batavia. Miss Resor arrived in October and the next month we welcomed two more nurses, Misses Frankhauser and Raycroft. With the latter came also Miss Piersol, the fiancee of Mr. Bunker. In December, Rev. and Mrs. J. Vanden Noort arrived, the former born and raised in Holland. In January Miss Rohde arrived to re-enforce the staff at Baitini. In that same month we had a brief visit from Miss Watson of the Topeka Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and Miss Shannon, a missionary to Burma.

Soerabaya

The work in Soerabaya has been under the efficient care of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Bower. In August, Rev. Ng Tit Chin, an experienced preacher from Canton, arrived. He has not only helped the work among the Cantonese, but is proving a stimulus to the Chinese of the Hokkien and Foochow dialects to seek preachers for their communities. Mr. Bower has visited all the principal towns east of Solo, hunting up Chinese Christians and establishing useful connections. In Soerabaya, church congregations and Sunday school attendance have crowded out one of the tenants in order to add another large room to our former hall. The Cantonese Christians have organized a union and been granted incorporation. Membership is limited to Chinese Christians over eighteen years of age. They

have raised $6,000 (U. S. gold) and purchased a site on which to erect a school building.

Poerbolinggo

Rev. and Mrs. J. Van den Noort are carrying forward here the religious and educational work developed under Rev. Leroy Akerson. The day school has 20 pupils and the Sunday school is growing.

Batavia

The training school in Batavia is now a conference institution. Rev. A. H. Pruessner is in charge and the school has begun to grow. Kramat Church has grown and the Sunday school has made a good advance during the year. The day school has had a steady enrolment of over 40 pupils, with more girls than boys.

At Mangga Besar, where Rev. A. V. Klaus is in charge, one of the Standard Oil service men, immediately on arrival in Batavia, offered his aid and was given a class of English-speaking young men in the Sunday school. He has also interested himself in the young men's union, composed largely of Chinese Christians.

A growing congregation and Sunday school, with a large constituency of children is the situation at Tanah Abang. The day school is too large for one teacher. Our property is admirably located and with a new church on it will afford a good opportunity for development.

In Tangerang, we have rented a house and held regular weekly services. The attendance has steadily grown and a large number of children is accessible.

The Book Store

Larger stocks have enabled the Book Store to do much more business than in any previous year. Rev. A. V. Klaus has edited "Sahabat Masehi" and our Sunday school literature.

Buitenzorg

Because of our schools, the congregation in Buitenzorg is the largest on the district and also the most difficult to develop into a church. By the time the young people are old enough to become active in Sunday school and Epworth league, their school days are over. New faces replace the familiar ones and the work starts over again. The Epworth league has been a good training school for many of the boys and girls in English and in lessons still more important. The Sunday school is larger than ever before.

Under the Centenary the church has raised over $640 (U. S. gold) for a new church. Other churches which have raised considerable sums for prospective churches, or toward debts on existing properties, are Mangga Besar, Tanah Abang and Soerabaya.

Motion Pictures

At Tjiampea the school has been so large that a second teacher has been necessary. The attendance at Sunday school and the weekly preaching service is growing. We have had over 300 present whenever moving pictures were shown. The pictures have also been used in Bogor, at Tjiloear, on Tjisaroea circuit, and in Batavia. They always draw crowds and

are far and away the most effective means of making a first contact with Mohammedans.

Day Schools and Hostels

Our day schools and hostels for boys have been crowded to the limit of capacity. Mr. Bunker has been in charge of the day school and the lower priced hostel the whole year. During the year a dual field meet was held between the Training School and the Methodist English School on the grounds at Soekasari, resulting in a victory for the latter. In December a seventh standard of fifteen was graduated, the largest in the history of the school. There are now two hostels with an enrolment of 100. The day school enrolment is 300. The schools have paid expenses and have a fund for new equipment to be used when the present business slump is over. A local committee of Chinese has been organized to help the school.

The Methodist girls' school has had a year of quiet growth. Its enrolment is higher than ever and accommodations are cramped. It will be difficult to develop this school beyond its present numbers without a suitable building.

Baitani is a most promising part of our work in Buitenzorg. Additional land has been bought and plans have been drafted for a new building, but unfortunately the $10,000 available is insufficient.

At Tjisaroea the schools and churches have increased their attendance and the interest manifested has been encouraging. Careful attention has been given to the preparatory school of 37 boarders; from the nearby villages come other children making the enrolment over 60. This compelled us to secure a second teacher, a former student of Baitani.

Hospital

The work done at the hospital has been triple that of any previous year. This has required increased expense for new beds and equipment. The buildings have been painted and other minor improvements have been made. These expenses, the full support of the missionary and local staff, and all other expenses, have been met by the subsidies and receipts from patients, leaving a small balance to apply toward the reduction of the debt.

Twelve of our missionaries have been in the hospital, some entered for heavy major operations, all of them successful. The estimated financial value of the service given is over $1,400 (gold). If it were not for our hospital we would have been asking the Board for special grants to cover this, or else workers would have gone on suffering and been unable to do all the work they are now able to handle. Much of the success of the hospital has been due to the nursing staff.

SOUTH SUMATRA DISTRICT

Palembang

Location: Sixty miles up the Moesi River, on the island of Sumatra, a port of call for ocean going steamers, largest city in Sumatra, and fourth in the Netherlands East Indies.

Population: 70,000. Head of a territory with a population of a million.

Industry: Large oil refineries at Pladjoe, three miles below Palembang.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Mary E. Howell, R.N.
Institution: Methodist English School.

Island of Banka

Area: 25,000 square miles.
Location: An island off the east coast of Sumatra.
Population: 420,000.
Industry: Banka and its nearby neighbors produce one-tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits.

Pangkal Pinang

Location: Capital of the island of Banka.
Population: 10,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1911.
MARK FREEMAN, Superintendent

Medical Work

When Miss Howell arrived, early in 1921, she began to climb the dark stairs of Palembang shop houses, with some medicine bottles in an old shoe box. Her work, which began largely as a station for binding old sores and giving castor oil, changed in character until she has become the medical advisor of the finest Arab, Malay and Chinese homes in Palembang. She has made in nine months, 1,090 calls. In one month she was called 24 times to Arab homes, 51 times to Malay homes and 119 times to Chinese homes.

Her dispensary work for the last nine months shows a heavy increase in Malay patients, for of the 496 Malay patients, 130 came in January, with a total of over 3,756 dispensary cases. She has had 51 obstetric cases.

The medical work has given our Mission in Palembang entree to the homes of the people. Social visits could never have brought this connection, nor could visits bringing amateur medical help have made it so solid.

ISLAND OF BORNEO

Area: Borneo, 288,000 square miles: one of the largest islands in the world. West (Dutch) Borneo, 55,825 square miles.
Population: Borneo, 1,800,000; West Borneo, 550,320. These people live along, or near, the coast: scattered Dyak tribes occupy the interior.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal in West (Dutch) Borneo.

WEST BORNEO DISTRICT

Singkawang

Location: On the west coast of Borneo, one hundred miles north of the equator.
Population: 10,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.
Missionaries: Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington.

Sambas

Location: On the Sambas River, thirty miles inland from the west coast of Borneo.
Population: Head of a territory with a large population having their own Sultanate here.
C. M. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent

NORTH SUMATRA MISSION

Area: Island of Sumatra, 162,000 sq. miles: includes all work in the Island north of Palembang: southern part of Island is in South Sumatra district of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

Population: 4,700,000 for the Island: Mohammedans, except some animistic tribes in the interior: Methodist work among the Battaks.

Organization: As a separate Mission, February, 1922: formerly North Sumatra District of Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Rhenish Mission works among the Battaks.

Medan

Location: Capital of a division known as the East Coast of Sumatra: richest and one of the largest of such divisions on the Island.

Population: More than 40,000: mostly Chinese.

Industry: City is surrounded by tobacco plantations: rubber and tea estates have recently been developed.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. Leonard Oechsli and Mrs. Oechsli, Miss Rose E. Frankhauser, R.N., Rev. C. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. E. Pinckney, M.D., and Mrs. Pinckey.

Kisaran

Location: In the Asahan civil district; 100 miles south from Medan and 15 miles inland from Tandjong Balei, on the coast, the nearest large town. Surrounded by large estates of the United States Rubber Company.

Population: Estimated at 4,000. The people of this town and the surrounding region are largely Battaks. Forty miles inland from Kisaran is the heart of the Battak country, where Henry B. Lyman and Samuel Munson, first American missionaries to Sumatra, were killed and eaten by Battak cannibals in 1834.

Organization: Some Bible teaching was given in this region by Lamsana, a Methodist native pastor, himself a Battak, in 1912. He was compelled to leave, and the work was neglected for eight years, when Lamsana was permitted to return. Kisaran became a mission station in 1922.

Missionaries: Rev. Newton T. Gottschall and Mrs. Gottschall.

L. Oechsli, Superintendent.

Gains

The past year has been an encouraging one for North Sumatra. The statistics will show a gain in every item but one. Full members have increased 34 per cent; contributions for preachers' salaries, current expenses, and Sunday school collections have all increased. A total of f. 4,632 has been paid in since last May and reliable subscriptions amount to over f. 10,000 for the new church in Medan. This makes the total amount raised locally for the year f. 7,351, as over against f. 2,229, for 1920. This large increase is made in the hardest year financially the East Coast of Sumatra has ever known. (Unit of currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents in gold.)

Medan

Contributions from the Christian people have come in generously for the new church. Because of the imperative need, we proceeded to let the contract when word came that Centenary money to the extent of $6,000 was on the way out from America. It will probably cost about f. 40,000

when completed. Bishop Bickley laid the corner stone just before conference, Sunday, January 29, 1922. The work is proceeding rapidly and will probably be completed before mid-year. We are planning a definite, active, evangelistic campaign during this year, plans for which were made at our district conference.

For the last part of the year, I have been conducting a monthly English service in the Dutch Protestant Church, which has met with encouragement from the European community. There are about 250 British subjects, in addition to others who speak English, living in Medan, and many more in the estates and out-stations. For these people there is no church or minister, so that we have a field and obligation which at the same time offers a gratifying opportunity to preach the gospel in one's own mother tongue.

The women's work among the Cantonese has been greatly strengthened by the securing of a Bible woman.

The Medan School

The school has had a good year, the average daily enrolment being 408 as against 319 for last year. Mr. Gottschall has given much time to general administration and plans to take up the organizing of the curriculum and the supervision of teachers. Mrs. Gottschall is opening a dispensary in connection with the school and will also supervise the teaching of sanitation and hygiene, hoping to make the dispensary the point of contact with the homes of the boys.

Now that we have actually begun to make use of the land given by the Municipality for a church, we expect to be able to buy an additional piece adjoining the church for a school. If this is secured on reasonable terms we can sell our Emmastraat land at a profit that will enable us to erect a school building. In the request for this ground, we showed that of all the children in Medan now in school, 99.6 per cent of the European children, 87 per cent of the Malay children and only 10 per cent of the Chinese children are in schools supported or aided by Government. That is, 90 per cent of the Chinese children now in school are in schools which receive no help from Government.

Bindjei

The church here has suffered in its Chinese membership through not having a regular Chinese pastor, but the attendance has been more than made up by the increase of Battak and other Malay-speaking people.

The school here has had the best year since its organization. Sports' day, with difficult manoeuvers in drilling, pole vaulting and numerous sports, was carried out in a manner that would be a credit to any school. The program at the close of school was largely attended. We have had many Malay boys and an attempt has been made to prohibit Malays from coming to the school. One of the Tankoes (a relative of the Sultan) made a speech at the close of the program, in which he said that many people had criticized him for sending his children, but he wanted to say publicly that when the Methodists came there to help give education to his people, he was going to help that school all he could and continue to send his children. He had come there to say to us as a school "banyak trimah kaseh"—many, many thanks.

Tebing Tinggi

The church and school here have suffered from the slump in rubber more than at any other point. Both have held their own with difficulty in cramped and otherwise unsuitable quarters. A fine large Chinese house which cost f. 16,000 to build, is on the market for f. 6,000. We plan to rent it, but we ought to buy.

Siantar

Some of the people have pushed on into the Battakland and the West Coast, but the 12 full members remaining, made the following contributions this year: f. 197 for the support of one of their own number thus set free for study so as to be able to teach the rest of them and care for the house where they meet; f. 99 for current expenses; f. 1,000 for the church building fund in Medan, 85 miles away, of which they have paid in cash f. 745, making a total of f. 1,041 contributed this year, or an average of f. 87 each, a sum considerably above their tithe. They themselves worship in a shop-house. (f. equals 40 cents U. S. gold.)

Almost from the beginning, in August, the enrolment in the English school has been above a hundred. We were fortunate in securing what had been the Froeble School, fully furnished with desks, black-boards, chairs, tables, and wall-pictures, for f. 30 a month. The owner now must sell and names as his first price f. 4,500. It is located in the center of the town on the principal street on high ground overlooking the river. It is 60 yards front and 50 yards deep, with a school building on it, in one of the most beautiful, healthy, progressive, promising towns in Sumatra; and also in a town where live 12 Christians who have given sacrifically not only to help themselves, but principally to help others and the cause of Christ.

Asahan

After last conference Brother Lamsana and family moved to Sumatra and we secured for him the house formerly occupied by the manager of the large American estates centering in Kisaran. Later when his son Romulus came, we opened an English school which has an enrolment of about 35 children. In July Brother Benjamin Si Hombing and family came and were located at Poelau Mandi, where he has had a school. Also a teacher from Battakland was placed at Bangoen Dolok, where he has a vernacular school.

During the year I have made several trips to the Battak villages. On one such trip I baptized Toean Nagore, the head of the village of Bangoen Dolok, and his family. From childhood he had been addicted to the habit of opium, but with the help of God and some medicine from the Hoeta Padang estate doctor, he has broken off the habit and says he no longer has the desire to use opium. Others have joined him and are earnest in their prayers and desire to be freed from the curse.

In October when Bishop Bickley was over from Singapore, we went, together with the Assistant Resident, the Sultan and Brother Lamsana, to Hoeta Padang, where we had arranged to meet the Rajas from Poerdembanan. Some of them were afraid to come, but those who did come, put forth their requests to the Assistant Resident and he seemed much interested, giving permission to open up roads, to cut timber and build schools

and churches, to make rice fields and to bring in people from more populated regions. More of these kampongs (villages) are ready to receive and willing to receive teachers and become Christians and I hope to extend the work soon after conference, especially if there is a missionary available to look after it. The work here should be developed along agricultural and medical lines and requires the presence of a missionary. To attempt to direct it at a distance of 120 miles by short and infrequent visits, is decidedly unsatisfactory.

The government Medical Department has definitely ruled that we cannot take over the hospital at Tandjong Balei until a subsidy is granted and this will not be for a long time, because of the financial situation. However, we hope to go ahead with the work by having Dr. Pinckney take up private practice.

Brastagi Rest Home

During the year we have purchased a newly built and fully equipped bungalow in the hills at Brastagi, as the joint property of the two conferences. This was made possible through the co-operation of the Board in New York. We bought the house for guilders 17,000 and have a debit balance on it of guilders 1,585.73, which we hope to cover by rentals when the house is not required by missionaries. The house is proving a blessing to many a worn and run-down missionary.

Five and a half years ago, when we came to Medan, the Mission staff consisted of the missionary and two teachers; our one school had about 50 boys. The work has spread throughout the East Coast until we have at present 34 paid workers (15 preachers and 19 teachers), with a number of local preachers and voluntary workers; seven schools and 720 children attending them; 8 congregations in addition to numerous small scattered groups of Christiasn.



A Philippine Islands Missionary with a Sunday School Class of Naked Igorotes

SOUTHERN ASIA SECTION
INDIA AND BURMA

BANGALORE AREA
- SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE
- ENGLISH-SPEAKING MISSION

BOMBAY AREA
- BOMBAY CONFERENCE
- CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE
- GUJARAT CONFERENCE
- INDUS RIVER MISSION CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA AREA
- BENGAL CONFERENCE
- BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW AREA
- LUCKNOW CONFERENCE
- NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE
- NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

SOUTHERN ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into three groups, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Southern Asia. The missions of Southern Asia are in India and Burma.

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856.

The India Mission Conference was organized by Bishop Thomson in 1864.

Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work in India among English-speaking people on the self-supporting plan in 1870. The results of this campaign were organized into the South India Conference in 1876.

From these beginnings the work has now grown into eight Annual Conferences, two Mission Conferences, one Mission, and four episcopal areas. The Missionary Bishops for India have been the following: Rev. James M. Thoburn, elected in 1888, retired in 1908; Rev. Edwin W. Parker, elected in 1900, died in 1901; Rev. Frank W. Warne, elected in 1900; Rev. John E. Robinson, elected in 1904, retired in 1920; Rev. John W. Robinson, elected in 1912.

By action of the General Conference of 1920, Bishops Warne and Robinson were elected General Superintendents, and episcopal areas in India were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Lucknow Area—North India, Northwest India and Lucknow Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Bombay Area—Central Provinces, Bombay, Gujarat Conferences and Indus River Mission Conference; Bishop F. B. Fisher, elected in 1920, Calcutta Area—Bengal Conference and Burma Mission Conference; Bishop H. L. Smith, elected in 1920, Bangalore Area—South India Conference and English Mission.

BANGALORE AREA



LEKH RAJ
An Indian Evangelist

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one-third of the territory of the conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; and the Central Provinces Conference, 1913.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population: 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Mr. Z. A. Olson and Mrs. Olson, Rev. K. E. Anderson (on furlough) and Mrs. Anderson (on furlough), Rev. A. E. Cook and Mrs. Cook. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Muriel E. Robinson and Ruth E. Robinson.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.*: Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Mr. C. E. Gabel and Mrs. Gabel. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Fannie F. Fisher, Martha A. Griffin, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., Florence W. Maskell, Alta Griffin, M. Marguerite Bugby, Edith T. Morehouse, Ethel C. Wheelock.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kanarese), Normal Training and Industrial Institute. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kanarese), Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

H. F. Hilmer, Superintendent

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 70,000 square miles.
Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.
Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.
Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.
Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kanarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Rev. C. W. Scharer (on furlough) and Mrs. Scharer (on furlough), Rev. J. H. Garden and Mrs. Garden. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Annabelle Watts, Kezia Munson (contract).
Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School.

Gokak

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp.

G. GERSHOM, Superintendent

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 6,400 square miles. A mass movement area.
Population: 900,000. All castes. Most of the people are Hindus. Kanarese, Telugu, and Marathi are spoken.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar civil district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by thousands of villages. Ancient city of importance with palaces and mosques.
Population: 12,000.
Industry: Trade center for the district. Center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Seamands and Mrs. Seamands, Rev. C. L. Camp (on furlough), and Mrs. Camp (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Urdell Montgomery, Anna G. Patterson, Emma K. Rexroth (on furlough).
Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispenseary. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gulbarga.
Institution: Dispensary.

E. A. SEAMANDS, Superintendent

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: Includes all English work in Bangalore Belgium, Bidra, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Madras, Secunderabad, Vikarabad, and other places in South India Conference.
Population: 50,000 and British troops.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (all centers), Church of England (most large centers), Wesleyans and Scotch Kirk (Madras and Bangalore), Baptists (Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderbad).

J. B. Buttrick, Superintendent
P. O., Richmond Town, Bangalore

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.
Population: 1,150,983 (1911).
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.
Population: 32,437.
Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Julia E. Morrow.
Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

Nanappa Desai, Superintendent

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857. Telugu and Marathi are spoken. Very small per cent of the population is Mohammadan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule. A mass movement area.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Population: 500,000. Mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities, speaking Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. There are also Indians, Persians, Arabs, and Africans in the city.
Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India. On the Musi River. Seat of the Nizam; educational center having three colleges. Also fine public buildings and mosques.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.
Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Harris (on furlough) and Mrs. Harris (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. J. W. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Alice A. Evans (on furlough), Margaret Morgan, Anna M. Harrod, Catherine Wood (on furlough), and Mrs. Nellie D. Hancock.
Institutions: Hyderabad Bible Institute. *W. F. M. S.*: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, Girls' Industrial School.

C. E. Parker, Superintendent

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.
Population: 43,000,000, Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.
Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with

Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevelley, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Gray (on furlough) and Mrs. Gray (on furlough), Rev. W. L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. J. J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Kate E. Toll.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.*: Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

J. J. KINGHAM, Superintendent

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. M. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Judith Ericson (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School.

M. D. Ross, Superintendent

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus. Ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each. A mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city. Headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D., and Mrs. Linn, Rev. J. S. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, R.N. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Rosetta Beck (on furlough), Blanche M. Kline, Nellie Low, Mabel Morgan, Mildred Simonds, Elizabeth J. Wells (on furlough).

Institutions: Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital, Charlotte Maurice Training School for Village Workers. *W. F. M. S.*: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

YELLANDU DISTRICT

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.
Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work in 1888.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic.

S. NOAH, Superintendent

THE SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE IN 1921, FROM THE COMBINED DISTRICT REPORT

Evangelism

Severe famine in all districts north of and including Raichur, has wrought havoc among the villages. Rev. C. L. Camp says, "All through the circuits about Bidar, the wells are dry, the crops were failures, and famine and thirst claimed both man and beast." Whole villages moved away in search of water leaving behind their flocks and herds. All along the highways the hungry multitudes made travel heart-breaking. Regions north of Belgaum suffered similarly.

Most districts, however, were able to hold the usual evangelistic campaign. At Rollapadu in our newest district, 37 people confessed Christ publicly and received baptism. A pastor has been assigned them and a new congregation has been formed. In Raichur 700 names were enroled of candidates desiring baptism, 100 of whom received this rite and the others are eagerly waiting. Around Bidar the non-Christians come in great numbers even to the Christian places, and sit quietly throughout the meetings and often demand that they continue even up to midnight. We believe there is soon to be a great movement Christward among caste people. The Church must be ready to meet this new demand upon her.

Belgaum district has added 825 to the Christian community and shows a steady growth. In Madras 13 idols were surrendered and their owners surrendered themselves to Jesus, and twenty-four women were baptized as a result of zenana work. A junior church of 70 members has been organized.

Gulbarga added 292 to her community and refrained from baptizing more because teachers and preachers are too few to care for them. Kolar converts of this year came from villages where baptized Christians already lived. Work among children is the most important feature in the circuits around Kolar. In Gulbarga district 4,600 Christians are scattered over 6,000 square miles, and live in 183 villages. The problem here is the proper training of the converts.

English Work

In Bangalore, this church maintains two schools for non-Christians in the poor sections of the city. The church is the spiritual power-house of Richmond Town and its suburbs. Services are held in three places in Madras, and there are strong congregations in Belgaum, Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Centenary Campaign and Self-Support

The report of the financial campaign for the conference is encouraging. Madras city and village circuit, easily exceeded their quota. Around Tuticorin two circuits out of the four did the same. Bangalore vernacular, Kohir, Momeinpet, and Cortipalli circuits passed their marks easily. The districts affected by the famine have found the people willing to pledge as soon as they have something to pledge. The Telugu districts pledged from 53 to 63 per cent of their quota, but find themselves unable to pay until the results of the famine have passed over. English stations report numerous tithers, but still unable to meet their allotment.

At Yellandu most of our people are painfully poor. Many never get sufficient food to satisfy their hunger. Some never see money and work for just bread. In famine time some are reduced to wild cucumbers and jungle roots. The Mission workers have pledged one month's salary each in addition to their regular tithe.

In some fields the people have not yet been weaned away from the idea of getting and cheerfully receiving good gifts for themselves, but when the Church asks them to give that others may receive spiritual blessing, they are quite indignant and think the Church has lost its vision of helpfulness. It will take time to rectify some of these wrong notions of Christianity and its claims. The Centenary has been and is continuing to be an education in Christian stewardship that will bear fruit many years.

Sunday Schools

Practically all reports show an increase in attendance. The Telegu schools are advancing rapidly. In all the schools Bible stories, the Catechism and Christian hymns are emphasized.

Epworth Leagues

In our boarding school centers the Leagues have developed real leadership among the young people in conducting worship. In the villages the Christian group must be numerous in order for the League to succeed. Great results will come when its methods are adapted to village needs. There are 50 Senior and 27 Junior Leagues with a membership of 2,308.

Summer Schools and District Conferences

These gatherings, both for the districts and groups of circuits, are profitable and permanent features of our work. Christian fellowship, spiritual uplift and instruction are eagerly anticipated from the programs of seven and nine days.

Colportage

The sale of Bible portions and the distribution of Gospel tracts have increased during the Centenary campaign. Women workers are largely aiding in this form of evangelism.

Medical Work

In the Crawford Memorial Hospital, 9,308 people were treated at the dispensary; 527 were treated as in-patients; 172 surgical operations were performed.

The Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital has been reopened after three years, properly equipped and adequately staffed.

Regular hospital service cannot be resumed in Bidar until a doctor arrives from America. Suffering has been acute in this distant station and its villages for lack of medical care.

Village Day and Night Schools (Primary)

Bidar district reports 27 village schools with 267 pupils. To care for our Christian community of 6,000, and to influence our constituency of one million, we need more teachers well trained and equipped.

Belgaum day schools have increased in enrolment: new schools have been organized on circuits north of Tuticorin and Government has sanctioned grants for them. (See Educational Statistics for full details.)

Primary and Middle Schools (Boarding)

This department has our largest enrolment. At Bidar, 87 boys and 71 girls attend these schools. In the boys' schools an Urdu department has been installed, and new buildings have been erected. Gulbarga has two boarding schools where 84 boys are in training. The one in Gulbarga itself, a lower secondary school, is making decided progress, but is handicapped for want of dormitory space in its hostel.

The J. L. Crawford boys' school has enroled 108 students. The Mary A. Knotts school for girls, also at Vikarabad, has enjoyed a good year.

The Boys' School at Kilpauk has recently received recognition ranking it as a lower secondary school. The girls' school which numbers 150, has been recognized as a middle school.

The School at Yellandu transferred 45 girls to the Elizabeth K. Stanley School at Hyderabad, thus decreasing its boarding department to 17, but with the day pupils leaving an enrolment of 90.

Miss Watts has 83 girls in a school only large enough to accommodate 60, at Raichur. The year 1922 will see the new buildings well under way.

Kolar Girls' School has had a prosperous year, the enrolment reaching the high mark of 180. Twenty-two of these represent the overflow from the Raichur school. Thirty-eight of the older girls are now members of the local Kanarese church.

Kolar boys' school, enroling 92, has 18 in the lower secondary class. Wherever hostels are maintained, much loving care has been given to provide real Christian influence and help the children to a practical and experimental knowledge of Christian living.

There is the little village boarding school at Bethmangala, which has been the result of faith and effort on the part of Miss Maskell, who desires in this way to reach the children of the lowest out-caste peoples and to test out what is the power of the Gospel of Christ for saving such otherwise hopeless little ones to a pure life. Twenty-five children are now in this school and have literally been transformed within the short period of five months. We believe that this school has already demonstrated its usefulness in winning uncared-for village waifs and training them to become true children of God, with real talent to serve Him well.

High Schools

A long felt need in the city of Hyderabad has to a great extent been realized in the Methodist boys' high school, which was opened this year with an enrolment of 88 including all standards. It has been recognized

by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Thus according to sanction of the Finance Committee, Hyderabad becomes the center of higher education for this language area.

The Elizabeth K. Stanley girls' high school, like several other high schools has primary, middle and high school departments, enroling in the primary section, 144; in the middle, 69; and in the high, 34 pupils. Of those sent up for government examinations, 7 in the middle and 5 in the high school, passed. This school also suffers from being overcrowded and needs more buildings.

The girls' high school at Kolar has been successfully launched, is teaching second year girls, and is applying to Government for recognition.

In Bangalore the Baldwin schools are giving splendid account of themselves. The girls' high has reached a high water mark of 106 enroled. Complete success in all examinations for which the pupils have entered has encouraged both contestants and teachers and signs of greater interest on the part of Government and the loyal support of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in America have greatly encouraged Miss Robinson, the principal. One of the successfully passed girls has now gone to Muttra to train as a missionary assistant. During the year 10 girls have united with the local church.

At the Baldwin boys' school the attendance has averaged 90 for the year. Rising victoriously out of a period of depression the school faces forward with the fullest confidence in its mission to needy Anglo-Indian boys.

The Beynon-Smith high school of Belgaum has had this year the largest enrolment in 20 years. Seventy-five of its students are Christians. Twenty-eight girls desiring higher education are studying here. Twenty of the young men have been sent from other districts of the conference. Two of the Bidar boys have passed the preliminary examination for entrance to annual conference.

Training Schools

Industrial training within the conference centers in Kolar. Kolar Mission plows are popular in spite of the high price which resulted from adverse exchange conditions. Farm implements of several kinds are being sent all over South India from this school. Besides the teachers and passed mechanics there are 50 boys in regular training.

The Belgaum district training school at Gokak Falls, the government settlement for criminal tribes, began during the year with 29 students, some of whom are from the Settlement and some from villages. Miss McAfee, experienced government inspectress and superintendent of government training schools, has given this school careful daily supervision. There are 147 school children in the Settlement school, affording ample opportunity for the instruction of pupil teachers. The government provides teachers, and buildings for housing 60 students. This is an unprecedented opportunity to join up social settlement work with the regular Mission work of our Church; to educate our Settlement young people and lead them directly into Mission work, for that is where these trained teachers will go. Thus what was a cold-hearted police institution becomes a real factor in the evangelism and reclamation of criminal tribes. Government recognizes the distinct advantages to be gained from such a co-operation and is therefore willing to pay liberally for its maintenance.

The Biblical training school of Kolar which was re-opened this year has admitted 24 students, about an equal number of young men and young women. The corner-stone of the new building was laid by Bishop J. E. Robinson, on September 21, 1921, the closing day of district conference. It will contain four airy class rooms, an assembly hall, an office and a small library. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society is co-operating in this plan to give our youth an adequate religious education and equipment for ministerial service.

Events

Outstanding events of the year have been the evangelistic campaign in February and March; the government decennial census enumeration; the Centenary financial drive; the long mid-year session of the Finance Committee; the visit of Miss Ella M. Watson of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who successfully directed the all-India and Burma council on woman's work.

THE ENGLISH MISSION

The work and statistics for this Mission are reported in the conferences having English-speaking churches. A full statement concerning its organization may be found in the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions for 1920, pages 253-255.



The District Missionary Arrives in One of the Villages for an Evangelistic Service

BOMBAY AREA



On the Way to School

THE BOMBAY AREA

Bishop J. W. Robinson

The Handicaps

In reporting the Bombay area for the year 1921, the outstanding thing to be noted is that it has been a time of stress. A slack monsoon resulted in a crop failure that brought scarcity of food and prices even higher than during the war. A hungry people furnish a fertile field for the efforts of the political agitator, and many times the situation has seemed tense to the breaking point.

To make an untoward situation worse, we have been unusually short of missionaries. Health furloughs and sick leave always take toll of our force, but this year the results were exceptional. In Baroda today one missionary is carrying the work that had seemed to tax the strength of three last year. We have no one for the Bombay District and no one for the vernacular work of that city of a million and a quarter people, both these burdens being assumed by the man already loaded down with the Poona district and city work. In Central Provinces we have two districts in charge of one man, and he has to travel by jungle road a hundred and eighty miles to get from one to the other. In spite of the fact that our better-developed Indian workers have courageously assumed burdens usually assigned to the trained missionary, at times the situation has seemed an impossible one.

The Successes

In spite of these handicaps, the fact remains that it has been the most prosperous year the area has ever experienced. More baptisms from among our Christian community, more baptisms from the non-Christians, more children in our Sunday schools, more boys and girls in our educational institutions, more Scripture portions and tracts sold and distributed, and more money collected from the people for self-support and benevolences than ever before, is the happy record of the area for the year.

The Centenary in India

Many things may be reckoned as having contributed to the successes mentioned, but the outstanding factor has been the Centenary. It was not the Centenary contributions we had expected to receive and did not realize, but the Centenary drive here on the field which co-ordinated our forces and gave us a keen incentive and a new rallying cry. The hopeful thing is that while from the financial standpoint the drive is finished, the impetus of the work along moral and spiritual lines is with us, and seems to have become a part of our moral progress.

Episcopal Supervision

The bishop in charge of the area, freed from his former duties of visiting such distant fields as Malaysia, Burma, Netherlands Indies and the Philippines through the generous provision for additional supervision of these fields by the last General Conference, has been able to do an intensive work that was impossible under the former arrangement. Instead of giving his attention to the larger centers alone, he has been able to spend from two to three weeks among the smaller places of each of the districts. The response has been gratifying and the outcome much more than justified the effort required.

Work Among Young People

While we are developing all parts of the work, there are a few aspects of it to which we are giving special attention. Evangelism brings to us our converts of all ages and castes, but the fact that the real strength of the Church we are building up is to be dependent on those who come to us in the formation state leads us specially to stress the development of our young people through our schools, our Sunday schools and our Epworth league chapters. Social restrictions prevent the latter society from developing one side of its work, but as a field for pushing the life-service campaign it yields a unique opportunity.

In our schools, personal touch is maintained with every promising boy and girl, and both opportunity and incentive to advancement are freely given. In our Sunday schools we indoctrinate our people. A remarkably effective arrangement has been made whereby in our most populous community competitive examinations in the Sunday school lessons are held. These examinations are oral, conducted by disinterested parties, and the test is one question, such as cannot be answered by a simple negative or affirmative nor by one having only a general knowledge of the subject, on one lesson from each month of the year.

As I write this statement the figures come in from one of the districts where the examinations have just been held. Last year the number of candidates who took the examination in this one district was 1,628. This year the number who stood for the test was 2,678, and of these 363 answered every question successfully, 477 we placed in first class, 1,025 in second class, 813 in third class and only 162 failed to pass. The amount of Scripture knowledge thus conveyed to our children is remarkable, and I have often thought a like plan at home would be well worth trying.

The Remote Centers

In addition to our well-cultivated centers, progress is being made in some of the remote places. Jagdalpur and Sironcha, situated in the midst of the vast central India jungles, each have good Christian communities with flourishing schools for boys and girls and an active Church life; Karachi up on the northwest coast, is entirely without institutions of any kind, but has a very rapidly growing community of our converts, and the same is true of Quetta, in Baluchistan. Afghanistan is the one country remaining where the Christian of whatever nationality enters on pain of death. Within two miles of this dead line at Chaman we have a flourishing little community of eighty-three, and no earthly power can prevent the influence that goes out through the lives of these Christians from affecting the Afghans who come to the town to trade.

The Challenge of Bombay

The place where we feel we have made as yet the least progress is in the presidency metropolis, Bombay. A veritable babel of languages from Europe and Asia, growing at a remarkable rate, the gate-way to India from all the west, it is a challenge to the faith and the words of our religion. We have a foothold, but nothing like we should have. It is enough to say that we have plans that look to a forward movement worth while, and as soon as the Centenary can send us the $60,000 we need, centers will be opened worthy of our Church.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 48,075 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of Belgaum civil district, and parts of Central India lying south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of Central Provinces Conference.

Population: 3.361,310. Marathi Gujarati. and Hindustani are spoken.

Organization: Organized from parts of South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 150,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul Pir, Pusad Taluqs, Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and a cotton press.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Anna A. Abbott, Leola M. Green, Mrs. Mabel G. Fisher.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad, on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent

Our Field

We occupy the Basim and Mangrul Pir tahsils of the Akola district and the Pusad tahsil of the Yeotmal district. In addition we have most of the Nanded division in the Nizam's Territory and as far as we can go along the Godavari river until we can join hands with the workers at Sironcha. We also have four out-stations with two married workers in each. Mangrul Pir has only one out-station with two married workers. Pusad tahsil has two stations with six men and two women workers. In the Nizam's territory are Hingoli and Nanded circuits, the former having two and the latter having three stations. All but three of the stations are either on a "pakkah" or rail road. One of the three will soon have a "pakkah" road. All of the stations are strategically located and we could use to good advantage and really do need a motor. The total number of our workers, including missionaries, is 74. Our Christians are principally in the stations, but in the Nanded circuit there are some in a number of the villages.

Colportage

Notwithstanding the opposition of the non-cooperators, which was strong in some sections, the unusually high prices and general famine conditions, we sold nearly 19,000 Bibles, New Testaments and Scripture portions, and distributed 67,000 tracts, only a little less than last year.

Boys' School

Our school work has gone forward notwithstanding the water famine. For eight months our boys hauled water for more than a hundred people from a well more than a mile away, as did the servants of the W. F. M. S., although the number in their compound was not quite as large. At the annual examination a larger number and a larger per cent of our boys passed than ever before. Sixteen of the boys are now attending the Government Middle School. The enrolment in the primary school is 58, and we now have a trained teacher on the staff. The number in the hostel is 76. To feed and clothe this number of boys with the regular allowance, when prices are more than 100 per cent above normal, has been no easy task.

Girl's Schools

The middle school now has 22 girls, 9 of whom are day pupils. The primary school has 45 girls. The total in the hostel is 60.

Increases

A new congregation has been organized at Purna with 24 full members. At Basim 70 have been received into the church. There have been 50 baptisms, 22 adults and 28 children.

Needs

More trained workers; increase in appropriations; school buildings for the boys at Basim; a segregation ward and enlarged school for the girls, and new quarters for the teachers; a married missionary for the Deccan part of the district; one additional conference member; two schools in the Nanded circuit; a motor for the district superintendent; the prayers of all our friends, and above all, the presence and power of the Holy Spirit.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles; includes Bombay city and surrounding country; also centers in northwestern Bombay Presidency.

Population: 2,250,000.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,200,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans, Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in seven languages.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Leroy Lightfoot and Mrs. Lightfoot, Rev. A. A. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. Arthur Richards and Mrs. Richards. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Laura F. Austin, Margaret D. Crouse (on furlough), Bernice E. Elliott (on furlough), Lucile C. Mayer, Elizabeth W. Nicholls (on furlough), Leona Ruppel, Ada Holmes (on furlough), Mrs. S. W. Eddy (on furlough).

Institutions: Seamen's Rest, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.*: Bombay Bible School.

A. A. Parker, Superintendent

Bombay Vernacular Work

I think we may say that every language on earth except that of the Eskimaux and the North American Indians is spoken on the Bombay streets. In the midst of this polyglot combination we are trying to carry on work in four languages—Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindustani and Kanarese. The first three groups represent the principal classes which constitute Bombay's twelve hundred thousand citizens.

The Kanarese are a newer invasion of Bombay and are fine representatives from the German industrial and educational missions centering at Mangalore and other parts of South India. They are a superior type of Indian Christians, usually well educated and refined. They have found hospitality in the Taylor Memorial Church, and a large number of them gather there for Church services.

The Marathi Church

Bombay, geographically, is a Marathi city, and the Marathi race furnishes over one-half of its population. The Marathi Church is the mother vernacular church and is the twin sister of the Bombay English work, which was born in 1872. The movement which gathered into Methodism so many of the prominent Europeans of Bombay, could not but affect intelligent Indians also, and a group of highly cultured Indians became Christians, and were the nucleus of the new Marathi Church. The present community of this church is 220.

The workers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in addition to their own educational and zenana work, have closely identified themselves with every department of church work in Bombay.

The Gujarathi Church

The Gujarathis form at least one-quarter of the population and more than half its wealth. Our total Methodist community among them is 500. Their objective is a self-supporting church and they are far on the way.

The Hindustani Church

There are probably 200,000 people in Bombay who speak the Hindustani language. It would even be possible to preach and be understood in this language throughout India and parts of Burma.

It is also well known in all the trade centers of the Indian Empire. Our pastor has done excellent service. This work needs strong re-enforcements.

The Seamens' Rest

This is one of the old institutions of our Bombay work and fits into the objective of our efforts to help make Bombay a clean city. To the one knowing Bombay it is not necessary to say much of the immense need of such an institution. Organized vice knows the name of every ship

sailing into the port, and at least the name of the Captain is known, and when he arrives he will probably have letters awaiting him, making appointments with him. The sailors will find guides on the docks in the employ of houses who make it worth while for those guides to direct the sailors.

Nearly forty years ago we woke up to the fact that we had some responsibility regarding these groups of our fellow countrymen coming into the port, and the Seamens' Rest was the result. It is the kind of work that cannot be tabulated, but we know personally of lives that struck a new trail in that Seamen's Rest and the fruit of its labors is on all seas.

Tarapur

All the charges outside of Bombay are Marathi. Sixty miles north is Tarapur, where there is a Leper Asylum with 27 of these terribly afflicted sufferers to care for. About half of them are Christians. The work is financed by the Mission To Lepers, with head offices in London and Ireland. We have two schools doing good work in the town.

Kalyan

This station is 33 miles from Bombay and is an important railway junction. No station in India has seen such important changes in railway administration as have taken place at Kalyan. A new town has sprung up there, and our responsibilities have immensely increased. It also is the center of out-stations where we have Vernacular work.

Here is the District Orphanage and a fine English church building with an ever-growing community of members.

The English Work

There are four English charges in the Bombay District. In Bombay two, the Taylor Memorial at Byculla, and the Bowen Memorial at Apollo Bunder; one at Kalyan, and one at Igatpuri. At each of these is a European in charge. The working force of European men in the district this year is six—five of whom are engaged in English work. That sixth man is only half a man, as the other half of him is employed in the Poona district. Two of these have Vernacular work also.

The Centenary

Lack of funds from Centenary sources has prevented the development of our educational work, plans for which are in hand. Our India Centenary quota was over-subscribed and the committee are busy collecting the pledges.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 19,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces.

Population: 1,969,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), and United Free Church of Scotland.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta.

Population: 130,000. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland.
Missionaries: Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mildred G. Drescher, Annie Goodall, May E. Sutherland.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.
Population: 10,000.
Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission.
Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Borgman and Mrs. Borgman.
Institutions: Bible Institute, Boys' Boarding School.

Gondia

Location: A railway juncton station in Bhandara civil district, eighty-one miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.
Population: 5,000. Hindustani spoken. Vernacular is Marathi.
Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

A. N. Warner, Superintendent

Results

Two thousand dollars of the debt incurred by re-roofing and renewing the Nagpur bungalow has been taken care of, this amount having been given by a friend and patron of the work. We have completed all building work which was under way, except the church at Gondia, which is waiting for help. Theh Mangalwari school building has not yet been begun, though we are continually being pressed by Government to make the provision, for which they have also long ago sanctioned a grant. Some money has come in for this, but not sufficient. Scholarships have been provided for the woman's department in our Marathi Bible training school. We need a woman teacher. Rent has been provided for the girls' school quarters in Nagpur. As the appropriations were not adequate to maintain the work of the district as it was carried on last year, and as the payment of Centenary pledges at home indicated the necessity of great caution, we began the work of the new year by reducing the number of our workers, and cutting down on other lines. Some phases of our work had necessarily to suffer. 24,369 Bible portions have been sold and 149,727 tracts distributed. The number of primary students has increased by 15, and Christian students by 25. The number of Sunday school scholars has increased by 551.

There has been a fair increase also in the number of the Christian community. In spite of scarcity of food products and the prevailing high prices, the people have done magnificently in meeting their financial obligations; our Centenary quota has been met in full and more, including the endowments; for ministerial support, Rs. 1,513, an increase of Rs. 316 over the large increase of last year; for benevolences, Rs. 1,997, an increase over the splendid increase of last year of Rs. 1,291; a total this year for Centenary of Rs. 8,024, and a total including grants and fees of nearly Rs. 9,500. The Centenary has done us good in many ways, particularly in the spirit of self-support which has been created. Our workers tithe, and their example is having its effect upon others.

Staff

We have six missionaries, including men and women; five Indian members of conference, including two probationers; 2 local deacons; 17 local preachers and 25 exhorters; 33 women, 2 other men workers; and 6 Hindu teachers.

Education

The outstanding need of the district is the strengthening of our educational institutions. The moving of our girls' school from Gondia to Nagpur, even though we are occupying a rented bungalow, which is very inadequate, has been a great improvement, especially from the educational standpoint. However, to rent suitable buildings for the school in Nagpur is almost impossible. It is exceedingly important therefore, and necessary, that a suitable plant be provided as soon as possible. This has already been approved. This includes in present plans primary, middle school, and normal.

This year, in the boys' boarding school at Kampti, we are greatly handicapped by the lack of trained teachers, and a suitable building for our class work. The present building is inadequate and a large part of it unsafe for use. Adequate provision for this school should certainly be made at an early date, because it is largely from here that we are to secure our future teachers and preachers for the district.

We do not see that the new attitude of Government in respect to teaching the Bible has affected us adversely. At the beginning of the year we received instruction from the Municipality in Nagpur to cease making the Bible a compulsory subject or else our grant would be stopped. We graciously accepted this restriction but with the condition that if sufficient boys did not attend the Bible teaching to justify the maintenance of the schools as evangelizing agents, we would close them. Thus far we have seen no decrease in the number receiving Bible instruction, but the enrolment has considerably increased. While most of the children in our village schools are non-Christians, we are sure the maintenance of such schools is an important part of our Mission work. They are splendid evangelistic agencies.

Bible Training School

Our Marathi theological school is one of the most important phases of our work, both to meet the needs of the present, and to provide for the future. We regret that no further progress has been made during the year towards the construction of the much needed plant, according to the Centenary proposed provision. The installing of electric lights in the Church has provided a good place for evening study. Our enrolment has been 14 men and 14 women. The senior class this year numbers 4 men and 3 women, the largest class we have yet had. The students have taken an active part in bazaar preaching, distributing tracts and selling Gospels. The teaching staff includes three conference members and the missionary.

Evangelism

The field is large and there are many scattered villages in which the Gospel has never been preached. One point of study in our summer school was to have each circuit leader, with a prepared map before us, show us the circuit situation. One of the decisions we there made was that we would endeavor to preach the Gospel in every village in the district before

the close of another year. Central villages were chosen as headquarters for three or four days from which the surrounding villages might all be reached. We realize one month is insufficient to accomplish this task, but our purpose is to keep at it till it is accomplished. Much touring is essential to evangelize in scattered villages, and it requires extra expenditure in human energy and money, but it is absolutely necessary.

The Centenary

The Centenary campaign has developed into a steady effort fully to meet our obligations. It has brought us to a new level.

Summer School

From October 5-30, the most of our workers were gathered in Nagpur for added instruction and conference. The first two weeks were given to examination work and was entirely carried on by our Indian leaders. Only the mornings from 7:30 were given to the school work, and all were required to be present. Special arrangements were made for caring for the children. The afternoons were given to recreation, and the evenings generally to a lecture or some other form of program. Preceding the program a special tea was served and a sale of work displayed, in the interest of the electric light fund for the Church. The people of Nagpur, both European and Indian, were invited to this, and it proved successful. One evening was given to a baby show, 25 babies under 18 months of age appearing. Two doctors and a nurse with local assistance carefully examined them, awarding prizes to three babies, whose parents proved to be students in the Basim district Bible school.

District Conference

Bishop J. W. Robinson and Rev. C. N. Guse were with us a part of the time. Throughout the conference there was evident the manifest development in our Indian leaders to conduct properly the conference business. This is one of the most encouraging things in the work of the district. Out of the discussions plans for the year's work were decided upon.

Teacher Training Conference

Immediately following the district conference our teacher training conference opened and was a joint conference with the United Free Church Mission. All of our teachers, both Christian and Hindu, were required to be present. In addition to outside assistance our local leaders took a large part in the program, and the results justified the work.

Co-operation

There is a splendid spirit of co-operation manifested by other Missions in Nagpur City, and in the outlying district, both in the evangelistic and educational work. The woman's hospital of the United Free Church has been at our service.

Building Delayed

Aside from the completion of what work was in hand, little has been done in providing the much needed buildings. A kitchen and motor shed have been provided for the bungalow, and electric lights installed both in the bungalow and church. We have been able to do nothing towards providing the Kampti plant. With the exception of some special assistance received from our patrons, building on the district is at a standstill, waiting for more prosperous results from the home Centenary.

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 9,375 square miles—territory extending from Lanowlee to Kopargaon, a distance of 200 miles, including seven circuits.

Population: 1,400,000. Marathis—virile, independent, haughty—subjected but never conquered.

Lanowlee

Location: Important railway town, eighty miles from Bombay. Fine climate; elevation 2,000 feet.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875.

Poona

Location: Headquarters of Poona civil district, 120 miles by rail from Bombay. City extends for a mile and a half along the Mutha river. For several months each year, Poona is the capital of Bombay Presidency, the residence of the governor and staff. There are many government and private schools here.

Population: 154,000. The heart of the Marathi country, and the most influential Brahmatical city in the empire.

Industry: Important center of trade; considerable weaving done.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Free Church of Scotland, Scottish Mission (Church of Scotland), Zenana Bible and Medical Society.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Agnes C. W. Dove.

Institutions: Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Training School for Preachers, Dispensary (Loni). *W. F. M. S.*: Anglo India Home for Girls (including Taylor High School), six lower grade vernacular schools—three for girls and three for boys.

Puntumba and Kopargaon

Location: Important places, 150 miles from Poona.

Population: Marathi. Christian communities occupy twenty-six villages.

Institution: Dispensary (Puntumba).

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Bruere and Mrs. Bruere, R.N.

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Railway, twenty-three miles from Poona. The city is 1,900 feet above the sea, and has an excellent climate.

Population: 4,000. An important center with many surrounding villages in which live 2,000,000 people.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jennie A. Blasdell, and Christina H. Lawson.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Primary and High School.

W. H. Stephens, Superintendent

Poona

This is the headquarters of the district, the center of our educational and institutional efforts. Here is where our work in the Deccan began, English and Vernacular, about forty-five years ago. It began, as most of our work south of the Ganges did, with an English congregation, around which a little fringe of Vernacular work gathered. Poona has a population of about 150,000 and is, as it has been since the rise of the Marathi Power, two hundred and fifty years ago, the chief center of the Marathi country with its nineteen million people. We share evangelistic responsibilities with five other Missions, the oldest being the United Free Church of Scotland which began work here eighty years ago.

We have two high schools, one Vernacular for boys; and the other, the Anglo-Indian home and Taylor high school for girls. Associated with these are three Vernacular girls schools, and three schools for boys in the city. These schools are all doing excellent work. The Anglo-Indian Home has had the best year in its remarkable history, with 91 girls as hostel residents, and a large number of day scholars. The expenditure for the year has been Rs. 32,000, practically all of which has been raised in India, as very little comes from abroad.

High School and Hostel

This is the central educational institution of the district. To this the boys are sent who give promise of making it worth while to push them on to higher education. Accommodations and finances oblige us to limit the number to about fifty, which is about all that decent sanitation will allow. There are innumerable applications for entrance, but we aim to admit only those who give promise of becoming good students. This work has become increasingly expensive and we are obliged to discriminate against those whose parents simply look to us to support their children. Fifty children at present cost more than one hundred and fifty did ten years ago. To this institution we look for preachers and teachers.

Loni-Manzari circuit is the most important of our Poona suburban work. It is ten miles out and there is a good school and a community of Christians who faithfully contribute their share toward pastoral support. This work is in the center of the area cultivated by the Government model farm, and our Christians there are of a superior type. The Poona Marathi Church is prospering. Our Christian Vernacular community in Poona numbers 278.

Poona English Church

This is the only non-conformist church in Poona with its large civilian and military population. It is the church home of the large Anglo-Indian institution. The building is usually filled to its utmost capacity and at times unable to provide seats for all who come.

Telegaon

One of the anomalies of the disposition of the working force in Indian Mission work is the fact that some of the most neglected areas are those over which the European does the most traveling. This is certainly true of the section of which Telegaon-Dabhada is the center. It is on the principal highway from the Konkan to the Deccan, on the road from Bombay to Poona, 23 miles from Poona, with one of the greatest trunk roads of India running through it, besides the railway. Within a radius of ten miles of Telegaon there are two hundred villages, in many of which the Gospel has never been preached. Outside of this radius there are hundreds of villages where the people have never heard, except in a very general way, that there is any Gospel.

In this needy center the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a high school and it is the base of evangelistic operations. The Board of Foreign Missions working force consists of three families, one teaching in the town school at Telegaon, one as pastor of the church, and the other doing what he can in these hundreds of villages. The ladies report 71 girls in the hostel, and a number of day scholars. The Bible women visit as many villages as they can reach. The Board's School in the town

is an old institution with a good record of about thirty years. We own a fine school building and teachers' quarters in the town; the women have property which could not be built today for seventy-five thousand rupees, and there are no debts in the station. Some day this will be a great center of Marathi work, but for the present we must just pull on with a limited force.

Puntumba-Kopargaon Circuit

Much of our time and efforts have been given to saving our people from starvation. Many of the strong have fled to parts where food could be worked for and we have done what we could to care for the children and the weak. The coming of better harvests is relieving the situation there, but the food kitchen is still necessary in some places. We have 800 Christians in 27 villages. We are doing our best to conserve the results already obtained, with schools and churches in every center where we are able to build them and are developing Indian leadership.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January, 1905, by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913, in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,132 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: 370.000.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern sub-division of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Jessie E. Clark.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

General Conditions

In the early part of the year there was a partial failure of crops. Added to the previous year's famine this produced serious economic conditions. There was added a water famine which brought to us problems of need and supply such as we have never before experienced. Considerable time and expense was taken up in digging temporary wells. A permanent well was constructed on the Baihar compound which we hope will do away with future water anxiety.

Famine is always attended by disease and death, and this year the district, usually immune from widespread epidemic, was visited by cholera. The first cases were reported in April; during May and June the epidemic was widespread, finally dying out as the monsoon became established in

July. The famine left as heritage a number of orphan boys and girls, whom we have helped.

Orphanages and Schools

The enrolment in the Bihar school is 93, 51 boys and 42 girls, as against 35 boys and 36 girls last year. During the building operations we moved the school to Nikkum, 15 miles from Baihar, returning after six weeks to find the building uncompleted. Until the vacation time we met in the church. The Anglo-Vernacular middle school has 11 boys and girls in the sixth class; a new school building is on paper only, for lack of funds. The other schools, four for boys and one for girls, have had their difficulties owing to the non-co-operative movement, but conditions have returned to normal.

Sunday Schools

When the district became a part of the Methodist Church in 1906 it had 3 Sunday schools with 78 scholars. Today it has 56 schools and 1,548 scholars. Progress for the year is marked by an increase of 2 schools and 158 scholars.

Evangelistic Work

There has been more regular and systematic evangelistic work during the past year than in 1920 and results are gratifying. During the year 1920, 38 people were baptized; this year 76 have been received. There has been an increase of five workers.

At last Annual Conference Bishop Robinson ordained Nand Lal to the ministry. He is the first worker in the district to be ordained. A famine waif in 1900, he received his early education in the Baihar primary school. Later he qualified as a schoolmaster and has done excellent work. For some years he has also been a keen evangelistic worker in the villages and bazaars near Palehra.

Most of the workers at the District Conference spoke of the need for more helpers and it seemed to be the general opinion that at least four more centres in the district should be manned at once. We were able to appoint a new worker this year, only to Lanji, 38 miles to the southeast of Balaghat. This village, with a population of over two thousand, is the only place in the district that can pretend to any historical interest. A stone inscription from Ratanpur in the Bilaspur district, dated 1114 A. D., mentions the rulers of Lanji as among the tributaries of the Ratanpur Raja. The village was the seat of a Rajput line of rulers in ancient days which was either conquered by or absorbed in the Mandla Gond dynasty. At the present time there are only two Christian families in this neighborhood.

Property

A growing Christian community has a way of outgrowing the Mission plant, and for several years we have felt that the girls' orphanage in Baihar needed remodelling, and reroofing had become a necessity. This was accomplished in the early part of the year at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and was ready for occupation before the break of the monsoon.

In Baihar also suitable quarters for the pastor and middle school teacher are in course of erection and will be ready for occupation during the year.

The Balaghat Church is being renovated and refurnished at the cost of Rs. 3,000, and will be a suitable edifice for the headquarters of the civil district, where both English and Vernacular services are regularly held.

At Warraseoni, the headquarters of the third tehsil in the district, we have secured a suitable piece of land, on which stands a large well built house, one-half of which accommodates the preacher while the other half is kept for services. There is a good pakka well attached to this property and sufficient land for extension when the need arises.

We also have financial provision for circuit centre buildings at Lamta and Lanji, and these will be undertaken as soon as suitable plots of land can be secured.

The Centenary

In spite of hard times the people have generally been true to their promises, and the result is one hundred per cent increase over last year. This is apart from any donations from outside the district. The total amount raised last year was Rs. 1,158; this year, Rs. 2,550. In most of the other objectives we have reached the goal that was set before us at the end of five years.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 698,600.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans; and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district. 616 miles from Bombay. 733 miles from Calcutta. by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. Conway Boatman and Mrs. Boatman, Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Felt (on furlough), Rev. C. F. H. Guse and Mrs. Guse, Rev. E. L. King and Mrs. King. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Gertrude A. Becker, E. Lahuna Clinton, Olive L. Gould, Lydia S. Pool.

Institutions: Thoburn Biblical Institute. *W. F. M. S.*: Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 564 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Handweaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School (at Hawa Bagh).

C. F. H. Guse, Superintendent

Evangelism

The epidemics of disease made it impossible to carry out any connected or concerted plan during the year. Many Sunday schools were closed because of cholera, then reopened, only to be closed later because of bubonic plague. Scattered communities made it very difficult, in many instances, to follow up inquirers. The summer school could not be held for this reason. The District Conference, however, was held for a week. In some of the non-co-operation meetings threats against foreigners and Christians were openly and rather freely made, but up to the present there has been nothing of rioting or open rebellion. In a number of instances our Bible women have been denied admission to homes where they had been regular visitors over a long period, but in most cases this opposition was later dropped.

The temperance movement has made great strides. It was predicted less than two years ago that we were in danger of losing to non-Christians our position of leadership. In a way this has already happened. The movement has in so many places become part of the non-co-operation campaign that it seemed best for us to discontinue all public lectures. Opposition to liquor and drugs is now a fixed policy among many castes, and in some places biris are also under the ban. Caste punishments are enforcing caste rules. Open opposition to sales of licenses has not been as prominent in the district as in other parts of the provinces, but there has been a considerable falling off of excise revenue as a whole. In the Gadarwara area this was marked. The credit for much of this was given the Christians. As soon as the whole movement can be divorced from the anti-Government attitude we should attempt to regain a leadership at least as regards the educational part of temperance propaganda.

Medical Work

Two small Dispensaries have been visited with a traveling outfit with as much regularity as possible and something over 7,000 cases have been treated. This work has again proven its value as a part of the evangelistic effort. It also again emphasizes the great need of medical help in the villages. Often in areas which are comparatively near our larger stations it is difficult for the people to obtain anything like efficient medical aid. The question of training low grade medical men for rural areas is worthy of attention. The availability of the evangelistic missionary for relieving suffering in the villages should be increased, both for the intrinsic value of such relief to the sick and as an important part of the evangelistic program.

Summary

The results of the year's evangelistic work are: a 45 per cent increase in baptisms over 1920; four new Sunday schools; a gain of 22 workers; in Scripture sales the figures are 17,035 as against 16,947 last year; tract distribution shows an increase of more than 41,000 over 1920.

A most encouraging work is in progress at Babai in the Gadarwara circuit, where there is an opening among the Chamars. Eighty have already been baptized. Before the census taking, in the early part of the year, it was rumored that efforts would be made to induce some of our

people in the villages to register themselves as Hindus. Tickets were printed and distributed among the Christians, but careful attention on the part of our workers prevented what had promised to be a serious situation.

Education

The high school at Narsinghpur has had a strenuous year of work, accentuated by a cholera epidemic. The hostel for non-Christian has been completed and a hostel for the small boys is being built. A series of intelligence tests is being carried out with the students and several other schools are co-operating. We await the published results of these tests. A two-year rule has been adopted in the matter of failures in examinations and thus far seems to be producing good results. There seems to be less difficulty than formerly in the matter of collecting fees. In addition to the gardening and tailor work which the boys have been learning, weaving and book-binding have been introduced.

The girls' high school at Hawa Bagh has been spared any serious trouble from epidemics during the year, and the numbers are keeping up well. Two members of the board of governors have been added from other Missions during the year. These Missions have been sending us their girls for high school and giving them representation on the Board should help to make the school widely serve other bodies than our own in the matter of higher education for girls. The staff has received two additions during the year. Six candidates will appear for the matriculation this year, five of them from our own Mission, three being daughters of members of this annual conference. This one item alone is a matter for rejoicing. It shows that the school is becoming prepared to serve our own people. There is a marked improvement in scholarship and in general tone in the school and the girls show a great interest in securing a high school education.

The Christian normal school reports 24 girls on the roll. These come from five Missions besides our own. In the last government examination nine out of fourteen candidates passed. A much better grade of students than formerly is now being sent for training, another indication of the rising tide.

Thoburn Biblical Institute

There are 18 men and 15 women in the Institute. The action of the Board of Bishops in making experienced men of this grade eligible for recommendation to annual conference without having to go through the local preachers' course of study has had much to do in turning the thoughts of these young men to a theological training looking to the ministry as a life work. The three years' graded course in Mohammedanism, reported last year, is working well, and a similar course in Hinduism has been introduced this year. A kindergarten is maintained for the children of the students.

English Church

The new church building commenced before the rains is nearing completion. This church will put the Jubbulpore English work in possession of a fine building. During the period of building, the congregation has been worshipping in the Y. W. C. A. hall and the efforts of the pastor and his wife are largely responsible for the generally good attendance.

Financial

This year's gain is more than 34 per cent above the amount raised in 1920 for pastoral support. The total benevolent collections for the year

from the Indian Church is almost three times larger than last year. The total raised in the district for all purposes from the Indian Church is 82 per cent above last year's figures. These gifts are in the face of high prices, non-co-operation, general unrest and epidemics. The Indian Church is now beginning to realize something of the demands upon her for developing self-support, and also that she is able to respond to these demands.

Buildings and Property

The Baldwin memorial school-chapel at Barman was completed early in the year and was dedicated by Bishop Robinson in April. Funds are in hand for such another building at Tendukhera in the same circuit, given by Mr. Seth Steele, Ashland, Kansas. Last year we reported the purchase of a plot of land at Katangi and the erection of a worker's house. Through the influence of medical work there the finest site in the place was bought during the last hot season and a building upon it is now nearing completion. This makes the second Palmer memorial building in the district.

In Burgi application has been made for a plot of land for a school-chapel and workers' house and money is in hand for building it. It will be a memorial to Rev. Geo. E. Foster, late of the Southern California Conference. Part of the money is in hand for rebuilding the Sadar Church in Jubbulpore with rooms for school purposes. The Friends' meeting house in Pachmarhi has been bought and the work there is made over to us.

The Thoburn Biblical Institute property and the Pili Kothi of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on the east, constitute what might be called the key properties of the corner of which they form the largest part. Three smaller properties lay between them and the corner itself. Two of these have been purchased and a lien secured upon the remaining one. When this transaction has been carried through we shall have a solid corner block of something like fifteen acres forming a strategic headquarters for our work. As a Mission we have been fortunate in our property situation in Jubbulpore. The increase in property valuation of the District is Rs. 95,200—over that of last year, and this will be added to when the buildings are completed for which money is already in hand.

GADARWARA DISTRICT

Gadarwara

Location: Largest town in the district.

ONKAR NATH, Superintendent

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapti River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into five large circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, and Harsood.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are in Khandwa and Pandana circuits.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.
Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner (on furlough) and Mrs. Auner (on furlough), Rev. G. B. Thompson (on furlough) and Mrs. Thompson (on furlough) *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Ethel E. Ruggles (on furlough), Mary E. Sweet.
Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School and Orphanage, Training School for Village Workers.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.
Population: 25,000.
Location: On the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.
Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.
Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

O. M. Auner, Superintendent

Buildings

The building program which had begun with the Centenary period has been continued. This represents a vision commensurate with the needs of a growing mass movement Christian community. First in importance and time of construction were the two training school lines, each accommodating six families. They are well built, one of stone and the other of brick walls and will last for years. Additional land was purchased in Harsod and a good well placed there which adds no little to the value and security of our work. Other purchases made were, houses and lands in Rangaon, Rosnai, Krirala, Emitpur, Jaswari, and Gaulkera. Mass Movement money was used for the training school lines and Centenary monies for the others.

During this year we have received money for three circuit centers. One of these has already been provided for at Mundi in the Harsod circuit, where a very promising work has recently opened up amongst the Balai caste in that region. Mundi is near Rangaon where a large opening is also made, baptisms frequently occurring in each place.

The Christian Community

There have been 247 baptisms during the year; we now have on roll 321, a gain of 113 over last year.

For the training of our members and probationers we have four village schools with 65 pupils, eleven out-stations with a family in each place. There are also 23 Sunday schools giving regular instruction to 602 scholars. Every large group of Christians has a worker to look after them, being an average of one worker to 87 Christians or a family, that is man and wife, caring for every 150 Christians.

The Centenary

Every circuit has made a real effort to meet its quota of subscriptions, and what is more important now, to make good its pledges with paid amounts year by year. What we have is a growth that is normal and can well be maintained and increased year by year with continued

emphasis on stewardship and the practical effort of encouraging giving. Our collections for the Centenary this year are Rs. 2,712 for all purposes, an increase of Rs. 893, or 25 per cent over last year's payments.

Boys' Boarding School

There are 83 boys in the hostel at present and an enrolment in the school of 114—thirty-one of whom come from the community.

Girls' Boarding School

The girls school has had a good year. There are at present 71 girls in the school.

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,532,181. Hindi Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, and certain aboriginal languages spoken.

Organization: 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. American Mennonite Mission has work forty-eight miles from Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of Raipur civil district, 513 miles from Calcutta; 188 miles from Bombay. On an open plain, near the Karum River. Commercially important.

Population: 34,000. Eighty per cent Hindus, seventeen per cent Mohammedans. Hindi is the vernacular.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Mrs. Alma H. Holland, Misses Mary E. Gooch, Edythe A. Huff, Josephine Liers (on furlough), Elsie M. Reynolds (on furlough), Hazel Rogers (on furlough), Vera R. Thompson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Orphanage and School.

Jagdalpur

Area: Circuit 13,062 square miles.

Location: Capital of the feudatory state of Bastar, near the Indravati River.

Population: Circuit 46,300; town 4,000. Hindi spoken. Half the population are aboriginies. Christians over 2,000

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.*: Dispensary, and Girls' Boarding School.

Drug

Area: Circuit 4,645 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Drug civil district, twenty-six miles from Raipur; 536 miles from Calcutta; 685 miles from Bombay.

Population: Circuit 676.313; town 4,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

D. G. Abbott, Superintendent
F. D. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent

Property

The house and well at Gandai have been completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 4,000, and makes a splendid circuit center. Houses have been purchased at Gundardehi and Patan, each for about Rs. 175. This establishes our work on a surer footing in these two important centers. In addition to the above, the girls' dormitories have been extended, and a line with two rooms of good size is nearing completion, and a set of teachers' rooms have been

constructed to house at least four teachers who have hitherto lived with the girls. Plans have been submitted to the educational department for an extension to the girls' school house, and the work will begin as soon as sanction is received. The two rooms of the boys' school that were begun last year have been completed and have done much to facilitate the work of the school.

Developing Leadership

In many parts of the district famine-relief work has been carried on, and scarcity has prevailed everywhere, and such prices of food stuffs as have never been heard of before. This has kept up the steady influx of boys and girls into our schools. In spite of the 25 deaths reported, the number in the boys' school has risen from 94 to 124, and in the girls' school from 140 to 161. Had we made an attempt to gather in children I am sure the net increase could easily have been doubled and trebled. With the growth in numbers we have taken at least one step this year that will tend to efficiency as well as economy in the work. We have, as far as possible, put better teachers into the first classes. We sent our Head Master and his wife, who is a teacher in the girls' school, to Cawnpore to attend Mrs. Briggs' two weeks' institute in the Beacon method of teaching reading. They both passed the final examination and returned to introduce the method into our schools. We have one boy in the high school and ten in the middle school at Narsinghpur; seven boys in the government normal school in Raipur, of whom three are from Jagdalpur. From the girls' side, we have six in the high and normal schools in Hawa Bagh, and three in the Bible training school at Muttra; three men with their wives, from Raipur, and two from Jagdalpur, are in the Thoburn Biblical Institute. The number of stations occupied and workers employed is the same as last year with one exception of the Dhamda Circuit, where we have reopened work in a village called Morenga, where we have a school with 40 enroled.

Results

Raipur reports a net increase in the Christian community of 67 and Jagdalpur 118. The baptisms on the two sections of the district number 280. The Epworth league and Sunday school work have both received due consideration during the year. The attendance in day schools has increased. One new boys' school has been opened. The total of all collections on the Raipur end is Rs. 1,732-8, which is a 79 per cent increase over last year. The Centenary is responsible for a large portion of this. The total collected at Jagdalpur is Rs. 1,855, which is a large increase over last year. In spite of drawbacks there has been progress in Jagdalpur. The baptisms reported are 175, making a total Christian community of over 2,300. The numbers in the boys' and girls' schools have increased and could have been more had there been room. Collections also have increased.

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Picturesque country with extensive forests, hills, and rivers.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Organized as a separate district in 1917.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranhita, 120 miles from the railway.
Population: 5,000. Marathi, Koi and Telugu spoken.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Stella Dodd, M. D., Cora Fales, Ada J. Lauck, Nell F. Naylor, Mabel E. Simpson.
Institutions: Boys' School.

J. T. PERKINS, Superintendent

Results

There have been 132 baptisms; three are 1,021 Christians; the Epworth league has grown; the Sunday schools show an advance of 258 pupils over last year; the number of women workers has increased by 15; the number of boys and girls in school has increased by 160; in total benevolences there is an advance of 54 per cent over last year; total sales of Scripture portions, 4,501.

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Location: A compact area in western India; partly under the British government, partly under the Gaekwar of Baroda. one of the most enlightened of the Indian rulers.

Population: About 12,000,000, all speaking the Gujarat language.

Organization: A part of Bombay conference until December, 1921, when it became a separate conference, Bishop J. W. Robinson presiding. Vernacular work began under Bishop Thoburn in 1892, the late Rev. J. E. Robinson (Bishop), Rev. E. F. Frease (now Superintendent of the North Africa Mission Conference) and Rev. G. W. Park; Karsan Ranchod, first Gujarati worker. travelled 300 miles to be baptized by Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Bishop), then pastor of Grant Road English Church, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One-third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 3,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders, who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of an exclusive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Miss D. E. Steepee, R.N., Mr. A. P. Young and Mrs. Young. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Annie L. Godfrey, Ethel M. Laybourne, M.D., and Elizabeth J. Turner.

Institutions: Industrial and Engineering Institute, Boys' Boarding School, Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Widows' Home.

C. H. Conley, Superintendent

Evangelism

During the revival month our workers going about in bands, held 1,140 meetings in 342 different villages, with a total attendance of over 43,000. There were 362 who professed conversion, and 63 idols were voluntarily given up by those who had found the living Christ. The Christian community now numbers 10,705, of whom 2,086 are full members. The number of baptisms, 626, would have been greater had not a large number been held up for the special baptismal service in connection with the district conference, which took place after the conference year closed. During the year 1,200 have signed temperance pledges.

Schools

In Educational work we have made a distinct advance. We now have 86 schools, an increase of 12 over last year. There is also an increase of 226 boys and 30 girls enroled, the total of scholars now being 2,003. The government inspectors state that the Methodist schools are in excellent standing. There has been an increase of thirty per cent in grants-in-aid on village schools; the total for the year being Rs. 2,186. Forty-one of these indigenous schools are registered for Government aid, and many others are recognized, and branch schools connected with them. The inspectors inform us that several village schools may be raised to the primary grade as soon as we can get trained teachers to take charge of them.

In the Nadiad boys' school we have made progress. The work of the primary and industrial departments has been commended highly by the inspectors. The new department for training motor drivers and teaching repairing, has already justified its existence.

The deep interest taken by our workers in Sunday school has yielded good returns during the year. We now have 240 schools with 7,900 scholars. The examination this year was held in October over the lessons of the previous six months; 2,016 Christians and 775 non-Christians, total; 2,791, were examined in the villages, besides a good number in the Nadiad school. There were 2,061 boys and 730 girls. The increase over last year was 674. Of these 981, or nearly 50 per cent, were in the "honors class," 771 having received 100 marks. There were 399 others who came in first class.

Thoburn Hospital

There have been 17,000 out-patients, 948 in-patients, 551 major and 403 minor operations under general anaesthesia, with hundreds of slight operations unrecorded. One hundred and twenty-three cataracts were removed during the year. Dr. Corpron and the staff gave us a constant example of tireless service which cannot but have a strong influence in bringing Christ to the multitudes. There is urgent need for another doctor, and at least one additional nurse. A new line of wards is nearing completion, but there is still much overcrowding, and patients are often unable to find a place to stay.

Centenary Giving

The amounts pledged are much larger than ever before and actual cash received during the year amounts to Rs. 9,845, an increase of Rs. 945 for the year. The average contribution per Christian family is over Rs. 4. The liberal giving is not confined to the larger centers, as is proven by the fact that out of eighteen circuits there are only three in which the collections amount to less than Rs. 2-8-0 per family. Besides the Mission workers, there are 280 reported as tithers in the district.

Nadiad Meeting for Non-Christians

Just before the annual conference, we had Rev. E. Stanley Jones for four days meetings with non-Christians. Owing to the tense political feeling in Nadiad, which is exceedingly strong on non-co-operation, we could find no one among the non-Christians who was willing to help make arrangements. All seemed afraid of a public meeting in the city, and the Collector advised against it as an unnecessary risk. We opened up with meetings in the Mission church, where the attendance was small.

However, Mr. Gandhi, in response to our suggestion, advised his followers to attend the meetings, and at their request, the last two addresses were given in the city. The invitations were signed by three non-Christians. The Chairman one night was a leading Moderate, on the other night a leading Non-Co-operator. The large crowds were most attentive and gave a sympathetic hearing, while the presentation of Christ was given in most positive terms and without apology. The results cannot be estimated. Aside from the spiritual effect on the hearts of the people, there was undoubtedly a quieting influence, which is so greatly needed in a time like this.

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 by Rev. William Taylor's local preachers. In 1880 Baroda first appears as an out-station in Bombay district, South India conference: first missionary stationed there in 1888. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwantri River, 248 miles north of Bombay. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals. Has famous library, art gallery, museum and extensive parks.

Population: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Hill (on furlough) and Mrs. Hill (on furlough), Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard, Rev. L. E. Linzell and Mrs. Linzell, Rev. L. G. Templin and Mrs. Templin, Rev. Frederick Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Elma M. Chilson, Phoebe A. Ferris, M.D., Laura Heist, Alice C. Harris, Joan C. Jones, Cora L. Morgan, Elsie M. Ross, Icy V. Shaver.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

L. E. Linzell, Superintendent

Village Schools

The report of our efficient school inspector shows an increase in the number of schools, in the number of pupils and in the amount received from Government as grant-in-aid. Much of our territory is under the Gaekwar, and for that reason we probably have fewer Mission schools and a larger percentage of literates among our village Christians than in other districts. However, this makes our responsibility for the moral and spiritual training of the children the heavier. We have over 6,000 children enroled in our Sunday schools and in the recent annual Sunday school examination, over 2,000 scholars took them, of whom 1,800 passed. The highest marks given to any student of the senior division throughout Gujarat, were gained by one of our Baroda boys.

Baroda Boys' High School and Primary School

At the last examination we sent up six boys for the matriculation examination, four of whom were successful. One of our students appeared for his previous examination in college and he too passed, and one student appeared for his second year government medical examination, and he, to, was successful. All of these are Christian students. There are at this time eight boys in the matriculation class, four of our young men studying in college, and one young man at Bareilly taking the theological course in English. One factor which counts much in the success of our educational work in Baroda is the large use which is made of the government educational museum, and of the public library, and the proximity of a successful government college. There is not a boy over 12 years of age who is not a frequent visitor to the Museum and the ladies see to it that their school girls regularly have opportunities of utilizing its benefits. All our teachers and many of our students regularly patronize the public library, from which they can freely get all the books they desire.

Girls' High and Primary Schools

The girls' schools are doing excellent work in training between two and three hundred girls. Many of these are daughters of our workers, and give promise of much usefulness. There are 71 girls in the Anglo-Vernacular school.

The High School has received the permanent recognition of the Bombay university. A generous allowance for equipment has made possible the addition of needed furniture. This school in its appointments is now ahead of any in Gujarat. A course in home nursing was given by one of the doctors in the Dufferin Hospital. Sixteen girls took the St. Johns ambulance examination in the subject. Ten passed and received their certificates. The class in music has been continued.

Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital

The work of the hospital is prospering. There have been over twice as many in-patients this year as there were last year, and a larger number of out-patients. The local income has been doubled and there are many evidences of the large place which this hospital is filling in Gujarat. It is the only hospital in all Gujarat where provision is made for ministering to the medical needs of missionaries; it is rendering large service in maternity and other work among women and girls, and the service which it renders to our institutions in Godhra and Baroda is most invaluable.

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology and Evangelistic Training School

Eight young men have been graduated and appointed to work, leaving 25 in the school. We need larger classes; but only our best can be sent into the school.

Evangelistic Work

At the beginning of the year, the workers were assembled together and strictest instructions were issued that baptisms should be given only those properly prepared. We have required from all those accepting baptism, special and solemn pledges regarding child-marriage and other Hindu customs. This may have interfered with the number of baptisms; however, we are glad that about 1,200 people have acknowledged their allegiance to Jesus Christ by this holy rite.

There has been a splendid extension of our work on the Dabhoi-Jambughoda side where 200 or 300 persons of the clean castes have become Christians. At first there was much persecution, which continued bitterly for three or four months. The people were out-casted and were compelled to suffer many indignities. However, the caste people seem to have come to their senses, and have concluded that there is no reason why they should reckon those who become Christians as unclean or untouchable. We are looking for a great extension of the work towards the east and south part of our district.

Social Reform

There is evidence that the vast majority of marriages among village Christians have been performed according to Hindu rites. The chief reason, of course, has been their practice of child-marriage. The Christian Church can never sanction such customs or tolerate heathen marriages among Christian people. I am sure that the Church will never become a power for righteousness and an attractive force for Jesus Christ as long as such customs obtain. So, with the sanction of the Bishop, we have appointed in the Baroda district, one of our respected ministers, Harjiwan Virabhai, as our Social Reform Secretary. He is traveling over the district and, by the establishment of small societies of right thinking people in the different villages, by instruction in all village schools, by persuasion and by any possible means, is endeavoring to lead the Christian people out of the thraldom of Hindu marriage into the liberty wherein Christ makes us free. Our leaders feel that a man's work should be measured hereafter not so much by the number of baptisms and the amount of his collections as by the percentage of Christian weddings he is able to conduct in his field.

The Collections

Throughout the district we are teaching the tithing message and have now a gratifying list of tithers. We are aiming at self-support and the increase in the collections makes this realization seem much nearer. We raised this year without counting Baroda school grants, Rs. 8,949 in cash. In pledges we raised much more; but owing to the late harvest and distressing agricultural conditions in a large part of the district, we were not able to do better. However, we collected about 32 per cent more from the people than we collected last year.

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 1,000 square miles. Includes the Panch Mahals.
Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Pancha Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.
Population: 30,000.
Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Minnie E. Newton, Dora L. Nelson and Laura F. Austin (on furlough).
Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Orphanage, Woman's Normal Training School.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

The Centenary

The year 1920 was spent in preparation for the Centenary drive of 1921. The Church was quickened and blessed, over two thousand were brought into the Kingdom and it was with a spirit of prayer and triumph that we entered the intensive period of the Centenary this year.

During the month of April when our Bishop J. W. Robinson was with us, the fruits of our efforts began to appear. Some one has said that until an individual or church gives, it will not be blessed. But somehow or other it has worked the other way with us, for as the people have been blessed they have given. During the tour of the Bishop, each circuit with its Karbharies (Christian stewards) came to present their collections and pledges. Nine circuits were visited and in each circuit the Bishop offered prayer that special blessing should be the portion of the dear people who are giving so liberally for the Kingdom. When the pledges were counted it was found that Rs. 35,470 had been pledged, more than the quota for the District. And since the tour, each month, new pledges have been coming in.

During the year there were 6 melas or camp meetings in different parts of the district. They were attended by hundreds of our Christian people. During the melas we had stereopticon pictures on the Life of Christ, and travel scenes, lectures on child marriage, eating of dead meat, feasts for the dead, and other Hindu customs. Over 700 written pledges were taken, in regard to various evils.

New Centers

There are two centers for which we have prayed for years, but we had not occupied them. These cities are in native states where the Rajas have not been over friendly and so work had not been opened up. Baria is the capital city of Baria state in the Bheel country and has a population of twenty thousand people. Evangelist Rumal Mavjibhai this year has been living in this centre, and, though enduring persecution, has been the means of leading many to Christ. The story of his being called night after night by the police, and afterwards his victory and the leading of over fifty souls to Jesus reads like some of the experiences of Paul the Apostle. Work has also been opened at Shera and Lunawada.

Baptisms

At the close of last year, there were 675 persons under instruction awaiting baptism, who were not baptized until they had been tried and instructed for at least six months. During the year these persons have been baptized, also their children; 1,222 children under twelve have been baptized and 1,048 young people, men and women, making a total of 2,270.

Sunday Schools

Our Sunday schools are all conducted regularly, and 52 times a year. We cannot always conduct them on Sunday, as we have not workers enough. But they are conducted regularly and attended by thousands of our people. Last year 1,628 children took the Sunday school examination, considered very good indeed, as it was an increase of about 700 over the year

before. This year 2,928 took the examination, showing an increase of 1,300 candidates over last year and 2,000 increase over two years ago. Last year we had 175 Sunday schools and this we have 196, an increase of 21.

Day Schools

Special attention has been given to the improvement of our day schools. For years we received no government grant-in-aid for them because they did not come up to the standard. With the growth of our Church the condition of our day schools has rapidly improved and as a result we are receiving more government aid.

Boys' Primary School

There are 67 boys in the school, about 40 of whom attend the girls' primary school, the rest attending the boy's primary school, in the Church. It is our hope that, according to the policy of our Mission, we will have a new primary school building, and a hostel, adequate for our work, provided shortly.

Singing Bands

The fifteen Singing Bands have rendered splendid service during the year. They have upheld the hands of the evangelists, sold Gospel portions, and with their songs and testimonies have done much to advance the Kingdom.

Church Stewards

We have now 82 Karbharies or Church stewards in the district. Each one during the year has received two letters from the district superintendent, and special honor has been given them in all our meetings.

Collections

Two years ago the Godhra district received a total collection of Rs. 3,378; last year the collections amounted to Rs. 4,208, an increase of Rs. 380. In spite of famine and torrential rains they have given this year, Rs. 6,116, an increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 over last year. All our workers are tithers, and there are 138 other tithers in the district.

Normal College and Practising School

In the last government examination, 19 out of 20 students passed. During the ten years of the life of the school, 64 teachers have gone forth from the institution. The present number of students in the normal school is 43, and in the practising school, 206. We have students from three other Missions besides our own. The recent government reports on these schools showed advance along several lines. The instruction in vocal music as a prescribed subject, the new nature study course with practical garden work, and the correlation of hard work and drawing with other subjects, received favorable commendation by the inspecting officers. Practically all of the students took the Sunday school examinations, and a good percentage of them have passed. The students and teachers have formed themselves into prayer bands according to the unit system, as given by the Centenary committee.

Godhra City

The boarding school rolls show 215 different names for the year, with an average enrolment of 180.

Hundreds of Gospel portions have been sold and thousands of tracts distributed. From time to time Gospel bands have conducted open air services at different centers.

Six Bible women have rendered faithful service, winning their way into many new homes.

A new day school for Hindu girls has 32 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 29. A larger house, recently secured, will make it possible to take in many more.

The normal school girls, with other volunteer workers, have helped in our five city Sunday schools.

Summary of District Work

More girls are attending the day schools than ever before; 895 took the Sunday school examination this year. The Christian community numbers, 10,348; 12,480 Bible portions, 58 Bibles and 86 New Testaments have been sold this year; 33,500 tracts have been distributed; 938 temperance pledges have been signed.

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Area: Approximately 4,600 square miles: includes parts of Bharnagar and Baroda native states.

Population: 250,000: 75 per cent Hindus, 25 per cent Mohammedans: all speak the Gujarati language.

Principal Centers: Ranpur, population 5,400, of whom 66 per cent are Hindus and 34 per cent Mohammedans; Dhandhuka, population 8,044, of whom 60 per cent are Hindus and 40 per cent Mohammedans.

Musa Karsham, Superintendent
P. O. Ranpur

The Results

The following is a statistical summary of the year's work: Baptisms, 96, a decrease of 55; deaths, 23; members in all, 880, an increase of 71; Sunday schools, 34, an increase of 3; Sunday school pupils, 1,031, an increase of 102; day schools, 8; enroled candidates, 141; collections, Rs. 623-11, an increase of Rs. 80-12.

There were many candidates for baptism, and we were confident that our number would be greatly increased, but, owing to the following reasons, the candidates could not be baptized: First, during the year the price of food stuffs went up by leaps and bounds and, as the people had little or no means of maintenance, they moved with their families to other villages in search of work. Now that the times are becoming normal, they are returning to their former villages, and we hope to be able to baptize them next year. Second, some ignorant non-co-operators and enemies of Christianity interfered with our work, and, the majority of the people being illiterate and superstitious, they were easily prejudiced against us.

Evangelistic Campaign

Prejudices against Christianity are weakening and large numbers of people are becoming convinced of its truth, which is evident from the fact that they loathe idols. In different places people have been heard saying something like this, "What a wonderful religion! Here, there, everywhere, we see these men singing, preaching and selling books; no doubt this religion has permeated the whole country." Could anything

be more encouraging than this? The revival month is one of the signs of God's love towards this land and has proved to be a real blessing to Christian and non-Christian alike. The following facts summarize the work: 386 meetings were held in 155 villages and localities; 9,172 people had the Gospel preached to them; 329 Bible portions were sold; about 3,520 tracts and handbills were distributed; 17 idols were demolished; 8 persons who had lapsed from the faith were won back; there were 25 baptisms; a sum of Rs. 32-10-0 was collected.

Sunday Schools and Epworth League

There are now in all, 34 Sunday schools with 1,031 scholars, an increase of 3 and 102, respectively, over last year; 453 boys and girls, including adults, entered for the annual Sunday school examination, which was held in October last and all passed except 8; 67 securing first, 82 second and 296 third class certificates. Those examined included 357 Christians, 96 non-Christians, 337 boys and 116 girls.

The work of the Epworth League continues in our villages and the young people are encouraged in every way to attend the meetings regularly. They are taught the temperance catechism and are told stories from the Bible and tracts, in which they take much interest. They have become alive to their sense of duty, and many have begun to realize the benefits of religious education, and are desirous of imparting to others the light they themselves have received.

Village Day Schools

There are 8 primary schools, which teach up to the fourth standard. The number on the roll is 141, which includes 70 Christian boys and girls.

Colportage

During the year 2,240 Bible portions, 5 New Testaments and 1 Bible were sold; 11,492 tracts were distributed.

Collections

Owing to the shortage of rains during the last year, and the exceedingly high price of corn and other articles of food, our community has been reduced to a pitiable state, in spite of this year's good rains, but they have not been backward in the matter of giving for the Lord's work. The total amount contributed was Rs. 623-11, being Rs. 80-12 more than last year, and treble the amount contributed during the last four years, or an average of eleven annas per head. Our allotment as fixed by the Centenary Board is Rs. 3,528 for five years, or Rs. 705-9 annually.

INDUS RIVER MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of the Punjab except our present Delhi district; all of Rajputana, Sindh, and Baluchistan. From Lahore to Karachi, the two extremes of the Conference, is 760 miles; Ajmere is central, but that is 400 miles from Lahore by rail.

Organization: Became a separate mission conference January, 1922 Bishop J. W. Robinson, presiding; made up of the Sindh-Baluchistan district of Bombay conference and the following districts of the Northwest India conference: Ajmere, Batala, Bikanir, Hissar, and Lahore.

AJMER DISTRICT

Location and Extent: Ajmer District as at present organized is a strip of southern Rajputana, about 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. It is bounded on the north by the Bikanir district; on the east by the Muttra district; on the south by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Work; and on the west by a great unoccupied field.

Missions at Work: United Free Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England), and Methodist Episcopal are working in Ajmer City. No other workers live in the stations occupied by our preachers and evangelists.

Responsibility: We might speak of need or responsibility reaching to millions in our district; only thirty evangelists are this year planning to present the gospel in an effective way to 30,000 people through tracts, Sunday schools, public preaching and personal evangelism.

Ajmer

Location: Headquarters of Ajmer-Merwara. Also headquarters of meter gauge railway system. Contains many ancient buildings, beautiful gardens, a lake, and the tomb of Khwaja Sahib, Mohammedan saint.

Population: 86,000.

Industry: Manufacturing center. Thousands employed in the car and locomotive shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. W. W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Caroline C. Nelson and Ellen L. Lawson.

Institutions: Church, Boys' Boarding Hostel, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Apprentice Hostel, Primary School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.

Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which thousands of tons of salt are taken annually.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900. Only mission at work.

Missionaries: Rev. E. M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, twenty-five miles from either city. Here our inter-conference tuberculosis sanitarium for women and girls has been located for many years and now has a partial equipment of fine buildings that are an honor to the builders and the Society.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Frances M. Bunger, R.N., Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Julia I. Kipp, and Rose Riste, M.D.
Institution: *W. F. M. S.*: Mary Wilson Sanitarium for Women and Girls.
E. M. Rugg, Superintendent

Increases

The total increase in all collections over last year is over 2,000 rupees; 18,700 tracts and portions were sold and distributed, an increase of 3,900; new members are being prepared in several circuits, and some who had fallen away been brought back into the fold. The taking of the census was a test for many weak Christians and a few denied their faith, but 127 new baptisms were given, and our small number of workers have struggled with the ignorance and superstitions of the 3,500 untrained village Christians in their circuits.

Schools

Rev. L. Chand has been appointed Sunday School Secretary, and is inspecting and helping the Sunday schools, day school and Epworth leagues.

Ajmer district schools have improved during the past year. The girls' boarding school reports 130 in the hostel, 105 of whom are doing regular school work. Eleven are teachers, five are too small for regular kindergarten work, the rest are cooks and servants, a nurse and a matron.

The Methodist boys' hostel and Bowen orphanage has 91 student boarders, 73 of whom attend the Husband memorial high school and 18 the Ganj primary school. The boys during the year sold over 1,000 Bible portions and subscribed to the Centenary. We have only seven or eight boarders who pay the full cost of their board, and the great majority pay a merely nominal sum. The cost of the staple food, whole wheat flour, has risen from 9 lbs. to 7 lbs. for a rupee, a 25 per cent increase above last year's high price.

In the 17 village and mohalla schools 188 children are being taught, and in the central primary school 57 boys are taught by three well-trained teachers. On Sunday each day school becomes a Sunday school and, in addition, 80 Bible schools are taught on week days by the district preachers and teachers.

The hostel for railway shops' apprentices is always full and is in charge of the Ajmer circuit preacher-in-charge, who with his wife lives in the hostel and helps the boys who are learning trades.

Sanitariums

Within the bounds of Ajmer District there are two tuberculosis sanitariums which are inter-Conference Institutions.

The Mary Wilson sanitarium has added three new wards during the past year, with accommodation for forty patients, and has made other general improvements besides acquiring ten acres of desirable land adjoining the Tilaunia property. There have been 173 different patients this year; 35 from other Missions, 11 Hindus and Mohammedans, and 127 Methodists. We have given 26,000 days' treatment, making the average length of time per patient five months. There would be more Hindus and Mohammedans if we had proper quarters where they could live and have their own food arrangements. We still lack quarters for the convalescent patients, so that while we have the infirmary buildings finished, we still cannot classify the cases according to the stage of the disease.

There have been 3,594 out-patients who received treatment for various diseases. The staff have carried on a health campaign that has reached not only the patients and laborers who build the wards and serve the institution and the nearby villages but even to distant parts of India.

Just as the Mary Wilson sanitarium attempts to care for women and girls suffering from tuberculosis, in the same way the Madar and Taragarh Sanitarium attempts to care for men and boys and families having the same disease. Our Mission has bought 45 acres of land adjoining a railway station, four miles from Ajmer, near a good road, and has begun some of the buildings and improvements, in anticipation of a well-planned institution for the treatment of this white plague which infests the cities and villages of India, lurking behind the white walls of many ill-ventilated houses and breeding in almost every zenana, until thousands languish and die without treatment or knowledge of their need of fresh air, sunlight, and wholesome food.

Dr. W. W. Ashe and Mrs. Ashe, the Superintendents, are living at Taragarh in a little three-room bungalow in the ancient fort which was the center of the last Hindu stronghold of Indian History. Their work is carried on in the commodious military buildings of a former sanitarium for British troops, which is 800 feet above the city and reached by a rough road winding up the valley and hillside for one and one-half miles. There is no water-supply within three-quarters of a mile, and the inaccessibility makes it unsatisfactory for a permanent institution, unless Government gives the buildings free, in which case the investment necessary to build might be put into providing a better road and means of permanent satisfactory water-supply by pumps or otherwise.

There have been 55 in-patients and 665 out-patients during the year, the total receipts in fees being rupees 1,084.

Athletics

One of the great needs of the Christian Church in India is healthful recreation, including sports, amusements and social activities. The communities from which our Christian converts and their forefathers came had great melas (religious festivals) with all the oriental customs attached to them, and it is not sufficient simply to substitute our holidays in a formal way. The Indian Christian community have adapted themselves in a wonderful way to the severance from much that was inherited of love for the customs of their fathers. It is well that there is now a growing desire to hold, love, and re-establish all good things that are Indian and that may be adapted to Christian living and activities of the Christian Church.

For years there have been tests of the Christian mela as a recreative institution for the social and spiritual enlivenment of the people. It seems to me that it combines something of the camp meeting, Sunday school picnic, church social, and other activities of the western Church in a way that only one who knows India can appreciate as fitting and inspirational for all these interests. It does not include any of the superstitious and idolatrous customs of the Hindu mela.

The program of our Christian mela in Ajmer on New Year's day, included an appropriate service of worship fitting for the day with sports and races. Our Christian boys, especially the ones reared in our hostels, are well developed physically and always fit for races and athletics. Their abstemious lives and regular habits, with well-directed play and natural

development, give them the advantage over many boys living in homes where no work and little exercise is required. The boys of our Ajmer hostel attend a school with 200 Hindu and Mohammedan students, always have the largest number on the teams, and a majority of sport events are won by the hostel boys.

BATALA DISTRICT

Area: 477 square miles.

Location: Includes the civil districts of Batala Tahsil and Gurdaspore.

Population: About 265,000 (census of 1911); one of the most densely populated areas in the Punjab, averaging 560 persons to the square mile. Only two large towns, Batala, 29,000; Sri Gobindpore, 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Salvation Army.

Organization: District created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

I. U. Daniel, Superintendent
P. O. Batala

Centenary Campaign

The Centenary campaign has been a source of blessings, both economically and spiritually to the people of the district. A great awakening has taken place among the Christian community and they have not spared their time and wealth for the glory of God.

The Number of the Christian Community

Owing to the severe famine in the district, it was not possible for the men to remain at home. They had to be out nearly the whole day working in order to earn a living and therefore a good number of the class who should have been baptized did not get the time for preparation and could not be baptized. However, we were able to baptize 695 people and the total number of Christians now is 8,594. There are 3 ordained ministers and 53 local preachers, exhorters, Bible women and evangelistic teachers for the supervision and training of the community.

Self-Support

Although the famine this year was more severe than in the previous year, we were not disappointed as regards self-support. We imagined that since both the harvests had failed and the people and animals were only able to get food with great difficulty, it would not be possible for us to reach the total of last year. Last year we received as self-support, rs. 1,754; this year our total has been rs. 2,408, an increase of rs. 654.

Religious Meetings

Miss L. D. Christensen and Mrs. Daniel with the members of the singing committee, spent the whole month of March in holding religious meetings over the district. The Christian community received a great blessing from God through the meetings. The people gave us rs. 324 for this work.

Summer School and District Conference

The Chaudris and other workers received a great blessing in these meetings. In one of them a man named Ghanai Sing was present. He had been a catechumen for a long time but did not offer himself for baptism. Through the inspiration which he received here he offered himself along with his children for baptism. He is now one of the best workers among the Chaudris in the Batala district.

BIKANIR DISTRICT

Area: 27,055 square miles.

Location: Comprises the whole of Bikanir state and two districts of Jodhpur state.

Organization: Created at annual conference in January, 1920.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bikanir

Location: In heart of desert, capital of Bikanir state. Founded in 1489. Has a college, a school for the sons of nobles, and a day school for girls; wide streets, pleasing architecture, well-planned park, beautiful public buildings, beautiful new palace of present native ruler, electric lights and city water works. It is headquarters of our Bikanir circuit.

Population: About 65,000.

Industries: Making jewelry, carpet weaving, iron work, leather work, the making of vases from camel skin.

Churu

Population: About 20,000. A commercial center.

Didwana

Population: About 10,000.

Industry: Salt; government salt works on a salt lake.

Hanumaugarh

History: Very old city with depleted population.

Organization: Most distant outpost of this district.

Nagaur

Population: About 15,000.

Industry: Chiefly iron work and dyeing.

Ratangarh

Population: About 19,000.

Industry: Commercial center, junction station of Jodhpur and Bikanir railway.

Sardarshahr

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Commercial center.

Suratgarh

Location: Headquarters of circuit of same name and of a district of the Bikanir state.

ALFRED LUKE. Superintendent
P. O. Bikanir

From the report of A. L. Grey

State of the Church

In some circuits severe persecution broke out early in the year and, with only a few exceptions, all of the Christians went back to their old faith. They held out for many days against great odds but finally were broken in spirit. The few that remained with us are still having a hard time. It will take the work of these circuits some time to recover from this blow. This persecution is a by-product of the extreme political agitation now going on in India. In spite of all his protestations to the contrary many of the followers of Mr. Gandhi are interfering with the religious liberty of the people. To my mind this is one of the worst developments of the Gandhi movement.

Staff

The entire staff of the district numbers only 39. Of these 33 are paid workers. But what is this number when 27,055 square miles are to be covered and 870,069 persons are to be reached? The need of more workers looms large.

Baptisms

It is no longer difficult to secure baptisms from among the people of the lower castes but it is as difficult as ever to get them and others converted to God. This class readily accepts the truth that Jesus Christ is the Saviour, but the problem is to get them into a personal relationship with Him. There were only 60 baptisms during the year. Our explanation is that we are lengthening out the period of probation before baptism. This is done in the hope of getting a more spiritual type of convert.

Scope of Our Activities

Work is being carried on in 136 villages, towns and cities. All classes are being reached. The opportunities among the high castes was never greater. There are, among all classes, 183 inquirers under regular instruction. The Bible readers report work in 322 homes in which there are as many as 642 listeners—those who hear the instruction given. There are 42 Sunday schools with an enrolment of 1,248. The number of Epworth leagues is 5 with an enrolment of 330. Five Bibles, two New Testaments, and 3,697 Scripture portions were sold and distributed, and 18,312 Gospel tracts distributed during the year.

Finance

Last year we reported for ministerial support and all benevolences a total of rs. 534 which was a decided increase over the previous year; but this year the total raised for all purposes is rs. 1,287, giving a total increase over last year of rs. 753. This is a little over one-tenth of the expenses of the district, not including the Missionary's salary.

The Outlook

While the influence of Christ in India was never greater than it is today the difficulties in the way of accepting Him also were never greater. Caste, because of its strangle-hold upon the social life, is, perhaps, the greatest obstacle. Then there is the joint-family system which exposes the convert to the danger of losing all property rights. In this district are some high caste people who would like to become Christians but are hindered by this law of custom. There are also certain reformers who insist that Christianity is a foreign religion and therefore "no Indan should be so unpatriotic as to become a Christian." At the same time these reformers are trying to get the people to give up certain of their ancient customs, to believe that modern Hinduism does not have the sanction of their most reliable sacred books, and that idol worship should be left at once. The result of their efforts is that the faith of a large number has been undermined. Hinduism is trying to maintain its vitality by making concessions and is, therefore, fast losing its grip upon the educated classes. These reformers count themselves our opponents but in reality they are our helpers since, by undermining the faith of their fellow countrymen in caste, idol worship, and certain ancient customs, they are preparing the way for escape from present bondage and making it easier to surmount

the obstacles in the way of the exercise of full liberty. Temporarily they hinder our work by turning some converts back to their old faith and by hindering others on the point of becoming Christians but in the end their efforts will make it possible for all classes to turn to Christ. I look for the next mass movement among the high castes and educated classes.

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: Hissar Mission District covers an area of 50,000 square miles. It includes, in addition to the Government Civil District, large sections in the four native states of Jhind, Patiala, Nabha, Bhawalpur.

Location: The government district of Hissar is located between 28° 36′ and 30° 4′ north latitude; and 74° 1′ and 76° 22′ east longitude. The Mission District lies entirely in the Punjab.

Population: 3,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the English Baptists who have a medical zenana work about forty miles from Hissar City.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah, and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoz. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D.

Institution: Hissar Training School.

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent

From the report of James Lyon

Sickness

In our work this year we have been hindered much by Asiatic cholera, fever and influenza, and many of our people have died. But in spite of all hindrances we have kept pressing forward.

District Conference and Convention

Our successful district conference and convention was attended by all the workers and many outsiders, to the number of 400 people. Bishop Warne gave us two days, and by his spiritual and powerful gospel sermons was the means of great blessing to the whole convention. While the Bishop was present a small boy, five years old, came to the platform and recited the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. Many others who were examined by Mrs. Lyon, did equally well and in the Children's Day set apart for them a number passed a good examination in the above subjects.

Attitude of the Non-Christians

Notwithstanding the troublous times we are passing through in India, the attitude of the non-Christian community is one of respect and sympathy. Even though this is the birthplace of the Arya Samaj leader, Lala Lajput Rae, and is also one of the strongholds of the Arya Samaj, nevertheless, generally speaking, the community is in a helpful attitude and in sympathy with our great work.

Number of Baptisms

During the year we have had 3,200 baptisms, and might as easily have had 10,000, if we had been able to care for them. Our object has been rather to build up than to expand.

Sunday Schools and Day Schools

We have 276 Sunday schools with 18,000 scholars, and 54 primary day schools with 733 scholars. During the progress of the work 70 places of idol worship have been torn down by the new converts themselves, and in some instances the places of idol or devil worship have been turned into places for the worship of the true and living God.

Chaudhri Convention

The first two days of our convention were given to the chaudhris, a large number of whom attended traveling many miles at their own expense and supporting themselves while on the ground. Fifty of these chaudhris, or village leaders, were examined by Bishop Warne in the essentials of Christianity. Forty of them passed their examination and received from the Bishop beautiful certificates. They returned to their homes with great joy, prepared to let their light shine in the villages where they live, and also prepared to help their pastors in a new way.

Colportage

While we have been thus engaged in gathering in new converts, and in building up the old ones, and opening new schools, our workers have been busy in scattering the Word of God far and wide. During the year they have sold 20,000 Gospels and distributed 15,000 Gospel tracts.

Pastoral Support

This fundamental subject is being pushed at every opportunity, in quarterly meetings, Sunday services and evangelistic services. In one such service, one of our workers testified that the wife of a chaudhri took off from her wrists a pair of silver wristlets valued at rs. 22 and gave them to the pastor for pastoral support. Also we found by examination and by reports from the workers, that in spite of the famine and the very hard times, there has been no diminishing or falling away of the pastoral support. At the beginning of the year our district finance committee, in harmony with the instructions from our Centenary treasurer, decided to double all collections within the next five years, which meant an increase each year of 20 per cent. This has been fully accomplished in Hissar district, and we have received for pastoral support the sum of rs. 6,167 instead of rs. 4,306.

Staff

We have 20 ordained Hindustani ministers, a number of local preachers, exhorters, Bible-readers and evangelist-teachers, making a total of 186 workers. Our total number of Christians is 20,000 and we have in our district three millions of people to evangelize. Truly the laborers are few, and we need to cry mightily to God to send more laborers to this great harvest field.

Outlook

The outlook is always as bright as the promises of God, and they never grow dim. We have always found them up-to-date, and we continue to arrange and plan for great things. I am expecting to double all our schools, day schools and Sunday schools, new converts and church members within the next five years. Our workers are pushing forward in the name of the Master.

I can hardly close this report without a very grateful reference to our Board and all the patrons. The sympathetic, helpful and prayerful attitude of our Board and patrons, the constant stream of prayers and gifts, have been a most powerful incentive in keeping us going forward. But though so much has been accomplished, twenty thousand converts brought in, a training school opened and a goodly number of primary schools, and a gospel fire kindled in more than a thousand towns and villages, we must recognize the fact that we have only as it were, touched the fringe of the great work before us.

The many calls for help from the 50,000 seekers waiting for baptism form a constant challenge to our faith to keep going forward full of faith and the Holy Spirit. To this end help us in all your prayers.

LAHORE DISTRICT

Lahore

Area: Native city covers one square mile. European quarters extend over a large area.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway. Important educational center. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is located in the European section.

Population: 210,000. Sixty per cent are Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterians (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. W. C. Fawell and Mrs. Fawell, Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lydia D. Christensen, Ethel M. Palmer, Grace P. Smith.

Institutions: Johnson Memorial Training School, Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

C. B. STUNTZ, Superintendent

General Conditions

Despite economic and political conditions which have been decidedly unfavorable, the work of our Church in the Lahore district has taken a long stride forward. The economic pressure has helped as well as hindered. Conditions which have bordered on famine have made men much more thoughtful. Our Christian community has shown many signs of deeper interest in the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. The political pressure has resulted largely in our favor by creating a more vigorous esprit de corps among our people. During the census, only one village yielded to the persuasion of the higher caste people. At present, opinion has not crystallized against Christianity, except where the Arya Samaj has large influence. Mohammedans are quite friendly. While baptizing in a village not many weeks ago, I heard a Mohammedan congratulating our people, saying, "Now you, too, have a real religion."

Owing to lack of workers we have not been able to expand our work as we desire. Only four villages were opened up with the baptism of the entire group. However, in clearing up older work, baptizing the children, and in opening what new villages we have, the baptisms have reached a total of 2,400. The total of our Christian community has been altered somewhat by the census, but not much. With all deductions and corrections, our Christian community now numbers 19,500. Among these people we have a force of 51 full time workers. That is, about one man to each four

hundred. These people are scattered in about five hundred villages, which increases the difficulties of teaching and shepherding.

Self-Support

The economic conditions mentioned have been exceedingly adverse and have made the securing of any advance in self-support a very real victory. At the beginning of the year 1921 we laid down the ideal of securing from each family in our district the sum of rs. 2, about fifty cents of American currency. In talking the matter over in the district finance committee we felt that if this could be attained our evangelistic work would be almost, if not quite self-supporting. Nevertheless, we did make a splendid increase. The total of collections last year was rs. 3,700: this year it is rs. 5,300, an increase of forty-three per cent and a giving per family of over a rupee and a quarter. In some circuits there was a much higher average. For example in the Multan circuit, with but eighty-three families contributing, the total given for self-support was rs. 430, which is about five rupees per family.

Education

While in no sense fully meeting the problem of the education of our Christian community, yet the year has marked a real advance in our educational work. Our Central Boys' School in Lahore has had an average attendance of 115. We have conducted eight classes during the year, the highest we have yet gone. In conversation with the divisional inspector of education, the need of vocational middle schools was emphasized. We were told that if we moved the school out of Lahore into the district, the department would help us with greater willingness, as the feeling and judgment of the department is that there are enough schools in Lahore itself to take care of the situation. So we have decided to move the boys' boarding school to Raewind, where our training school is already located.

The girls' school has had a good year. The average enrolment for the year has been just one hundred. At the inspection of the school a few days ago, the government inspectress was very well pleased, and signified her intention of recommending the school for a handsome increase in goverment aid.

Evangelistic Work

During our evangelistic campaign last year we saw much good work done, and many people brought to a deeper knowledge of the spiritual life. The chief thing that stands out in my memory of the year's work is the district conference held in the middle of October. At that time, I think more of our workers got real blessing than at any time since I have been in the district. We had a wonderful sense of the presence of God among us. Many of the workers went out to live transformed lives.

Work among the women has in many ways been encouraging. They are doing their bit for self-support by collections and by keeping "vessels of blessing" in their homes, into which they put offerings of flour, to be sold for the benefit of the Church.

The Outlook

We are in the midst of a great change in India. The cords of caste and custom, of ignorance and superstition, of hopelessness and despair which have long bound tightly the life of this nation, are being eaten

through by the newly awakened power within. Or to change the figure, as one of our preachers said the other day, in discussing the present situation, "The ground is being plowed and prepared for our seed." In one large area where new people are occupying new land, coming away from the old home ties of an older civilization, with opportunities of untold and unrealizable importance fronting us, we have three men. We ought to have thirty. Some of this deficiency is lack of men, but a large part of it is lack of funds. I have turned down and dismissed at least a dozen men in the last month, and it hurts like nothing I have ever had to do before. For the harvest is ripe, perilously ripe, importunately ripe!

SIND-BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: 2,500,000 square miles.
Population: 3,000,000.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan. 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 700 by sea.

Population: 155,000—Mohammedans, 80,000; Hindus, 69,000; Christians over 6,000.

Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city in the empire.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

Institutions: Brooks Memorial English Church.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan, and Western Asia to India.

Population: 30,000.

Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.

Missionaries: Rev. G. T. Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge.

W. E. L. Clarke, Superintendent

Difficulties In Sindh Villages

We have met with determined opposition and more, owing to propaganda by the non-co-operation party. Schools have been closed, street preaching abandoned, and general work reduced to a minimum. This phase will not be permanent, and while we have reduced the number of workers, we have not abandoned the villages, hoping that a steady, persistent, and kindly attitude on the part of those who are still at work, will result in a more friendly attitude on the part of the people.

Work In Cities and Towns

Quetta, Chaman, Hyderabad and Karachi: in each of these towns and cities we have been privileged to see results which have inspired the workers to greater efforts. In every department of Mission effort, success has attended those who have labored. Among the many pleasing events of the year is the revival of the work among the Gujarati speaking people in Hyderabad and its vicinity. Not since 1908, have we had as many admitted to the Church as during 1921. It was a happy day for Sindh when Brother

Bunseram from Baroda was transferred to Hyderabad. His life and his success have inspired others, and today, after a period of ten years, we have again a church of Gujarati speaking people. Not only have they accepted the rite of baptism, but also they have given willingly of their substance, which has produced a healthy emulation in the people in the other section of Hyderabad, so that the pastoral fund or local support is, at the close of this year, six times as great as at the end of last. Here we shall, God willing, keep our Centenary pledge in full membership, scholars and local support.

In Chaman, after some years, we record baptisms and an organized Church. A church of 62 members, children included, have given rs. 54 in six months towards local support. Also in Quetta has this year been fruitful, where, in addition to having the care of the Bible school, Rev. G. T. Eldridge is missionary in charge of the Vernacular work, and pastor of the English church. The congregations, both English and Vernacular, have grown, the latter demanding a larger hall for the services. Baptisms are more in number, local support has increased and the future of our work in Baluchistan is assured. To this end, surely no small factor is the founding and growth of the Blackstone Bible school. This school takes a great deal of the time of the missionary who gives his time gladly to so important a work as the training of our future agents, who, we hope, will be among the first to enter Afghanistan, for which they are being specially prepared. Owing to the lack of a suitable building in Quetta itself, as we are at present unable to occupy the building purchased some three years ago at Sheik Mundah, the number of students has had to be limited to five a year, but this small number leads to intensive work, and the results are satisfactory. The English church has had a good year, the congregation has grown in numbers and also in interest, the finances are in good shape, all obligations having been met in full.

In Karachi the work has developed, the membership has grown steadily, the number of baptisms are more than in any previous year, the local support has nearly doubled, with the church paying not only the salary but two-third of the rents, assisting its own poor and also destitute strangers. Here, as well as in all the other towns, the Centenary objectives have been kept before the church, and all will be fully attained. The English congregation has been about the same, the military element remaining weak during the first six months of the year. During the last quarter, owing to new units being stationed at Karachi, our parade service has grown encouragingly.

The Book Everyone Is Reading

Sitting in the little village home of one of the workers some fifty miles from Karachi, interesting incidents took place: first was the number of languages one heard as the Gospel of Matthew was read round; English, Urdu, Hindi, Sindhi and Gujarati. These lads and men meet regularly for instruction in reading and writing, and one of the number has been baptized. After the school was dismissed, a Sindhi villager came up to the door. Looking inside the room, he saw a table with many books on it, so, walking in, he took up first one and then another. Seeing his hesitation, the preacher inquired what he wanted. His reply was historic, "The Book." Naturally the preacher asked "What Book?" To this came the remarkable rejoinder: "I do not know, but everyone is reading it; I want a copy."

Matthew's Gospel was handed to him, and, on being asked if he could read, he replied he could not, but that he would get the reader of the village to read to him. Thus the Work progresses, and in connection with this, I would mention the value of H. R. Walter's persistent efforts in the distribution of the Scriptures and Tracts. His success in this direction is great and we rejoice in having him in our district.

Increases

Membership, 1,321, an increase of 526; baptisms, 329, increase 204; Sunday schools, 22, increase 12; Sunday school scholars, 452, increase 146; pastoral support, rs. 1,753, an increase of rs. 771.

CALCUTTA AREA



Some Promising Youngsters in Our Rangoon School for Boys, Burma

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 84,728 square miles, including Bengal, the largest province in India.
Population: 90,000,000.
Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873, and the Conference was organized in 1888.

NOTE.—At the session of the Bengal conference, February 8-13, 1922, Bishop Fisher made the following division of the work and appointments: Asansol District, C. H. Archibald, Superintendent; Birbhum-Pakaur District, C. H. S. Koch, Superintendent; Calcutta-Bengali District, H. M. Swan, Superintendent; Calcutta-Hindustani District, L. H. Rupert, Superintendent; English District, D. H. Manley, Superintendent; Santal District, B. W. Tucker, Superintendent; Tamluk District, W. P. Byers, Superintendent. The arrangement of Districts in this report is that made at the Conference of 1921.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: Includes work in Burdwan, Manbhum, Bankura, and Birbhum districts. Also work among the Santals.
Population: 500,000.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol civil subdivision. An important railway junction, 132 miles from Calcutta.
Population: 15,000 (Native); 3,000 (European). English, Hindustani, Bengali, and Santali spoken. City is surrounded by many villages.
Industry: Center of coal industry.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun (English) in 1883; (Native) 1888.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald, Rev. H. M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Rachel C. Carr, Abbie C. Hasler, Engenia Norberg (on furlough).
Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Weaving School (Doyabaree), Leper Asylum, Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

H. M. SWAN, Superintendent

General Description

With the work at Gomoh and the district surrounding it now added to our district, we have during the year started to expand, and I think we can now safely claim a territory for the district covering approximately 2,000 square miles, an area 29 miles broad by 80 miles long, with a population of about one million. There are six main circuits each with a quarterly conference. They are: Ashabaree, Asansol Bengalee, Asansol Hindustani, Gomoh Hindustani, Mangalbaree, and Sarakdihi. We hope soon to organize the following additional circuits: Barakar, Hirapur, Murulia, and Rampur. In addition to main circuits we have smaller groups of Christians too far away for regular pastoral visitation, at Charanpur, Jharia, Sitarampu, and other places. In addition to the duties of district superintendent, I have been pastor of the Asansol English church.

The Work in the Circuits

The Centenary has given added incentive to the work of the circuits. Sarakdihi now rejoices in a remodelled church building and a new parsonage, both made possible by the memorial gift of the bereaved parents of the late Gideon Soderberg, a young lad of Kingsburg, California. During

the year we have reoccupied Murulia and appointed two new Santal workers.

The Vernacular Circuits in Asansol Town are feeling the need of a separate church building where they can hold their services Sunday afternoons and evenings, the only time many of the Christians are free from their work. Until some such provision can be made this important work will suffer. A corrugated iron roof supported by brick pillars over a cement floor located in Budha Mission Compound and costing not over rs. 3,000 would serve the purpose beautifully. Here meetings of a literary and social nature could also be held and the work in general be promoted. A Christian hostel for the increasing number of young Christian men coming to Asansol would be a means of drawing them to the Church and surrounding them with influences that would help them combat the evil that assails them on every hand in an industrial center such as Asansol.

The Asansol Hindustani Christians have recently been organized into a separate Church with their own quarterly conference and they promise soon to become a fairly strong church. The attendance at the Hindustani services is on a steady increase. A number of the men have organized themselves into a male chorus singing part music creditably. At the Christmas and New Year's services, which were held together with the Bengali Town congregation, the church was filled to overflowing. Ashabaree circuit has had a good year.

The Boys' Boarding Schools have made progress. From the beginning of the new year all the boys in the standards have been transferred from the girls' school classes to the middle school, leaving only the infant classes attending the girls' school. The enrolment in the middle school is now 34 and in the primary school 40. Two boys passed from the sixth standard at the end of the year and have been sent to Collins institute, where we now have at least nine boys from Asansol. We have two fine young men at Bareilly theological seminary, one of whom is taking the new English diploma course.

In the potteries and fire-clay brick works of Kumardubi and Chanch a good many Christians are working, and not far away are the villages of Kalyanpur, Patlabari and Benagaria, where we have a number of Christian families greatly in need of attention. In the neighborhood are also numerous villages of Santals and Ghatwalis. In one village we were nearly mobbed by the villagers wanting to buy our books faster than we could sell them, and we came away without a single book or tract left. Here we found a flourishing school with a Hindu pundit, who for many years had conducted a school in another village that had been subsidized by a Scotch Mission. His influence in the village may have accounted for our warm welcome there. His school will hereafter be subsidized by our Misson.

At Rampur we have a church building, such as it is, but only a poorly paid and poorly educated farmer-preacher, who seems compelled to spend a good share of his time in the courts, whither his persecutors persist in dragging him. He seems, however, to have many friends among the non-Christians and is well spoken of by them, and thus far he seems to have stood his ground well.

While camping in this vicinity we took the opportunity of climbing Mt. Panchkot, about 2,000 feet high, to visit a much-talked-of hermit holy man who lives in lofty loneliness at the very top surrounded by jungle and wild beasts. Rumor says that he lives solely on what the people below

in kindness bring him, living long periods without any nourishment whatever; that he eschews all shelter other than trees, summer and winter, rain and shine, day and night; that the wild beasts knowing that he is a holy man do not molest him. Innocently thinking this wonderful man might possibly be an earnest seeker after the light, we climbed the steeps to bring him our Christ. We found him an ordinary, illiterate, ganja-eating sadhu, so limited in every way as to make conversation with him on any subject almost impossible. Nevertheless, he professed himself to be an avatar of Narayan and assured us that all the surrounding country was greatly blessed by his presence on the hill. While conversing with him a number of Brahmins came up, one with some education, and bent their heads to the ground in front of the sadhu and received his blessings. In this sadhu we found another example of Hindu superstition and credulity. The fact that this poorly clad man spends his days and nights alone on this height makes him divine to the poor ignorant people. After this mountain top experience we went down to the multitude below with a new sense of the power of Christ to enlighten and save mankind from superstition and ignorance and to inspire them with true ideals and pure motives.

The work at Gomoh has been added to the district and a Hindustani Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized. A number of converts and several orphans from the orphanage were baptized by the Rev. D. H. Lee on a beautiful Sunday morning in October. These constituted our first fruits from the work at Gomoh. New school buildings are urgently needed here and unless they can soon be erected, the larger children will have to be sent away to other schools.

The Centenary

Without including any subscriptions from our recent missionary accessions we have succeeded in going well over the top. Our financial drive took place in March and subscriptions did not begin to be paid in until in April, hence our receipts up to the end of the year represent hardly more than nine months of Centenary giving. However, during 75 per cent of the year we have realized 77 per cent of our quota for the year.

General Conditions—The Collieries

We have on Asansol district a most varied population. The Europeans and Anglo-Indians are made up of government officials (of whom there are not many), general managers of factories, works and colliery companies, ordinary colliery managers, railway officials, railway employees, and a floating population of non-descripts. Of Indians there are practically all classes from the important government and railway officials and colliery managers to the illiterate villagers.

Many villages are found with flourishing schools of many years' standing and a considerable literate population; but there are also large sections with village after village utterly innocent of a school or a single literate individual in them. The condition of the mass of Santals in the district is a matter calling for special concern. Knowing their hereditary love for drink the collieries have sought to attract them by giving them special drink allowances in addition to their regular pay with the result that they all regard drink as a necessity without which it is impossible for them to work. While the plan has probably attracted laborers it has dis-

couraged labor, and now the collieries complain that instead of obtaining a reasonable average of 40 hours a week per man they can scarcely get an average of 20 hours per man. The better wages they pay, the less work they get from the people.

Several times I have visited the grog shops out in the colliery and factory districts and have tried to tell the people of the evils of drink. They would soon interrupt me and begin to tell their own pathetic experiences and stoutly assert that if I would only remove the grog shop they would be saved from the temptation and gladly give up drink. In their ignorance and generosity of heart they are giving their children also to drink the vile stuff, thus insuring that the coming generation will be no better than they. These cursed grog shops, veritable outposts of hell, surrounded by crowds of maudlin slaves, and with their smoke and filth and foul stench, too vile to be allowed a place in the village, but properly thrust out into the open country away from every human habitation, these wreckers of lives and homes and happiness are allowed unopposed to ply their devilish trade and to bring sorrow, suffering and degradation to ever widening areas. However, a growing opposition is manifest among those who are the leaders of the people, and there are fair prospects that India will in the not distant future follow the lead of America in placing an interdict against the traffic and rooting it out of the land root and branch. God speed the day!

Our Church having assumed responsibility for the evangelization of this important industrial district must with greater seriousness grapple with this task. It is not enough that we go among the people and preach and distribute gospels and tracts, but we must try also to help the people to overcome and destroy temptations and evils and teach them to be sober, industrious and godly. I am confident that if we can prove to the satisfaction of managers and companies that we really can improve the people and make them more thrifty, they will gladly support us both financially and morally. In this our problem is to find devoted and spiritual workers, who will whole-heartedly throw themselves into this work. My idea is that we should appoint a trio of earnest workers for every colliery or factory center we enter; one, a teacher to conduct schools for the children and adults; another, to conduct a tea room to supplant the grog shop and to carry on social welfare work; and the third, a preacher to do definite religious work.

We have during the year organized a district Christian Panchayat committee, which is bravely grappling with the difficult moral and social problems of the Christian community. While much of its work thus far has been foundation laying and educational, it promises to meet a serious need. On the third of January, 1922, this committee arranged for its first annual general meeting of the whole community. A program consisting of addresses on the subject of community uplift, sports and friendly intercourse, closing with a splendid Christian banquet, where we all sat down together on the ground, nearly 800 of us, and ate in the popular style with our fingers (I fear some of us ate with our hands). This was indeed a banner day in the history of the Christian community of Asansol. Chief credit for the success of this undertaking is due to the indefatigable pastor of Ashabaree church and treasurer of the Panchayat committee, Dr. N. G. Sircar.

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta and Darjeeling.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved, and clean.

Population: 1,100,000—largely immigrant. Hindus sixty-five per cent. Mohammedans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.

Industry: Extensive docks and dock-yards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles.

Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Women's Union Missionary Society of America, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. P. A. Goold (on furlough) and Mrs. Goold (on furlough), Mr. R. S. Gibbons, Rev. G. S. Henderson (on furlough), Rev. E. B. Joyner and Mrs. Joyner, Rev. G. A. Odgers and Mrs. Odgers, Rev. C. Schanzlin (on furlough) and Mrs. Schanzlin (on furlough), Mr. W. B. Townsend, Mr. F. B. Williams. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Fannie A. Bennett (on furlough), Mabel L. Eddy, Ruth Field, Ava F. Hunt, Pearl Madden, Jennie E. Moyer (on furlough).

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School (English), Anglo Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home, Kidderpore Temperance Home, and Seamen's Mission (English).

Kidderpore

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, northernmost part of Bengal Province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Population: 17,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Emma J. Barber, Laura V. Long and C. Josephine Stahl (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Queen's Hills Girls' High School.

G. S. Henderson, Superintendent

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

Area: Work in the vernacular in Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 2,700,000.

Tamluk

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore district, Bengal Province. Fifty miles from Calcutta on the Rupnarayan River.

Population: City 8,085 (1901); in the subdivision there are 601,502 persons living in 1,578 villages.

Industry: Fertile fields produce rich rice crops.

Historical: Tamluk figures as a place of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus, being the capital of the ancient kingdom of Tamralipta.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. W. P. Byers and Mrs. Byers. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Katherine A. Blair.

Calcutta

Missionaries: Rev. D. H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Capt. H. W. Knight, M.D. (contract), and Mrs. Knight (contract), Rev. D. H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. L. H. Rupert and Mrs. Rupert.
Institutions: Collins Institute and Bible Training School, Lee Memorial Missions. *W. F. M. S.*: Dispensary, and Girls' Boarding School.

D. H. Manley, Superintendent

Advances

We set out on the year's work with two main ideals before us: first, especially to emphasize evangelism and the securing, if possible, of a larger number of baptisms than before, and second, to push the all round Centenary program, and to reach, if possible, the financial goal set by the Centenary. The statistical reports will show that a considerable advance has been made in baptisms, the building up of the Christian community, and in the collections. The Centenary has been a continual inspiration to our work, especially in two or three of the charges. My work as district superintendent has been hindered more and more by my increasing work as Treasurer for the whole Mission in India.

Personnel

The district was considerably strengthened at the last annual conference. The appointment of Rev. W. P. Byers and Mrs. Byers to Tamluk, and of Rev. L. H. Rupert and Mrs. Rupert to the Hindustani work has marked a real advance. The coming of Mr. Griffith and Miss Ellwood was a great strengthening of the work of the Lee Memorial Mission, and their recent marriage and their residence at Balliaghatta has again brought adequate supervision to the school at Balliaghatta and to the evangelistic work among the villages. The return from furlough of Miss Eddy and her appointment to the women's work of the district has been a real satisfaction.

The whole district has keenly felt both for ourselves and for our Bishop, the great loss he and we all sustained in the death of Mrs. Fisher. Although she was permitted to live among us but a short time, she had endeared herself greatly to us all by the grace of her Christian character and life, and her love and sympathy manifested in a special manner toward the Indian people. It was remarkable how the Indian Church, throughout India wherever she was known, and the circle of acquaintance of Bishop and Mrs. Fisher was wide, gave to her its heartiest confidence and deepest love. To many young Indians both here and in America, Mrs. Fisher had proved herself a sincere friend.

The Lee Memorial Mission

The subject of most thought and attention has been the project of securing land to the south of Calcutta for the establishment of a school for boys, and the opportunity for industrial and agricultural training for young men. This appears to be meeting a real necessity. The girls' boarding school at Wellington Square has been crowded throughout the year. The Bengali high school for girls seems to be proving a success. This great boarding school with its high school and normal training departments at the top, is one of the outstanding institutions of Calcutta.

One of the most remarkable features of the present nationalist movement, is the new interest the women of India are taking in public, political, and social problems. We should thank God for the contribution our Church has been able to make toward the mental and spiritual uplift of girls and women through this and our other schools.

Collins Institute

The number of pupils both in the day school and in the boarding school has been large. The class sent up to the university matriculation examination was the largest in the history of the institution, being 175. The number of passes was large, being 136, and is the highest secured by any school in the province. It was decided during the year to separate the high school and the boarding school, so far as their internal management is concerned, although they are both to remain under the management of the one committee appointed by the annual conference. Mr. L. B. Chatterjee, B.A., was appointed as principal of the Collins high school and Mr. S. K. Mondol, B.A., headmaster of the Collins boarding school. In both instances, these appointments were in recognition of long and efficient service, and give to our Indian brethren the fullest possible recognition and opportunity. It is a matter of great congratulation to us, and especialy to Mr. Chatterjee, that during both the periods of this year, when the doctrine of non-co-operation and the attempt to boycott Government-aided schools was rife in the city, and, in fact, throughout the country, Collins Institute was not affected. Although direct attempts were made by the non-co-operators, our boys remained loyal to the school.

At the boarding school an attempt has been made to elevate the standard of food and other arrangements. Plans have been fully made for the erection of a fine new two story building at Tangra road. On the ground floor there are to be dormitory rooms, and on the second floor there will be a large hall, admirably suited for assemblies and meetings. It is our desire to make this a community centre for the whole Tangra Road section, a convenient and adequate place where all sorts of public meetings can be held.

Hindustani Work

The appointment of Rev. L. H. Rupert to take general charge of the Hindustani work in Calcutta and vicinity, is the great feature in the work of the Hindustani charge this year. This is the first time that a full-time missionary has been appointed to this work. So far, the Hindustani work has not reached large developments, but the possibilities for it in Calcutta and the industrial sections adjacent, are practically limitless. When we consider that there are about 350,000 Hindustani-speaking people in Calcutta, and when we face the fact that none of the Missions in Calcutta is making any serious attempt to reach this large section of the community, we get some idea of the magnitude and importance of this work. And this is emphasized for us as Methodists in a special manner because of the great numbers of chamar people who come from the mass movement areas of our Mission about Arrah and Ballia to do shoe-making in Calcutta. Practically all of these chamars have been touched with Christianity in their up-country home; a considerable number of them are already baptized, and nearly all of them express the expectation that their caste will

become Christian some day. What is needed is an increased number of workers.

Tamluk

The chief item to report this year is the appointment of a regular missionary. Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Byers were appointed to Tamluk at the last annual conference. The work has had a year of large success. The congregation has grown from a little handful of Mission workers to a company which fills the little chapel. The girls' boarding school which Miss Matheson started two or three years ago, and which for many years was the hope and ideal of Miss Blair, has grown until now there are forty girls in residence. A boys' boarding school has been started with ten boys already in attendance. A number of baptisms from the non-Christian community have taken place, and the work is promising.

South Villages

In Jhanjra and the south villages the congregations are growing, and the schools are well attended. One new village chapel has been built and another arranged for. A feature of the work in recent months has been a determined attempt to carry the preaching of the Gospel to non-Christians. For more than a generation, while there have been a considerable number of Christians in that section, practically no attempt whatever has been made to evangelize the non-Christians. This has been true of all the Missions. There is a general spirit of hopefulness throughout the south villages.

Medical Work

A series of dispensaries, in memory of Mrs. Fisher, has been planned, and the first one, located at 140 Dharamtala Street, is well on its way to completion. A fully qualified medical assistant, Dr. P. Rao, has come from south India to assist Captain H. W. Knight, M.D., in this important work. Dr. Knight has shown great interest also in the evangelistic work of the district, especially in the villages along the main road south of Calcutta leading through Baruipur.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles—along both sides of the railway for 110 miles. Ganges on east; Raj Mahal hills on west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta. Residence of the Rajah. English magistrate court.

Population: Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali are spoken.

Industry: Center of great rice, jute, and stone producing country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Dewey, Rev. B. W. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Maria A. Johanson (on furlough), Myrtle Snider, Hilda Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School (English), Industrial Farm. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Middle School (Vernacular), Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

Bolpur and Rampur Haut

Area: 3,000 square miles (two circuits).

Location: In Birbhum civil district, on the railway, ninety and 136 miles respectively from Calcutta. Rampur Haut has a small community of Europeans. Bolpur is inhabited by brokers and grain dealers, and is the residence of Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet.

Industry: Rice producing and exporting.

Institution: Dispensary (Bolpur).

Suri

Location: Headquarters of the Birbhum civil district, on the Oudal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian railway, 132 miles from Calcutta: seat of the Collector and Magistrate, District Judge, and other officials: two high schools (one government) and many smaller schools.

Population: About 9,000, of all castes of Hindus and some Mohammedans. A large number of educated Indians connected with the low courts.

Historical: Mission work was begun in 1821 by Mr. James Williamson, who arrived in India in 1821 as a surgeon on board the *Heroine*. He was sent by Doctors Carey and Marshman from Serampore. The present Rivers Thompson Girls' School was the first Girls' School in Bengal. In February, 1921, Bishop Fred B. Fisher made the first appointment to this place, the station having been made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church by the English Baptists.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch.
C. H. S. Koch, Superintendent

Changes Among Workers

We welcomed in March our first Board missionary to the Santals, B. W. Tucker. He immediately began work on the language and visiting in all villages, and added to his happiness and the missionary family list, by marrying Miss Lela F. Payton, the principal of the girls' middle Vernacular school. At the May meeting of district superintendents it was decided that I should move to Suri, the lately acquired station in Birbhum civil district, which at the last conference had tentatively been added to the Asansol district. The Pakaur work was left in the hands of Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mr. Tucker. After conference, Rev. J. P. Meik, one of the veterans, sailed for America, on furlough, preliminary to retirement, and Bishop Fisher appointed Rev. M. K. Chuckerbutti as resident pastor at Bolpur.

Suri

Special note should be made of this extension. The gazetteer material designates this district as extending for 110 miles on both sides of the railway. To this must now be added the remainder of the Birbhum civil district adding perhaps another 850 square miles to our territory and another 500,000 to our personal responsibility.

Because of its central and strategic location, this has been made the district headquarters for our Mission work. The Centenary enabled us to purchase the property here which was abandoned by the English Baptists over eight years ago, but was held in the hope that some missionary force might be able to carry on the work. The larger number of the small local Baptist congregation have joined us, and we look forward with expectation to the future. Suri, being the headquarters station of the district, is the most important, as well as the largest town. Roads radiate in all directions, and opportunity beckons. An automobile would add greatly to the missionary's efficiency. Suri contains a large educated community which demands our attention.

The Santals

The year's work among the Santals has been one of continual ingathering. We expect to receive reports up to 500 baptisms before the calendar year closes. Miss Grandstand, our energetic pioneer, and the little group of Santal co-workers have toiled diligently. Two new chapels, one at Sarai Chala, and one at Chilimara, have been erected and dedicated. Funds came from the late Mrs. Fisher and some friends. How much we miss her from our work and counsel cannot be estimated. Her memory will ever be with us. At Sarai Chala, where two years ago 8 people constituted the quarterly conference, there are now 35; at that conference 132 baptisms were reported. Two Santal preachers were presented to the annual conference for probationary membership.

Bengali Work

Steady work has been done throughout the year, but as yet no overwhelming movement has taken place. Political conditions are not favorable. At Nalhati, for instance, followers of the non-co-operation movement, after buying Scriptures, tore them up before our eyes. But in spite of that, the total of Scripture sales is very much greater than last year.

Mr. Dewey has pushed the work of the Industrial Farm, which the boys of the school are handling to a large extent, in the face of many difficulties. The beginnings here are serving as examples to others of possibilities in vocational training, and the plans drawn up by Mr. Dewey, in collaboration with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. King of the Central Provinces are commanding wide attention.

Bolpur

Brother Chuckerbutti is engaging in a wide-spread campaign among the villages in the four police districts of the southeastern corner of Birbhum. At Badilpur, halfway between Suri and Bolpur, he is in the midst of plans for a circuit center, again made possible by the Centenary. This place is near the home of a prominent Indian gentleman, who is chairman of the District board. Mr. Chuckerbutti is deeply interested in the work among the educated classes, and the confidence shown in him is a valuable asset in the work.

Rampur Haut

Regular monthly services have been continued at Rampur Haut for the small European railway staff, and things look ripe for an extension of the Indian work there. It is the headquarters of the Rampur Haut sub-division, Suri being the other sub-division in the district.

Women's Work

The women's industrial home is filled to overflowing with a hive of busy workers. The lace school with its manufacture of lace, its sewing, and fancy work gives employment to the women, and furnishes training to the girls. Miss Alley has had a busy year in the medical work, and her out-station work is continually increasing. Besides supervising all this work, Miss Swan has a three-room hospital block under construction. Miss Grandstand has been zealous with her evangelistic work, both Bengali and Santali, and her devotion and ability are daily in evidence.

General Conditions

There is no doubt about the disturbed state of public opinion in India. The Birbhum district, formerly considered to be a quiet, backward part,

the place to send old men of the civil service, is alive with the Gandhi propaganda. People are thinking, talking, and planning for the future. A few stations to the southwest is being opened up a great steel plant which will thrust the industrial problem upon us. Temperance work needs to be done. The civil surgeon says that eight years ago, only a few educated Indians used liquor; now many use it. As Mr. Gandhi has prohibition on the list of his non-co-operation principles, intensive temperance propaganda is liable to be interpreted as anti-government propaganda. But the work must go forward even amid embarrassments.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 12,115,217 (1911). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans (500,000), Hindus (500,000), and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne. The Conference is divided into four districts—Burmese District, Chinese District, Indian District and English District.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Mergui

Location: Between Moulmein and Penang on the sea coast.

Industry: A center for the mining of tin and other metals, rubber planting.

Missions at Work: The Church of England, Roman Catholic, American Baptist.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Mission in 1921.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 340,000 Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory, and the beauty of its work in silver. Extensive trade in rice and timber, both of which are milled in Rangoon.

Historical: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon is the most magnificent shrine of Buddhism.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. V. W. Abbey and Mrs. Abbey, Rev. W. W. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Rev. H. J. Harwood and Mrs. Harwood, Rev. N. A. Price (on furlough), Rev. C. H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. R. F. Spear. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Agnes Ashwill (on furlough), Phoebe James (on furlough), Alice M. McClellan (on furlough), Elsie M. Power, Mary E. Shannon (on furlough), Sadie J. Woodruff, Grace M. Knowles, M. Gladys Moore, Charlotte King, Alvina Robinson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Chinese Night School, Tamil School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School (English), Burmese Girls' High School, Vernacular Burmese Girls' School, Chinese Girls School.

Pegu

Area: 5,754 square miles (1911). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,104 (1911). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, and Chinese.
Missionaries: Rev. B. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. I. M. Tynan (on furlough) and Mrs. Tynan (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Ethel L. Mabuce (on furlough).
Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.
Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.
Population: Circuit 200,000 (1911).
Industry: The refineries of the Burma Oil Company are located here.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.
Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Boyles (on furlough) and Mrs. Boyles (on furlough).
Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (Syriam), Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (Twante).

Thandaung

Location: In the civil district of Toungoo, 160 miles from Rangoon. Station is 4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by motor stage with the railway station at Toungoo.
Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children.
Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Fannie A. Perkins, Charlotte J. Illingworth, Sadie M. Smith, Emma E. Amburn.
Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Coeducational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.
Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.
Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.
Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead, Rev. M. A. Clare (on furlough) and Mrs. Clare (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Stella Ebersole, Roxie Mellinger (on furlough), Grace L. Stockwell.
Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Methodist School of Theology. *W. F. M. S.*: Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

B. M. Jones, Superintendent Burmese District
N. A. Price, Superintendent Chinese District
V. W. Abbey, Superintendent English District
C. H. Riggs, Superintendent Indian District

BURMESE DISTRICT

From the Report of C. H. Riggs

Evangelistic Work

On all of the circuits some work of this kind has been done and our Burmese brethren have had to take a larger share of the responsibility than they have at some times. New buildings interfered to some extent with the work that is usually done on the Thongwa circuit. At Gwegyi there has been a rapid increase in interest and in the number of Christians.

Rangoon Boys' High School

This school was opened in 1904 and has now grown to a full-sized high school. More than four thousand students have been registered in

the school and are now scattered all over the province. The number on the roll in June, 1920, was about 900, and every possible corner of the two buildings was full of boys.

In December, 1920, occurred the school boycott on account of disapproval of the new Rangoon University bill and about two-thirds of the boys went out, with the pupils from most of the other schools in the province. A few of these boys came back but not as many as we expected. Since the new year opened in May, 1921, so many new boys have come that with both new and old students the number on the roll now is about 500. Government has given additional help or the school would have been badly off financially.

The smaller number of boys has made it possible to do better work with those who came. The classes have been more carefully supervised, the Bible has been taught better, and the teachers have been given a better opportunity to do their best work. During all of the strike agitation not one of the teachers was disloyal to the school or to the government.

There are now more Methodist teachers in the school than formerly and we have on the staff one member on trial in the annual conference, two local preachers, and five exhorters. To each of these has been assigned definite work and they are made responsible for a definite section of the city for evangelistic work.

The Sunday school and the Junior and Intermediate leagues of the school have done good work and the meetings have attracted a large number of Buddhist boys who attend the meetings voluntarily and willing to take whatever part is given them.

The Centenary

The Centenary has been a real blessing to our work. The increased funds from America have helped, but the increased effort which it has inspired in our people here to do something for themselves and for the Kingdom has been even a greater blessing. The financial drive was made during the month of February and the goals were subscribed by all of our churches. Only eight months then remained of the conference year, but during that time the amounts asked for the whole year have been paid on all of the circuits.

Buildings

The increased amount of funds from the home land has made it possible to go forward with a few building operations that have been badly needed. The Bible women's training school at Thongwa is well under way. Also the Anglo-Vernacular boys' middle school building at Thongwa is practically completed. The Burmese church and residence in Rangoon is nearing completion. At Twante a substantial house has been built for the pastor and will stand for many years.

Publications

Something has been done in the matter of publications during the year. The Centenary Bulletin was continued until March of this year and from July the Methodist News has appeared each month and has carried the news of the Mission as well as other matters to our Burmese people scattered all over the district. At Thongwa the workers have translated and published tracts of some size which have been circulated among our people. Our book sales and tract distribution will show an increase over that of last year.

CHINESE DISTRICT

From the report of N. A. Price

Educational Work

In the main our Chinese schools have not been affected by the school boycott, which has been such a factor in the Burmese schools throughout the province, although our schools have been obliged to meet the stern competition of numerous wealthy non-Christian schools. In Pegu there has been some open antagonism manifested. All of our students, Christian and non-Christian alike, continue in the daily classes for Scripture study, although under the conscience clause of Government regulations pupils may be excused upon written request of a parent. Here is an indication of the open-mindedness of the Chinese in Burma. There has been a slight increase of Amoy-speaking pupils. As formerly there are a number of girls enroled in the lower classes, and they are a credit to the institution. In the new hostel it has been necessary to crowd in more beds.

In Rangoon the school year has been a prosperous one in every particular except new buildings. The girls' school has increased in the number of teachers and of pupils, the latter having reached a total above 130; while the quality of work has improved to such an extent that Government recognition is assured. The gains in this school are in the face of the fact that a rival school was started under an American name this year and succeeded in drawing away a number of pupils. A hostel for girls should be opened at the earliest opportunity. The boys' school has advanced similarly, and has had the advantage of Government recognition and aid. The days of uncertainty seem to have passed, and a steady growth may be expected from now on, though there can be little expansion until a new day school and dormitory buildings can be erected. The Chinese night school, Rangoon, has successfully completed its fourth year. The quality of work has greatly improved during the past two or three semesters, and young men are applying for admission in larger numbers. Our schools more than any other means now employed are winning friends and opening up opportunities for evangelism in the Chinese community.

Evangelism

Excellent spiritual progress has been made in the Hokien Chinese Church, Rangoon. The average Sunday morning congregation crowds the auditorium (so-called). There have been a large number of baptisms and accessions to the church. In Pegu there have been substantial gains in membership, which have been off-set by older members moving to Rangoon and elsewhere. The Church has continued to shoulder a heavy load of responsibility in connection with the school.

In August the Chinese young men's association was started, after repeated requests from the young men of the Church and of the night school. The association is on the lines of the Y. M. C. A., but is entirely under the auspices of the Chinese Methodist Episcopal Church. It is expected that this too will prove a valuable factor for righteousness as soon as suitable quarters can be provided.

The Chinese in Burma being immigrants in a new land are particularly susceptible to gospel teaching, and present an opportunity for big returns on the investment. A most hopeful feature is that five Chinese

preachers have been recommended for reception on trial at the present session of Conference.

Sunday Schools

The Sunday schools of the District have been given increased attention with substantial gains. Chinese lesson materials are being used, which makes possible a much greater degree of efficiency.

Stewardship

The principles of stewardship have been inculcated for several years, so that the financial campaign of the Centenary found the Churches prepared. Yet the results surpassed expectations. The financial goal assigned to Pegu Church for the six years, including last year, was rs. 9,858, and that assigned to the Rangoon Church for the same period, not including amounts to be raised by schools, was rs. 20,127. Each church voluntarily increased the total amount of its goal, and took monthly pledges covering five years. The former subscribed rs. 10,535, and the latter rs. 26,283. In the Rangoon Church, of the sixteen annas in each rupee received, five annas have been applied to pastor's support and current expenses, one anna to benevolences, and ten annas have been set aside toward the new church so much needed. In addition there have been special offerings which have increased the benevolence totals. What a contrast between this record and that of six years ago, when the total budget of the year for the Rangoon Church was only a little over rs. 600!

New Church in Mergui

In August new work was opened in Mergui in the lower end of Burma. Mergui is situated on the seaward side of Mergui Island in the archipelago of the same name. The population of the island is 63,924, made up of Burmese, Chinese, Zerbaddies (people of half Burmese and half Mohammedan blood), Karens, Indians, some Malays, a few Japanese, and perhaps forty Europeans. The chief commercial interests centering in this port consist of valuable tin mines, vast rubber estates, pearl and mother-of-pearl fisheries, some rice, some lumber and extensive fishing.

Buddhism is firmly established, and has had a recent boom through the nationalist movement. Mohammedans are also numerous. The Chinese, who are the most prosperous and promising community, as yet have no temple.

As to Christian work, there is a small Church of England chapel, presumably for Europeans, to which the rector comes once in three months. The Baptists have done some work among the Indians and among the Karens. The Roman Catholics have a small brick church in an unfinished state, which has been thus for years. Heretofore nothing has been done for the Chinese.

On my first day in the place I found but one Protestant Chinese Christian and one Catholic. Before long several others were discovered, two from Methodist Churches in the Straits Settlements, some from our Rangoon Churches. Accordingly, the Chinese Methodist Episcopal Church, Mergui, was organized on Friday evening, August 26, 1921, with seven members, 5 men and 2 women, and one probationer. All eight were constituted as the official board and as the quarterly conference of the Church, and were set apart with prayer to seek others. Additional members and probationers were admitted in the public service on Sunday; and one baby was baptized.

The Rangoon Anglo-Chinese Boys' School

From the Report of H. J. Harwood

Except for a Roman Catholic school, this is the only Christian school that is directly maintained for the teaching of Chinese boys. It is also different from many of the schools in that it is Anglo-vernacular, rather than limited to the teaching of Chinese only.

At present the school offers instruction in the primary department, only. It is seen by the management that the enrolment in the higher standards will call for extension in that direction in another year or two. The staff consists of the principal who has been on the field a little less than a year, two Chinese men who teach the Chinese courses, and three Burmese women teachers who give the instruction in English. The teachers are well qualified for their work, and the fact that they are willing to invest their talents in this work when other schools offer more salary than Mission schools can pay is a witness to their devotion.

The day school building which shares the same roof with the church, pastor's residence, and the night school, is noticeably inadequate. It has been under the condemnation of the municipality for over two years. The location is highly satisfactory; and the day is eagerly anticipated when the Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial will house the institutions of the Chinese Mission. The hostel which is an enterprise scarcely more than a year old has served ten boys whose homes are outside of Rangoon, during the present school year. The effect of the hostel life in the training of the boys has justified it as a worthy mission enterprise. The Ford motor bus which was secured through contributions from the Chinese community has been a useful part of the entire establishment.

Rangoon Night School

From the Report of H. J. Harwood

This is the oldest night school in the city for the instruction of Chinese young men. It was established November 2, 1917, since which time numerous schools have been started, only to be discontinued after a brief existence. The student body now numbers 50 young men, divided into four classes with a teacher in charge of each. They are quick at learning, and the instruction they receive enables them to add to their usefulness as clerks, tradesmen or merchantment. Over 300 young men have, at different times, been enroled in the school.

This work is an asset to the Mission as it deals with a group who have not become Christians, but who are finding the Mission their friend, and are thus made much more approachable than they might otherwise be.

Pegu Anglo-Chinese Boys' School

From the Report of N. A. Price

Instruction is given in Chinese and English by four teachers, one English and three Chinese. Pupils come from Pegu town and from outlying jungle villages. Some have Burmese mothers and speak little Chinese at first. Others are of the Amoy, Canton and Hakka dialects of Chinese. There are about 20 boys in the hostel which was built with Centenary funds. The headmaster, Rev. H. G. Chiu, is in our Mission at a sacrifice of much larger salary offers. He is a refined gentleman, a born teacher,

a genius at training children, and a man of high ideals of Christian culture. The Bible is taught and lived. Every year numbers of the older students are won to Christ.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

From the Report of V. W. Abbey

The Work

The Thaudaung school has had 84 boys and girls this year.

In Yenangyuang, 1,000 rupees, toward 15,000 rupees, has been raised for a school. There are 300 Americans in this oil field, of all denominations, who are in favor of a community church and school under our direction. Land for a church, parsonage and school has been donated. There are thousands of Burmese, Indians and Chinese who can be reached through this work.

The Rangoon girls' school and the Epworth Memorial church have had successful years.

The Epworth Memorial Church, Rangoon, has completely liquidated its building debt of 78,203 rupees, with interest amounting to 19,818 rupees, the final payments being made this year. Bishop Fisher set fire to the last note at a Thanksgiving service. The church has had a good year.

INDIAN DISTRICT

From the Report of C. H. Riggs

The Churches

Spiritually the Rangoon Tamil church has grown. The attendance at the services has improved markedly. A larger number of men and women are regularly attending Sunday services. Near the close of the year the Tamil people have had a real spiritual quickening. Tamil David was in Rangoon for about two weeks and held services every night. Large numbers of Tamil people came to see him and on some occasions every available seat in the church was occupied. The church records have been carefully revised and the names copied into a new book.

At Dallah a real awakening has taken place. Among other things the Sunday school has been revived with more efficient teachers and reports are carefully kept; a Junior league is regularly held among the children; a day school has been opened to which almost all the Christian children come and a qualified teacher has been secured. This school has now been registered and a salary from the municipality has been sanctioned. Among all of our Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools I suppose that this school has the largest per cent of Christian children. But the revival among the poor ignorant women at Dallah has been the most remarkable of all. Most of them cannot even read; but they have organized a Ladies' Aid Society and have appointed a real leader as their president. She has been able to have two meetings a week in which they are learning to read and are studying the Bible. They have gone out as a group on several different Sundays and held street meetings in a nearby village, something that was never once thought of before.

Tamil Schools

Wesley school, Rangoon, is a small Vernacular school and has had its ups and downs. This last year the Baptist Mission opened an Anglo-Tamil school in their college compound which is not far from the Wesley school and some of the older children joined that school. But new pupils have kept the attendance up. We now have two qualified teachers whose salaries have been entirely paid by Government. The Mission has paid the house rent.

Dallah is a place across the river from Rangoon and the people are poor, most of them being day laborers. During the year a real revival has taken place among the Christian people there and they naturally have wanted their children to get an education. A school was opened during the year and most all of the children are the sons and daughters of the Christian people of the neighborhood. A Christian teacher is in charge who has had normal training and he is doing good work.

During the rice harvesting season many of the parents go away to the rice fields and some of the children have to go with them. But with all of the hindrances it is quite evident that the people have made much progress during the year.

The Tamil school at Pegu has suffered this past year because of the fact that a free school has been started by a group under the name of the South India Association. The money to finance this movement has been raised locally and the free school was established about June, 1921.

In March, 1921, there were about thirty-three of our pupils who took the annual examination and out of that number twenty were persuaded to leave our school and attend the free school. Consequently our school has been weak. Through personal and persistent effort we were able to start a Telegu section in November with an attendance of about fifteen, and with a Telegu teacher. The school, at present, is now about as strong as it has been for some time, and the outlook is bright.

Tamil Huts

It is only natural that these people after getting a higher vision of spiritual lives should also have a desire for better temporal surroundings. They live in little mud huts, dark and smoky, and sometimes two or three families must live in what we would call one room. I saw one woman living in a place not more than two feet wide and ten feet long. Naturally they are longing for a better place where they can have larger houses and where they can be free from the constant persecutions of the Hindu leader who demands contributions for the Hindu festivals and threaten to pull down their houses if they do not do his every bidding.

The Tamil Coolies

There are thousands of Tamil coolies working in the mills along the Pazundaung creek and at Kanaungto and many other places. These people would welcome instruction. We have a small school at Kanoungto and a young man in charge who is energetic. On my visit I was immediately surrounded by a large number of people part of whom are Christians. We had to meet in the open air as the little building which the coolie chief had allowed us to use is in hopeless disrepair. They brought out the subscription list which they had all of their own accord been circulating among themselves and asked what the Mission could do to supplement their efforts to put up a little building in which the school could meet and where they

could hold their services. I could only tell them that the bishop was coming and that we would discuss the matter. Such instances could be duplicated many times over in many other parts of this large Indian city and even in the villages farther out where Indian people have gone by the hundreds.

Needs

Here in Rangoon there is a real need for an Anglo-Vernacular school and the Christian people are urging this as one of their foremost needs. Application is pending for a small site of land in Kalabusti. Another real need is a place in which the pastor can live. He has moved once during the year but even his present place is far from satisfactory. There is also urgent need for a lady missionary to go into the homes of these people and help the women. Another real need is for a Hindustani pastor to work among the few Christians we have and develop a church among the Hindustani speaking people. Even if all of these things were done there would still remain the thousands of Telegu speaking people as well as the large number of people of other vernaculars. The great work done by our people in India is among these same people who are coming to Burma by the thousands every year to make this their permanent home. More and more our own Christian people will be coming and we cannot afford to neglect them.

LUCKNOW AREA



Laying Cornerstone New Dormitory, Lucknow Christian College

THE LUCKNOW AREA

Bishop F. W. Warne

In planning my report for the year for the good people who sacrifice for Missions, many lines of thought press for treatment. I have chosen the following outline as the one through which I hope may best be able to make my contribution helpful to any who will take time to read it to the end:

1. India's own spiritual conceptions.
2. Their influence upon India's present religious and political aspirations.
3. Their effect on India's present missionary movements.
4. Their effect in the Lucknow Area.
5. The outlook.

India's Spiritual Conceptions

No foreigner can understand India nor her spiritual ideals, possibilities, and aspirations unless looked at through Indian eyes. For help in this I give a prose quotation from India's world-renowned poet Rabindranath Tagore:

"It is my prayer that India should, in the name of the East, establish a centre for the culture of Truth to which all may be invited. I know she lacks material wealth, but she has no lack of spiritual wisdom. On the strength of the latter she may invite the world, and be invited into every part of the world, not to hang around the threshold, but to take the seat prepared for her in the inmost chamber. But even that honor may be left out of sight. The real object of our endeavor should be to realize the truth in our inner nature and then to manifest it in the outer world, not for the sake of expediency: not for the gaining honor: but for emancipating man's spirit from its obscurity. The ideal revelation of soul must be expressed through all our education and through all our work, and then by honoring all men we shall ourselves be freed from the burden of senility. The mantra of that education is this:

"'He who realizes all creatures in himself and himself in all creatures, is never obscured.'

"A missionary has said: 'I came to India to work among a depressed and helpless people (there are such) but I have come to admire and reverence the inherent religious, philosophical and intellectual power of India's people.'

"When the religious heart of India is given to Jesus Christ, the Divine Guru, there will spring in Indian lives such many hued flowers of varied perfumes as will make a very garden of our Lord."

The Influence of India's Spiritual Conceptions Upon the Present Religious and Political Aspiration

During the year the name ever to the front, as expressing India's spiritual and political aspirations, is Mahatma Gandhi. Associated closely with him is an Englishman, C. F. Andrews, who came to India as a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England). (The same society sent John Wesley to America as a missionary.) He has withdrawn from missionary service and has identified

himself with political movements and the educational work of Rabindranath Tagore. Though he has not forsaken Christ, he believes thus detached from the missionary force he is freer to represent Christ. He has recently published a pamphlet justifying non-co-operation, Gandhi's great cry. Mr. Andrews declares that Gandhi, though a non-Christian, received his conception of non-co-operation from Jesus Christ. Christ has so taken hold of the heart of India, that his name is on the lips of reform leaders far beyond all missionary circles. Thus Christ is being preached. Here is a statement from Mr. Andrews:

"I would say, that Christ himself was the example, for all time, of the principle involved in it. For he unflinchngly refused to compromise with evil. He declared that it profited a man nothing if he gained the whole world and lost his own soul. The soul of India was being lost in the mechanical civilization of the modern world, which has invaded both East and West alike. But now she has been called by a prophetic voice of one of her noblest children to a pathway of self-purification. India was rapidly losing her own individuality. She was forfeiting that supremely delicate and beautiful nature and character, which had been God's handiwork in her history all down the centuries. She was rapidly taking in its stead, without true assimilation, the barren nature of a foreign culture. Now she is realizing that to go forward any further along that course, is to follow the path of suicide and destruction. Therefore she is definitely making the Great Refusal, which is called non-co-operation. Even if England offer her wealth, plenty, peace, protection, prosperity within the spacious British Empire, and as the price of it this compromise with her own inner nature, India will refuse. She will refuse to co-operate on such a basis. She knows in her heart of hearts, that she has compromised far too long, and now that she has in Mahatma Gandhi an inspiring personality to give her unity and spiritual strength, she is determined to compromise no longer."

It is utterly impossible in India to have politics separated from religion, and only on the basis of his religious influence, as outlined above, can the power of the present recognized political leader, Mahatma Gandhi, be approximately understood. His mixing of asceticism and politics has brought forth a strange medley. It has been said that every Indian, no matter how westernized, will ever attain in his inmost heart a reverence for asceticism. Even educated Indian gentlemen, who are prominent in public life, cherish the ideal of worldly renunciation and retirement to the practice of individual austerities. The insistence of Mr. Gandhi upon the supremacy of soul force in opposition to material might: his advocacy of national fasting as a means of influencing Government: his conviction of the irresistible power of passive resistance, have their logical basis in the ancient Hindu doctrine of Dharma, that is, the application of moral pressure through the practice of physical austerities. Thus, to all Indians, Mr. Gandhi, though of lowly birth, stands forth not only as the perfect ascetic but also as the perfect exponent of Hindu tradition, and makes an appeal to well nigh irresistible force. Even those who are most profoundly convinced that his political opinions are unsound, unpractical, and even disastrous, can rarely be found openly to criticize him.

Mr. Gandhi embodies an other-worldliness essentially Indian, a spirit the West does not possess, a place of detachment to which it cannot hope to aspire. Thus his behests have the influence of semi-divine commands,

and even those whose intellects are too keen to be dominated by him can rarely be found to resist the appeal he makes to their hearts.

Preceding Mahatma Gandhi, India had a great Brahmin leader, Mr. Tilak, whose policy was racial and for the benefit of the Brahmins. While he lived, a silent struggle was waged between the ideal and the methods for which each of these leaders stood. His influence always proved sufficient to prevent the spread of the non-co-operation movement amongst the Brahmins of the Deccan, who from the beginning have been the brains of militant Indian nationalism, and Mr. Gandhi's appeal to the intellectuals remained doubtful. Since Mr. Tilak's death the way for the consolidation of the other's ideals and influence has been clear over the whole of India.

The Effect of All This on India's Present Missionary Movement

Strange to say up to now it does not seem to have made any serious difference in our mass movements, nor to have turned aside our Christians. But no one knows how Mr. Gandhi's recent call for civil disobedience will affect almost everything in India. It may fail as have his other calls, or it may bring bloodshed all over the land. India is more or less uncertain as to what is ahead of her. But to illustrate that up to now it has not stopped the mass movement. At the recent session of the Northwest India conference, Rev. F. C. Aldrich, in giving his report remarked, "We have this year baptized over 4,000, but if we had sufficient workers, we could have baptized 40,000." At that point I called a halt, and asked the Indian conference members of his district to stand, and asked them, if they unitedly confirmed the statement. Whereupon, four other district superintendents stated, "Similar conditions exist in our districts." We are all hopeful that Gandhi's call to lawlessness will not change these conditions.

Beyond this the new national political aspirations have caused the leaders to look for the highest ideals, and in a most remarkable manner they turn to Christ, to the Sermon on the Mount. So that Jesus is being preached all over India today as India's hope. It is believed by many that at any time, and surely at a time not far distant, there will be a great movement toward Christ from among the intellectuals in India. This opinion is widely shared.

Special Happenings in the Lucknow Area

Educational. The great enlargement of the property plant of the Lucknow Christian college was made possible by a Centenary grant of $50,000, because of which the Government gave over $100,000. Side by side with this the plans have matured for an entirely new site and the building of a new plant for the Isabella Thoburn College. Over this there is great rejoicing, and the Government is heartily co-operating, though exact particulars of what the help will be are not yet known.

The Rapidly Increasing Number of Indian College Trained Young Men Who Are Entering the Ministry. Two years ago there were only two Indian college graduates in full connection in the annual conferences in India. At the close of the recent sessions of the annual conferences there were seven graduates of Lucknow Christian college and three graduates of other colleges, on our annual conference rolls. In addition to these graduates, the number of men who have completed their high school courses, and have had some college education, is increasing. It is gratifying to note that the number of qualified Christian men devoting their services to Chris-

tian education is steadily increasing. Of the young men who have been educated in the Lucknow Christian college, and the collegiate school, the following numbers are serving in our mission institutions: with Master's degree, 1; with Bachelor's degree, 6; with high school diplomas, 23; a total of 30.

In addition to these men who have been trained at Lucknow there are many who have received their education in other institutions and are serving in our schools. The most important work of Lucknow Christian college is the training and holding for the work of our Church, of strong, consecrated, indigeneous leadership.

Here I may add something that is entirely new. Rev. J. R. Chitambar, M.A., has been elected principal of the Lucknow Christian college, and Rev. James Devadason, M.A., acting principal of our Bareilly theological seminary, and I fully expect the next meeting of the board of trustees will make him principal. In this way we are not letting the national spirit run ahead of the Church.

A National English Theological School. Several years ago we opened a department for English speaking students to work side by side with the Bareilly Vernacular theological school. This has taken on such proportions that, this year, at a meeting of the board of trustees, with the bishops of the other areas present, it was decided to make the English department separate and national, so that college students from all over India and Burma could meet, and get their theological course in English. This we consider one of the greatest developments of the year, and of which the Church will hear much more in the future.

The Making of New Conferences. Enabling Acts were granted for this at the last General Conference. So with five Districts from the old North India conference and two from Northwest India, a new conference called the Lucknow Conference has been formed. The population of the area included in the Lucknow Conference is sixty million, and a conference survey leaves thirty million in the new area to be made over to us as a Church by other missionary denominations. This is also in the most fruitful part of India. Our first session held in December opened with great spiritual power and enthusiasm. At a Sunday morning service of intercession, three Indian students with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, dedicated their lives to the ministry. Pray for the new Lucknow Conference.

At the session of the Northwest India conference, another division was made, in which our work in the great states of Rajputana and the Punjab were united with the Province of Sind, which has been in the Bombay conference, and a new conference called the Indus River Mission conference was formed. The territory of this new conference is simply enormous. Bishop J. W. Robinson takes charge of this work. To illustrate how marvelously the work moves on in this great land, let me state that when I came to India as a missionary in this great northern division, the greater part of the immense territory of the new Lucknow conference, almost all the territory of the great Northwest conference and the new Indus River conference, besides the principal portions of the Central Province Conference, were all in the Bengal conference. Then, stretching eastward, the Bengal conference included Burma and Malaysia. Among the appointments was W. F. Oldham, district superintendent of Burma district, with residence in Singapore. How marvelous are the works of God.

A Missionary Field Selected by the Indian Board of Home and Foreign Missions. The last Central conference in India organized such a Board and for over two years we have been planning the selection of a field, and have finally chosen a territory lying to the east between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, containing about half a million people, among whom no missionary society has ever worked. Our Indian Church has chosen this as its first field of operation and selected as the founder the Rev. W. E. Soule, who was a member of the Central Provinces conference. This has brought a new spirit into our whole Indian Church on the line of missionary endeavor. Besides this the laymen are helping in various other ways, and there is a most encouraging increase in the number of self-supporting churches. The Indian Church is coming to its kingdom.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Area: 75,000 square miles.

Location: Beginning about 200 miles from Calcutta the territory extends on both sides of the Ganges river for over 400 miles. The important cities, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore are all within the bounds of the conference.

Population: Over 50,000,000: in Tirhut district the average density reaches 900 to the square mile. We are responsible for nearly half the total or 25 million.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858: portions of the conference have at various times been included in the North, Northwest and Bengal conferences. The Lucknow annual conference was organized by Bishop F. W. Warne, in February, 1921.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Australian Methodist, American Presbyterian, Church of England, English Baptist, London Missionary Society, The Regions Beyond Missionary Society, Roman Catholic. Most of these work only in restricted sections of the area or in cities.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 180,000 living in 11,000 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. N. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie.

Institution: Boys' Industrial School.

J. H. N. WILKIE, Superintendent

The Area

The area for which we are responsible has as its centre the famous city of Allahabad, the ancient Prayag, one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage of the Hindus, and now the capital of the United Provinces. From Allahabad, or from junctions just outside Allahabad across the Ganges and Jumna Rivers, seven lines of railway branch out.

Our work stretches out about 25 miles northwest along the main line of the East Indian railway toward Cawnpore, 25 miles west and slightly south to Manikpur Junction, on the East Indian railway to Jubbulpore, and from there 74 miles northwest on the branch line of the Great Indian Peninsula railway from Manikpur to Jhansi. We are responsible for all the territory adjacent to these railways and all lying in between. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England) and the Norwegian Evangelical Mission have been carrying on a little work at Karwi and Banda on the line from Manikpur to Jhansi, but except for these we are entirely responsible for this huge area. Along these 150 miles of railway, or near it, we have only eight occupied stations and the whole territory in between is without a single worker.

In this area the population is about 1,500,000, and it has been estimated that we are responsible for 500,000 of these. Among them we have a staff of only 27 paid workers, including preachers, Bible women (all of whom except two are preachers' wives) teachers and missionaries, while only 400 belong to our Christian community. During the past year we have had 37 baptisms, 25 children and 12 adults. We have 48 Sunday schools with an attendance of 1,022; 1 Senior League with a membership of 10; 1 Junior League with 70 members. The collections raised by our Hindustani congregation in Allahabad were about double those of last year.

The Difficulties

One of our difficulties is the serious lack of workers. It is utterly impossible with the number of workers that we now have to carry on the work that has been entrusted to us as it ought to be carried on. When we think of the number of places in our district that once had workers and now have none, 13 in all, and the important places in all this region that never have had a worker, we pray the Lord of harvest to send forth more workers.

At our District conference, in the reports of all our workers, the fact of the fierce and bitter opposition from the followers of the non-co-operation movement and from the Arya Samaj was emphasized. Our preachers reported that in three different places many from among the chamars and the koris were ready for baptism, but when it came to the time for the service they refused because of the influence of these movements. They are opposing our work at all points possible.

The Outlook

In spite of the small number of our present Christian community and of the various difficulties we believe that the outlook is encouraging. The opposition from without will but tend to strengthen our present Christian community and those who are now hesitating about accepting baptism may be all the better for the waiting. And, best of all, perhaps, our own Christian community are beginning to get a conception of their own responsibilty in the work. We lately organized a District council, composed partly of laymen, from which we are expecting great things. Our Allahabad quarterly conference has decided to make a strong effort to raise at least rs. 50 a month for their pastor's salary which is an increase of more than 300 per cent over what was raised last year for both pastoral support and benevolences. One more thing which gives us a great deal of encouragement in the Allahabad district is a resolution that was passed at our last District conference, that we should aim to make the work of our district entirely self-supporting in 25 years; that is, that we should raise the necessary funds not only for all the circuit work and all the institutional work in the district, but also the District superintendent's salary and expenses and our share of the bishop's salary and expenses. We hope that this will be accomplished in less than 25 years, but even if it is not it surely is a distinct advance in the right direction to have our people at least realize their definite responsibility.

The Boys' School

On account of the cut in the appropriations which was announced in July we were obliged to limit the number of boys whom we could take

into the hostel to 60, but the number of day scholars has so increased that our total enrolment is now but little less than it was last year. We have now 61 boarders and 24 day scholars. Our school is becoming increasingly popular with the residents of Allahabad, especially the non-Christians. It continues to receive favorable comments in the reports of the Inspectors of schools.

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 6,200 square miles. Includes the entire Shahabad Civil District of Bihar, that part of Ghazipur Civil District, United Provinces, which is south of the Ganges, and small sections of the Benares and Mirzapur Civil Districts.

Population: 3,100,000. Methodist responsibility is about 3,000,000. Hindu and Urdu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906. The present district was formed in January, 1919, by cutting off the southern section of the Ballia-Arrah District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges, and twenty miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the railway.

Population: 46,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Edna M. Abbott (on furlough), Ruth Hyneman (on furlough), Abbie Ludgate.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.*: Dispensary (Raghunathpur).

J. W. Pickett, Superintendent

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 15,300.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill.

Institutions: Hindu Training School, Boys' Boarding School (Rasra). *W. F. M. S.*: Dispensary (Rasra).

F. M. Perrill, Superintendent

General Conditions

Three years ago when we came to the district, except for a few villages, the Christians and large numbers of inquirers were afraid to welcome us. The Chamar leaders were terrorizing the Christians socially and economically. The influence of these non-Christian leaders waned, so that, in the second year, we baptized two villages in the heart of affected region.

The Census has proved a calamity for us. The landlords and Hindu leaders determined that as few Christians as possible should be counted.

The Christians were so threatened that in many of the villages our welcome was withdrawn. Add to this the changed political atmosphere in India, and you have the conditions under which this year, we have tried to work.

There are, however, indications of a cessation of the persecution. We have five large villages where the pastoral support reached one rupee per family, and there are at least twelve centers where Christianity is welcome.

Working Force

The death of one of our Indian preachers, Rev. T. Nicodemus, and the transfer of my sister, the W. F. M. S. evangelist, to Pithoragarh, have been serious losses to our work. Thousands, however, of village Christian women are being absolutely neglected for lack of teachers.

Lucknow Conference Training School

The Training school must have a large place in our conference program. The need for Hindu trained workers is imperative. We had hoped to secure adequate buildings during the year. This plan failed. Just what will be done I do not know. Seventeen men, about half of them married, have been in the school. More accommodations would make it possible to take in more men. Five men have gone out into the work. One man from Tirhoot district is now in the school.

Primary Boys' School

This school, with 25 boys, has made good progress. It is situated in rural surroundings and we hope it will develop along the lines mapped out by the Commission on Rural Education.

Co-operative Societies

The work of the secretary of the co-operative societies for the district has been a marked success. The secretary, Mr. J. H. Charles, is serving under the Y. M. C. A., which pays half his salary. He is a Methodist and has been granted a local preachers' license. There are five fully organized village co-operative societies, all doing well. One society borrowed four hundred rupees in May and paid it all back in November. They saved half on the interest and were not in the clutches of the money lenders. We have bought and sold to the Christians, including workers, over rs. 2,500 worth of cloth, saving about twenty-five per cent. In several villages improved sorts of sugar-cane and wheat have been introduced. The indications are that great benefit will come to the Christians from this. The villages where the co-operative banks are located have reached 1 rupee per family for pastoral support. This clearly indicates that increased pastoral support follows adequate pastoral supervision.

Medical Work

Mrs. E. A. I. Baksh, M.D., has continued in charge of the dispensary at Rasra. We appreciate the assistance she gives. If some rooms were built so that she could keep patients who need continued treatment she would be able to accomplish much more.

Outlook

Bishop Warne was with us during the opening days of our conference. A new vision of duty and opportunity came to us all. The workers have not had an easy year. They might be expected to be a little discouraged.

But they have all returned to their posts with a note of victory in the message they proclaim. They deserve great credit for the undaunted spirit they maintain. The coming year is bound to be historic in India and I believe it will mark the turn of the tide on Ballia district.

Results

Christian Community. There have been 39 baptisms and 135 deaths. About 200 members were made over to the Wesleyan Mission working on our western borders. The Christians number 3,844.

Collections. For pastoral support rs. 896 were raised. This works out a little over 1 rupee per family for the district. In addition rs. 656 were raised for benevolences for Centenary objectives. The total for the year is rs. 98 more than last year in spite of the fact that we have fewer members on the roll and have one missionary less. We are confident that the district will reach its Centenary quota before the five years are up.

Buildings. We have completed the buildings in two circuit centers during the year. We are building a third at present. These are costing about rs. 2,000 each. We have little property on the district and are hoping this beginning may be followed by further property development soon. We look to the Centenary to help us in our efforts.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 125 miles above its junction with Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal, work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. G. W. Briggs (on furlough) and Mrs. Briggs (on furlough), Rev. F. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jessie A. Bragg (on furlough), Ruth M. Cox, Marion E. Dalrymple, Mathilde R. Moses (on furlough), Mary A. Richmond, Marguerite E. Schroeppel (on furlough), Lemira B. Wheat (on furlough), Ethel L. Whiting.

Institutions: Central Middle School (Hindustani). *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

F. M. Wilson, Superintendent

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: Is composed of the English speaking churches in Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow.

L. C. Lewis, Superintendent
(P. O. Gonda)

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Baraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,403; Christians, 1,532. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.
Population: 12,000.
Industry: Trade in agricultural products.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.
Missionaries: Rev. J. O. Denning (on furlough) and Mrs. Denning (on furlough), Rev. L. C. Lewis, and Mrs. Lewis. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Elizabeth Hoge and Jennie M. Smith (on furlough).
Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

R. I. Faucett, Superintendent
(P. O. Muzaffarpur)

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: 8,464 square miles. Includes the civil districts of Kheri, Sitapur, Partabargh, and part of Lucknow.
Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.
Population: 5,000,000. All castes, occupying 7,154 towns and villages.
Industry: Agriculture. Various crops excellent except during the hot season.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces, on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.
Population: 239,398. Purest center of Hindustani language.
Industry: Manufacturing city.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.
Missionaries: Rev. T. C. Badley (on furlough) and Mrs. Badley (on furlough), Rev. M. G. Ballenger and Mrs. Ballenger, Rev. H. R. Calkins and Mrs. Calkins, Rev. C. O. Forsgren, Rev. B. C. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington (on furlough), Rev. M. O. Insko and Mrs. Insko, Rev. E. M. Moffatt and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. E. W. Mumby and Mrs. Mumby, Rev. F. B. Price and Mrs. Price, Mr. R. S. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin, Rev. S. L. Sheets, Rev. S. R. Smith (on furlough), Rev. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Rev. R. D. Wellons and Mrs. Wellons. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Nettie A. Bacon, Grace C. Davis, Joan Davis, Marjorie Dimmitt, Enola Eno, Hattie H. Hepperly, Edna M. Hutchens, Margaret D. Landrum (on furlough), Mabel C. Lawrence, Helen K. McMillan, Inez D. Mason (on furlough), Ruth C. Manchester, Florence L. Nichols, Roxanna H. Oldroyd (on furlough), Olive Reddick, Lillie M. Rockwell, Florence Salzer, Eleanor B. Townsend (contract), Margaret Wallace, Susan T. Walsh.
Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.*: Isabella Thoburn College, Lois L. Parker High School.

H. R. Calkins, Superintendent

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow district.
Population: 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Pasees.

Industry: Agriculture.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.
Population: 5,000.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.
S. B. FINCH, Superintendent

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Barbhanga civil districts.
Location: A commissioner's division in Bahar Province.
Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes; but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis, and Doms.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur civil district. On the Little Gandak River, Bengal Province.
Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.
Industry: Center of indigo plantations.
Organization: 1888.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. R. I. Faucett and Mrs. Faucett, Rev. C. E. Simpson (on furlough) and Mrs. Simpson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Georgia G. Westfall and Laura S. Wright.
Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.*: Indiana Girls' School.

Samastipur

Location: A railway center with a European population.

Sitamarhi

Location: A sub-district government center in the most populous part of Tirhut division.
Population: The depressed classes.
R. I. FAUCETT, Superintendent

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 50,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the section of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long, and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 31,000,000—nearly one tenth the population of the empire. Mission work touches 17,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society (in the mountain tracts), Wesleyan Methodists (southeast).

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 4,655 square miles. Includes Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Location: Geographical center of the North India Conference.

Population: More than 2,500,000. Hindus, 2,007,148; Mohammedans, 481,663; Christians, 17,170.

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand district, on the junction of two railways. 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

Population: 129,462.

Industry: Manufacture of furniture.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856. First public worship in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the Mutiny, and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist press established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core (on furlough) and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Rev. P. S. Hyde (on furlough) and Mrs. Hyde (on furlough), Rev. C. D. Rockey, Mrs. S. S. Dease, M.D. (on furlough), Rev. William Zabilka and Mrs. Zabilka. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Olive Dunn, Esther Gimson, M.D., Olive E. Kennard, Alice Means, Jessie I. Peters, Maud Yeager (on furlough).

Institutions: Bareilly Theological College and Seminary, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Bible Training School.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on the railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. B. T. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. C. H. Monroe and Mrs. Monroe. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Anna Ashbrook (on furlough), Ethel M. Calkins (on furlough), Grace L. Honnell, Mary Means.

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Christian Boys' Boarding Orphanage and Industrial School (Shahjahanpur). *W. F. M. S.*: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding School.

Lodipur

Institution: Dispensary.

B. T. BADLEY, Superintendent, 1921
L. A. CORE, Superintendent, 1922

Travel

The meter of the district superintendent's car registered 5,114 miles for eight months of travel, the other four months having been spent in the home and office on account of serious illness in the family. The car has made possible the otherwise impossible. Imagine the delight of those tireless pioneers, Butler, Parker, Thoburn, if they could have started from Shahjahanpur in the morning, transacted business in Bareilly fifty miles distant, attended to work in Pilibhit thirty miles beyond, and returned the same day to Bareilly for work in the evening, having spent only five hours on the road! Think of being able to touch eight circuit headquarters in one day, the last being one hundred and ten miles distant from the first. It is another case in which one might sing, "Blest be the tie that binds"!

More Villages Than Square Miles

Though there are 4,655 square miles of territory in the Bareilly ecclesiastical district, there is a village or town for each square mile, and nearly five hundred besides. And there are only thirty ordained workers for such a territory! As one drives from below Jalalabad up to Lalkua, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and sees some of these thousands of villages, one can better understand the present impossibility of coping with the evangelistic opportunities in this district. Driving east and west eighty-five miles across the district, one gets almost as vivid an impression of the immensity of the task. The entire missionary force of the North India Conference could be placed to advantage in this district, there being ten towns outside the two main centers of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur large enough to call for missionary residences. In contrast with this, consider the fact that not a missionary of the Board is free for evangelistic work in the district, while the one district evangelistic missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has had so many other duties as to be unable to give any considerable portion of her time to the work.

Yet despite the paucity of workers, great indeed have been the advances made by our Church in the Bareilly district within a generation. At the recent district conferences, Dr. C. L. Bare, who first came to India in 1880, was heard to remark that there was not then a Christian in the region of Jalalabad. Today the Jalalabad circuit contains nearly a thousand Christians. If William Butler were to return today, he would find in this one district where he opened up our India work in 1856-7 more than twice as many in our Christian community as the whole of our Church contained in India in 1885.

The year has been one of special difficulties, aggravated by the widespread unrest, the uncertainty of the political situation, an unusual amount of sickness and an abnormally heavy rainfall. There were times when fully a third of our working force was incapacitated, while the rains caused such damage to houses as to require nearly five thousand rupees to be spent in repairs. The complications connected with the taking of the

census at the end of the decade, with the consequent persecution and intimidation of Christians, added to our troubles.

Encouragement

The most encouraging thing during the year has been the fine response to the appeal for larger contributions toward self-support. The total amount received from the village collections, aside from that contributed by our two large self-supporting churches at Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, exceeded last year's collections by a thousand rupees, showing an increase of 64 per cent.

For the first time since we took over the new property at Pilibhit, we have a full time American worker there, Mrs. Ida H. Bevan, who came out last year, took up residence there in October and has entered enthusiastically upon her work. There is a remarkable increase in Church attendance, officials of the city have shown a new interest in our undertakings, and several inquirers are being regularly taught.

Where We Make Preachers

Among the institutions for training preachers, our theological seminary stands supreme in our India field, alike for size and the importance of its work. For the first time in its history it has an Indian man at its head, a fact that tells of progress as few other things could. The English department has made good progress, there now being fifteen students, one from Burma, one from Calcutta, one from Belgaum and others from various parts of India. By action of the board of trustees and with the support of other Conferences the English department bids fair to develop into a national institution for the preparation of a high-grade ministry for English-speaking congregations throughout Indian Methodism. The step taken in September, 1921, is one whose full significance can not yet be realized.

Our First Hospital in India (W. F. M. S.)

The Zenana hospital in Bareilly has maintained its unique work of healing throughout the year, when such ministrations of mercy have been of greater value than ever, in interpreting the spirit of Christianity to a people needing it more than ever before. The great event of the year has been the beginning of the new buildings. The "Baby Fold" has accommodated as many as twenty-seven babies at a time, and the new quarters, now taking shape, are a joy and encouragement to all lovers of children. The "Baby Fold" is probably the most popular object in the Centenary program of the upper India conferences.

Schools

The Girls' school and orphanage at Bareilly has done another year of invaluable work for our community. Plans for improvements in the plant have not yet been made possible, but the principal, Miss A. Means, has in mind changes and additions that will transform the school. This oldest of our educational institutions for girls is ready now for the new life that will come when better living conditions and closer supervison are made possible.

The institutions at Shahjahanpur have had a successful year. The Mission high school has flourished, and added to its laurels by standing first among all Mission schools in the Conference in the Government examinations. The regular government grant-in-aid has been increased this

year from rs. 400 to rs. 650 a month, and the attendance has gone above 500. The greatest lack of the school is Christian teachers. One was added this year but at least half a dozen more are needed to enable the school to exert the Christian influence it should. Disturbed political conditions, seriously affecting the attitude of many of the students, have made the year unusually difficult in some respects. The school is wholly self-supporting and its books show a good balance in hand.

The Johnson Boys' school at Lodipur has had an excellent year. Resources have been taxed to the utmost in order to admit 130 boys, but the Manager, Rev. C. H. Monroe, has had the joy of beginning some additional quarters, made possible by a special gift of rs. 3,000 from America. No centre in all upper India can compare with Lodipur as a place for doing the type of a practical educational work that Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are conducting with such a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice. The value of direct personal touch on the part of the missionary with the boys of his school is well illustrated at Lodipur.

The Bidwell memorial school for girls at Shahjahanpur had to change principals during the year, when Miss Calkins left on furlough and Miss Honnell took charge. The new missionary has proved herself fully equal to the task. The school urgently needs a new plant, together with an extension of the site now occupied by it.

The Influence of the Centenary

The influence exerted on the district by the Centenary Movement has been marked. The common effort to measure up to the great objectives set before us has bound the district together as nothing else has ever done. The splendid increase in our benevolent and rural collections is due largely to this new enthusiasm kindled by the Centenary campaign. Of even greater ultimate value to the cause is the new vision that has come to our preachers and to many of the other workers. Having once seen and understood, they will be ready for the really great advances that are yet to come. An awakening among our laymen is the greatest need now, and there can be no question but that it will come. Before that day, however, there must be a campaign of teaching and enlightenment such as we have not yet had. Our plans have been made and more definite efforts will be launched during the coming year. We all believe that our greatest days are ahead, and not far off.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal, and the Ganges, in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000. All castes of Hindus, and Mohammedans. Of the latter there are about 300,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice, and millet. Manufacture of ebony work, and glass ware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army (Najibabad), Seventh Day Adventists (Najibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges. City is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Sheets and Mrs. Sheets. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses G. Evelyn Hadden and Ruth A. Warrington (on furlough).

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

H. J. SHEETS, Superintendent

The Census

From the beginning of the year we have faced not a few difficulties. The government census played fearful havoc with our Christian community. Months before the preliminary census, wolves in the shape of the Ayra Samajists entered the sheep fold, devoured some, maimed others and scattered most of the rest. In other words by using lies, innuendoes, threats, bribes, flattery, every means, mainly foul, they succeeded in getting many of our village Christians to enrol themselves as Hindus. Christians were dismissed from their jobs, others, including one whole village, were deprived of water for days till they gave in. Such a decrease was reported in the Christian community in this district that the Government decided to inquire into it. They ordered a recheck of five different villages and in every one a goodly number who had previously denied from fear now boldly confessed themselves to be Christian. The Government naturally concluded that the Christian community had been wrongly reported.

Almost immediately after the census was over and most of the Ayra agitators had left, the Christians by the hundred turned to us and begged us to forgive them and to take them back. Those who sincerely repented we received back and these we are teaching and endeavoring to convert.

Our Christian Community

The annual statistics show a decrease of 608 in our Christian community. This is explained partly by the large number of deaths and secondly by the fact that for years we have had hundreds on the roll who did not exist anywhere else. We are purging our records of such. About 300 were thus deleted from the church registers. There were 125 baptisms.

This district is greatly handicapped by the fact that every year approximately 2,000 of our Christians, mainly men including hundreds of village leaders, spent eight months of the year in the mountains as household or municipal servants. During this time most of them get no Christian shepherding and all of them face temptations which most of them find impossible to resist. When I discovered this state of affairs I sent one of our experienced preachers to Naini Tal to look after them. It was an experiment but proved to be so fruitful and helpful that next year we will arrange for someone to shepherd them the entire season.

Our Boarding Schools

At annual conference Miss Beach and Miss Bates were appointed to be in charge of the Lois Parker girls' school and Mrs. Sheets was appointed as principal of the Vail Boys' School. Miss Beach was transferred within two months to Moradabad to meet an emergency there, which left Miss Bates in sole charge. In July she died in the Ramsay Hospital in Naini Tal and Miss Peters was left in temporary charge. The bishop then sent Miss Hadden to assume charge. Being experienced she has managed all affairs connected with the school with rare efficiency.

Miss Ramsbottom's appointment to the principalship of the boys' school was a new venture but has been fully justified. Never have the boys been looked after better and never has the boarding been in such a flourishing condition as it is now. Miss Ramsbottom has had time to have personal religious talks with each of the 42 boys with good results.

New Buildings

During the year we increased the value of our Mission property by $4,100. A hospital of three rooms was erected for the school boys and for the accommodation of the workers of the District. One parsonage was bought at Haldaur and one worker's house made of brick with a concrete roof and steel girders has been completed in Bijnor. A second one will be ready soon. This is the beginning of a row of substantial buildings gradually to replace the score of mud houses which are not only undesirable but which cost a small fortune annually for repairs. Unless, however, Centenary funds from home are forthcoming we will not be able to carry out this much desired end. Every year hundreds of rupees have been spent in repairing mud houses throughout the district. This year we tore down one such and made it of brick. If we could each year replace at least one mud house by a brick one, the time would soon come when our repair bill would be an insignificant one. May the day soon dawn when good substantial structures will everywhere replace our mud buildings in our Mission in India.

District Conference

Preachers who have attended regularly pronounce our district conference which convened from October 20th to the 30th as the best ever held. On the first Sunday of the conference a former worker who had joined the Arya Samajists over a year ago came back to us unconditionally. Having confessed his sin before all, he took off and delivered to me his sacred thread with which he had been invested when he became an Arya, had his sacred lock cut off and then was received back into the fold of Christ. I have never known a Christian who ever became an Arya who did not sooner or later return to Christ and his people.

Melas

No better work has been done this year than at the melas. These religious-social fairs where tens of thousands attend are peculiar to India and it has been most gratifying to see how well the Indian preachers took charge of Christian bands at such times. Here is one thing in which the Indian in my opinion can excel the missionary. May the time speedily come when more of our methods and organizations will be along Indian lines so that Indian genius will be called out and real results accomplished whether the missionary be there or not.

At these melas over 40,000 tracts were distributed, nearly 2,300 Gospel portions sold and much preaching done. So interested did the crowds become in the Gospel that several times the preaching and singing continued till midnight. Temperance talks resulted in a goodly number taking a stand for total prohibition while the lifting up of the Christ caused scores to accept Him as their Saviour.

During these melas all the opposition of the Aryas was as "leaps of grasshoppers against the sun." Never were efforts so fruitless. At the beginning of each mela they sent a town crier around with a drum with this announcement, "The Christians are all low caste. Their books will contaminate you. Don't listen to their preaching and don't buy their books." Of course this advertised us and drew the crowds our way.

"Throw those books into the Ganges," commanded an Arya pundit. Upon the preacher's refusal, he said, "I have a good notion to have you killed and then there will be no more book selling by the Christians." Badam

Singh, the preacher, drew himself up to his full height and calmly replied: "All right, kill me if you wish, but remember that from every drop of my blood spilt a new Badam Singh will arise and will sell more books than I have and will preach Jesus. You can't fight God and succeed."

Work Among Chamars and High Caste

Jesus bade us go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every nation. For fifty years most of the workers interpreted this to mean, "Go only to the nation of the sweepers." It came as a surprise to most of them when I insisted that we were just as responsible for the conversion of the chamars (tanners) and the high caste and the Mohammedans as for the down and out sweeper. Most of our preachers are the children of low caste parents and consequently are not very welcome among the proud high caste Hindu. All of them, however, can do effective work among the chamars and this work is beginning to tell. If our standard of baptism had not been raised, we might have taken hundreds of them into the Church. Everywhere they are friendly to us and in every circuit we have genuine inquirers among them.

Nothing illustrates this better than a victory gained at a recent meeting of 6,000 chamar leaders. They were called together by the Arya Samajists and other anti-Government Hindu leaders with the avowed object of getting all the chamars to non-co-operate with Government by refusing to do any work, and to get them to take a stand against Christianity and forbid Christian preachers to visit them. It was distinctly anti-Christian and anti-Government in its object, but what was the result? They took a pledge to be loyal to Government and confessed that their best friends were Christians and invited us to continue to teach them. Instead of going away with the cry of "Gandhi ki Jai" (Victory to Gandhi) many departed with the cry of "Yisu Masih ki Jai" (Victory to Jesus Christ). It was a great victory and was entirely due to the presence and preaching of some of our men at their mela. The 118,000 chamars in this district are all convinced that their only hope is in Jesus Christ but the national spirit is so strong that it will be some time before they will have the courage of their convictions and confess Christ in baptism. To become a Christian is to become denationalized, is the teaching of the politicians and it is a real obstacle to our work.

That we must do more for the high caste is patent to every one who is cognizant of the present day situation. "I cannot understand why you missionaries, highly trained as you are, should devote all your time to the conversion of the ignorant and low caste Hindu. Are not the educated high caste hungry, too, and are they not worth saving? You ought to give at least a tithe of your time to bringing Christ to them." This is the challenge a highly educated and cultured Indian flung at me. If possible certain missionaries as well as qualified Indians ought to be set aside for this work but all of us ought to do more for the neglected high caste of India.

Self-Support

Our workers are all tithers and part of their tithe this year went to the full support of two of the preachers. The missionaries supported one other while the Indian Christians at Bijnor independent of missionary help supported their own pastor. For all purposes we gave $70 more this year than last.

BUDAUN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges and Bareilly District. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,000,000. Christians 17,830.

Industry: Sugar refining, and manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Budaun

Location: Headquarters of Budaun civil district. On the railway.

Population: 38,230.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Nave and Mrs. Nave, Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Anna Blackstock, Edna Bacon (on furlough), Celeste Easton (on furlough), Ruth Hoath (on furlough).

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.*: Sigler Girls' Boarding School, North India Conference Training School for Village Workers.

J. N. West, Superintendent

General

The year's work has been marked not so much by any great movement nor by any outstanding achievement as by a steady onward progress toward the goal. We have had 775 baptisms, 343 have been taken into full membership, 8,061 Gospel portions have been sold, our conference collections have been increased nearly fourfold over last year, and we have a list of several hundred inquirers.

Christian Melas

Aside from the ordinary methods this year we have had eight Christian melas in eight circuits. A large tent was erected, a band of musicians from the training school was present, pictures and tracts were freely used and the time was spent in bringing home the Gospel to the people. Crowds of non-Christians as well as Christians attended. The opportunity for taking Centenary collections was improved by the preacher.

The Training School

This has been a successful year. The full number of married students has filled all our available room, but the number of single students has been smaller on account of shortage of funds. There are 66 married men and women and 21 single men in attendance and a kindergarten of 26 children. A class of 43 men and women went out from the school in May. It is our aim to improve the quality of our lower grade workers by gradually introducing into their ranks trained men and women.

The Centenary Work

The collections although considerably in excess of last year, have not reached the amount demanded by the objectives, but the Centenary has raised the general level of giving among our people.

Our Boarding School

The boys number 136. There are 40 fewer boys than last year because of lack of funds. This seems a tragedy but we hope gradually to build up to the former number. Part of these boys attend the city school, which, including non-Christians, numbers 190. The remainder, 71, constitutes the primary school which is held in the Boarding School and is taught exclusively and successively by three Christian women teachers.

Sunday School

The school in Budaon is divided into two grades well officered and conducted. This school holds the shield for being the premier city Sunday school in the North India conference.

District Conference

The meetings were well attended and as one result of the lectures by Rev. E. Stanley Jones, a class of non-Christians has been formed for the study of the Holy Scriptures. A district council was formed and held its first session.

CHANDAUSI DISTRICT

Area: About 50 miles long by 36 miles wide.
Organization: Set off as a district in 1921.

D. M. Butler, Superintendent
P. O. Chandausi

The Area

Chandausi district celebrated its first birthday at the annual conference session in January, 1922. There are three conference members, four ordained and four non-ordained local preachers and sixteen other male workers. The district is about fifty miles long and thirty-six wide and is divided into eight circuits. There is a Christian community of 2,382 full members, 3,608 probationers and 2,711 Christian children, a total of 8,701.

Hindrances

The Decennial census took place in February last and the Aryas tried hard to win our converts in order to keep them from being enroled as Christians. But except a few all our people were enroled as Christians.

The non-co-operative movement against the British government has altogether changed the attitude of the country. The Hindus and Mohammedans have never been so against the Christians as they are now.

The unusual heavy rains this year brought fever and cholera with them through which we lost 330, young and old. Before these had passed the awful famine came and is still with us.

In spite of all these calamities we have been able to add to the community, 201 by baptism.

The Centenary

The Centenary campaign has been an inspiration to our people. They signed pledges for about 11,000 rupees, but owing to the difficult times we have not been able to realize much as yet. All our workers are tithers. We have raised on the district during the year for all purposes, rs. 1,024.

Activities

The word of God has been preached to both the Christian and non-Christians. We sold during the year 2,378 Gospel portions and distributed 6,320 tracts. There are 13 Epworth leagues, with 205 members, and 60 Sunday schools, with 1,497 scholars. We have a small church at Chandausi and another at Sirauli; a third one is being built at Bahjoi.

EASTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.
Location: Lies along the east bank of the Kali Ganga River, and extends from Tibet 175 miles to the plains. Great Tibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 350,000. Chiefly high caste Hindus.
Industry: Raising of sheep and goats. In the valley much fruit is grown.
Organization: Created a district in 1912.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.
Population: 1,000. Shor region 36,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. M. W. Branch and Mrs. Branch. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Ida G. Loper, Mary L. Perrill.
Institutions: Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Dispensary, Women's Home.

Chandag

Location: A mountain station two and one-half miles from Pithoragarh. Fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association, but supervised by the Methodist district superintendent, is located here.
Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Mary Reed.
Institutions: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaun region thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.
Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.
Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: Dispensary.

M. W. Branch, Superintendent

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area: 5,629 square miles.
Location: In the Himalayas where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet. Rugged, steep, and rocky hills cover the district. Also densely covered with forests. Famous for its shrines.
Population: 650,000. Ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Mohammedans, Christians, and others.
Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1859, at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaun division.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet. Forty-six miles from the railway terminus at Kotedwar.
Population: 500.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.
Missionaries: Mr. H. W. Lindsey and Mrs. Lindsey, Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak. *W. F. M. S.*: Mrs. M. W. Gill, Misses Evelyn Jacobson, Nellie M. West.
Institutions: Boys' High School, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School.

H. H. Weak, Superintendent

On the Road

Itinerating has been most difficult owing to the famine and the impossibility at times of securing transport. Yet we have traveled over a thousand miles and visited almost every station at least once and some, sev-

eral times. The preachers have been faithful to their appointed labors and steady progress has been made.

Condition of the Church

We had 107 baptisms and there are many inquirers. In many places there are indications that the artisan class is preparing to accept Christ en masse. They number over 50,000 in the district, and they are not satisfied with their present condition.

Famine

There was practically no rain in the district from January to July, and the standing crops perished in the fields. When the rains finally came the ground was so parched and cracked, and flood so violent that landslides became frequent, and the fields, in the ravines which had been saved from drought by irrigation, were swept away. In many places roads and bridges were swept away entirely and gigantic boulders were tossed about as if giants had been at play. From the beginning of July to the middle of October it rained almost incessantly and only limited field operations could be carried on, resulting in a failure of the summer harvest also. Thus the district was soon reduced to starvation as local supplies became exhausted.

Early in the year, the Government stopped the pilgrim traffic and grain depots were opened in strategic centers. Even so, it was almost impossible to avert a catastrophe in August when practically all transport stopped. There came a day when we had but one more meal for our 113 boys and almost no personal stores. I then sent 26 boys to Dogadda, 41 miles away, and they returned in five days with rice, flour and salt, sufficient to carry us through. Our pastor who was in charge of the expedition, spent nearly a month in the plains working heroically with the Tahsildar and the Deputy Inspector of Schools to secure transport and forward supplies. It is largely due to their efforts that a disaster was averted.

Pestilence

To add to our difficulties, measles followed by dysentery broke out in the boys' hostel in May and we lost one boy. Then followed an epidemic of typhoid fever in the girls' school and 20 out of the 80 girls in school were stricken down, with the result that 5 died including the assistant, a fine, promising young woman. The work of the school was disorganized for nearly three months, and we all took turns at watching over the sick. It is impossible to praise too highly the untiring devotion of those in charge, and it is largely due to their efforts and the timely arrival of Dr. Huffman that the death roll was not greater. Dr. Huffman inoculated as many as could be reached with anti-typhoid serum and the plague gradually stopped.

Then cholera, the most dreaded of all scourges began and during July and August many people died in the villages all around us and people fled to fields and forests to escape contagion. Some of our Christians died, among them one of our hostel boys, and the high school had to be closed for over a month. Dr. Huffman's presence and timely aid was of great help in stamping out the disease.

Forest Fires

Owing to the extreme heat of the early summer and the evil effects of non-co-operation, forest fires appeared in April and swept the district

from one end to the other. The villagers not only refused to help to put out the fire, but deliberately set it, in most places. Upper Garhwal's scientific research work of the Forest department, covering the last twelve years, was destroyed and young trees by tens of thousands perished. Bird life was destroyed and every blade of grass was burnt. Cattle and transport animals soon began to perish and hundreds died. Milk could not be had at any price and untold hardship resulted. It was a gruesome sight, particularly at night, to see miles of forests on fire and to hear the explosions of the rocks when cooling, after the terrible heat to which they had been subjected.

Christian Education

An outstanding event of the year was the visit of Dr. Bare, our senior missionary, to Pauri, in May. We took advantage of his presence to lay the foundation stone of the Messmore high school. The stone was laid by P. Mason, Esq., I. C. S., our Deputy Commissioner, with appropriate addresses.

A future building grant for the school of rs. 52,967 was received in March, and a further rs. 1,000 for science equipment has just been received while a building grant of rs. 5,572 was also received for the Christian hostel. It is to be hoped that the $4,000 asked from the Board as a Centenary gift for this building may soon be made available, so that the debt incurred may be wiped out.

We now have the high school, the middle school for girls, 14 primary schools for boys and one for girls with a total enrolment of 793 students. School buildings are under construction at Rudrapryag and Pipli, and land has now been given near the Kotdwara Railway station.

The Commissioner made a grant during the year of about 10 acres of hillside adjoining our boys' school at Pauri, and without taxes. This will afford ample building sites for teachers' quarters in the future.

Buildings

The high school as shown above is under construction and we hope to be able to move into it in 1923. New quarters for the servants, the dispensary, and for stores have been completed and the new hostel for Christian boys is almost complete but the floors, timber not being available. The playground has been cleared of stones, an outer wall and drains have been built so that the field is now serviceable, after four years of disuse.

Centenary

Our collections this year amounted to rs. 3,493 which is rs. 1,000 over last year, the highest our church in Garhwal had ever reached; 3,861 portions of Scripture were sold and 29,772 tracts distributed. The new school buildings at Rudraprayag and Pipli have been made possible by Centenary gifts, and the Wandell training school will be erected next year. Our people are gradually responding to the call and in spite of famine and pestilence they are not discouraged.

District Conference

This was held in October and Rev. E. Stanley Jones spent five days with us, bringing messages of encouragement and strength to all. One of the events of the conference was the presentation of a drama, "The Resurrection," by the students and masters of our schools.

A Baby Saved

One of our preachers on his rounds in the villages found a Rajput baby in the cow stable, crying. The mother had died a short time after his birth and the father had put him in the stable hoping he would die and thus he would be rid of an incumbrance. After some argument with the father, the latter gave the baby boy to the preacher, who took him home, and gives him the same care which his own baby, only a year old, is having. It takes the heroism, born of the compassion of Christ, to do a thing like that when gaunt famine stands at the door.

Transportation

It is no uncommon thing, to have to wait months for supplies coming up by rail to Kotdwara. Four steel girders needed for the hostel were thus delayed while the rainy season was approaching. Finally a truck was improvised from wheel-barrow wheels and on this, one of the girders was dragged a distance of 29 miles and the other 19½ miles to Pauri, and thus we were able to save the building from a possible collapse. We also learned that in this way, 12 men could accomplish the work of 40, and the lesson will be worth while in future operations. A better and permanent track for transport is now under construction.

Gratitude

Our people appreciate the kindness and ready help always afforded us by our Deputy Commissioner and the timely financial aid sent for famine relief by many friends as well as by the Board in New York. Without these the outlook would have been dark, indeed. But though we have had a hard year, we have not suffered want, and God, through His people, has wondrously cared for us all. Prices of necessities have doubled and trebled, while transportation has more than doubled, but in spite of all, we live and praise God for all his benefits. It is now reported on good authority, that a railway up the Ganges valley, will be constructed in the near future, at least as far as Srinagar, ten miles from Pauri, and we hope to live to see the day of its completion.

HARDOI DISTRICT

Area: 2,300 square miles. Much jungle and uncultivable land.

Location: Co-extensive with Hardoi and Unao civil districts. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 1,120,000. All castes. Chamars most numerous, and our work is chiefly with that caste, and with the Pasïs and Lal Begis. Opposition from the Arya Samajists.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of Hardoi civil districts. Railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Center for export trade in grain, and celebrated for its woodwork.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside in the district was Mrs. Lois S. L. Parker who came there in 1907.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mrs. Lois S. L. Parker. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Constance Blackstock.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Christian Girls' Boarding School.

Albert Gulab, Superintendent
P. O. Hardoi

General

In all the circuits three quarterly meetings have been held, and in most circuits four. Special meetings were generally held, and efforts made to gather in the leaders and other members of the church from the villages. The year under review has been one of unusual hardship and affliction for all of us. By God's grace we are able to report progress along many lines. Our workers continue to tithe and some village people pledge their income for the sake of the work. Rupees 1,163 were raised this year in the district for ministerial support, against rupees 685 of the previous year. The total amount of annual conference collection for all purposes is rs. 2,238 against rs. 2,141 of last year.

The Census

We tried our best to distribute the census slips among our village Christians, most of whom registered their names as Christians. But our preachers in some circuits complain of incorrect enumeration of our Christians in the census. In several places people were threatened with loss of their land and other sources of income if they wrote themselves as Christians.

Our Work

The word of God has been preached in religious fairs and markets. We sold and distributed 11 Bibles, 12 New Testaments, 6,434 Gospel portions, 14,770 religious books and tracts. A great many of these were sold and distributed during the month of special evangelistic effort.

We have nine circuits and 2,312 Christians in the community. The latest statistics show that returns are as follows: total number of Christians, 2,312; baptisms during the year, 238; school pupils, 138; Epworth league members, 257; missionaries wives, 2; missionaries of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 2; Indian members of conference, 5; local preachers, 21; exhorters, 7; all other male workers, 16; female workers, 47; total Christian workers, 95.

New Circuit

For a long time the Presbyterian people worked among and baptized the people who live in the villages which are situated between the Ganges and Garra rivers in the south of Hardoi district. They have now been without instruction for about eleven years. I referred the matter to Bishop Warne, who transferred Brother D. R. Rodgers from Bareilly district to Hardoi and appointed him pastor of this new field, which is called Katiyari circuit. It is a vast field and there are about 200 Christians.

No Mission House

There are six circuits in this district where there is no mission house, and the pastors and their co-workers have to live in rented houses. On account of this they cannot openly work among all castes. If they do it freely they are forbidden to draw water out of wells, for which there is scarcely any remedy. We should have our own houses here.

Needs

Our needs are practically the same as those of last year. We need a touring tent for evangelistic work costing about $90; a new hostel costing about $6,000 for our Christian boys; six circuit centers costing about $300 each; four primary schools, each costing $5 per month.

Girls' Boarding School

We enroled 71 in our hostel this year, and while it has been hard to make ends meet, as prices have been high, we feel that we must take in all who wish to come. We have started club work among the girls, and a prayer meeting Sunday nights for which the girls prepare and conduct themselves. Both of these have been started with the idea that the girls may develop initiative. Our one hope is that the girls may catch a vision of service here, and help Indian womanhood afterwards.

KUMAUN DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, and connected with plains by rail. The Holy Land of the Hindu.

Population: 246,000. Methodist responsibility 100,000, mostly Doms and Hindus.

Industry: Tea growing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, and Roman Catholics.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea. Twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. Popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheep fold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. C. Busher and Mrs. Busher, Rev. J. N. Hollister (Dwarahat) and Mrs. Hollister (Dwarahat). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Margaret Dease, Rue A. Sellers, Nora B. Waugh.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English). Humphrey High School (Indian). *W. F. M. S.*: Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' High School, Girls' School (Dwarahat).

J. N. Hollister, Superintendent

Rev. S. S. Dease

The District conference met in Naini Tal during the first week in November, and on its closing day the members of the Hindustani Church of the conference, gave a farewell to their long-time superintendent, Rev. S. S. Dease and Mrs. Dease. Less than twenty-four hours later Dr. Dease had been called to higher service. That evening he reviewed his fifty years since his conversion and entry into the work of the Church, telling of the wonderful growth of Methodism which he had seen in India; in membership from 800 to over 400,000, and in territory from a few centers in Oudh to most of India and Burma. From Shor to Garhwal, and all through the Bhabar and Tarai, Dr. Dease's name will be affectionately remembered. Except for a few years his whole period of service was divided between these mountain districts, and the seminary at Bareilly. His intimate knowledge of the opening and development of the work in all this region fitted him in a peculiar way for the years he has been superintendent.

The Year

In the year just closing the transfer from the Wesleyans of the Ranikhet work has been the chief outstanding event. As in the past the majority of the baptisms of the year have been given in the Bhabar and Tarai circuit. Our village schools are most numerous, and probably strongest, in the Dwarahat circuit. In our Hindustani church at Naini Tal we have

one of the strongest Indian churches in North India, and they are just closing a good year. The Humphrey high school and the Dwarahat school continue their work. Of these two schools, that in Dwarahat, because of the location of a hostel nearby, must contribute much more to the needs of the Christian community of the district. The moving of the Government high school, at Naini Tal, into their new and more commodious quarters, releases for our use the building that they have been renting from us, but it also raises in concrete form, the wisdom of continuing the expense of the high school classes in the Humphrey high school.

In both the Naini Tal and Dwarahat schools Bible teaching has continued, though the attendance of non-Christians at the Sunday schools has considerably fallen off. In the Centenary campaign we have not realized 100 per cent on our pledges, but we have made an advance in benevolences over last year, and expect to do better in the year ahead. Some of our large contributors in the Naini Tal church have moved or transferred their membership, and others have not been able to take their places. Famine conditions during several months have limited the usefulness of the Dwarahat hostel. We have room in the school and we have room in the hostel, but with grain selling at two seers or less to the rupee, for several months, we have had no alternative to debt, but to refuse to admit boys who should be in. Nor have the expensive times been felt in the hostel alone. Every worker has found it hard to make ends meet with his small salary. The perseverance in work, the cheerful spirit in spite of hard times that each has shown is worthy of highest commendation.

Ranikhet

Mission work in Ranikhet was opened by the London Missionary Society in 1869. Some years later it was transferred to an Indian Missionary Society, and later returned to the London Missionary Society. In 1910 the center was transferred to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, from whom now we take over the charge. For many years work has been done chiefly through the school. The lower middle Anglo-Vernacular school of Ranikhet is the largest unit of work involved in this new field of work. During this past year there has been an enrolment of approximately 150 boys. The building is small, and the equipment needs adding to, in order to make possible a better grade of work. The citizens are eager to have the upper middle classes added to the school, and have promised to contribute to the expenses involved in getting more room, and a better equipment. Since the question of buying and maintaining the school has already been settled, there would seem to be no reason why we should not have a good school. A little work directly evangelistic in nature has been done in and around Ranikhet, which we hope to develop.

Women's Work

Zenana work, as it is known on the plains, is possible only in centers like Naini Tal, Bhia Tal and Ranikhet. The practical absence of the purdah among the women of the hills, makes it possible for them to go out in the fields to work, and so, while they are more accessible from one standpoint, they are even less so from another. In the centers referred to the house to house visiting by Bible women needs to be further emphasized. In the villages women are reached, with the men, by our preachers. Girls and boys are reached by our numerous village schools, and these we are at-

tempting to strengthen. The girls' school under Miss Oram continues to be conducted in an efficient manner, with high standards.

Our Needs

The outstanding needs are a new outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the encouragement of victory, increased salaries for our workers, help for our Dwarahat hostel, the strengthening of our school teaching force, more circuit centers, and more workers.

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,840 square miles.
Population: 1,572,328. Methodist responsibility 1.500.000 low castes.
Industry: Sugar refining. Much wheat is also produced.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Salvation Army.

Moradabad

Location: Headquarters of Moradabad civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay.
Population: 81,168. One-third are Mohammedans.
Industry: Center of exports in sugar, wheat and rice. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware is extensively manufactured.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.
Missionaries: Rev. M. T. Titus and Mrs. Titus. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lucy W. Beach, Phoebe E. Emory (on furlough), Eva M. Hardie, Laura DeW. Soper, Laura Suhr.
Institutions: Parker Memorial High School and Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Normal Training School.

M. T. Titus, Superintendent

SITAPUR DISTRICT

Area: About 5,700 square miles: includes the Sitapur and Kheri civil districts and part of Pilibhit: much original forest and swamp. Many large rivers.
Population: About 2,000,000.
Organization: Set off from Lucknow district in 1921.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of Sitapur civil district. Railway station.
Population: 25,000.
Industry: Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. E. S. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. N. L. Rockey (on furlough) and Mrs. Rockey (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Viola B. Dennis, Blanche L. McCartney (on furlough).
Institutions: Thompsonganj Mission School. *W. F. M. S.*: Christian Girls' Boarding School.

H. A. Hanson, Superintendent

From the report of N. L. Rockey

The Area

In the old North India conference as it was up to January, 1921, there was a very large Lucknow district which included several civil districts to the east, and northeast of that historic city. The division of the con-

ference cut the Lucknow superintendent's territory into two fairly equal portions, the southern part of which went to the new Lucknow conference and the rest remained in the old North India, the mother conference, under the name of the Sitapur district. Our district is large enough territorially to satisfy any earnest missionary, and has problems enough to call out his best talents. Much of it is original forest and swamp, cut up by many large rivers and is very malarious.

Our Work

Our statistics show a Christian community of 2,287, and for this year 103 baptisms. There are 94 Sunday schools with 2,372 attendants. Our Christians live in 214 cities and villages scattered over his extended field. The average is hardly ten to a village. Our village communities are, for the most part, sweepers but there is a sprinkling of other castes.

The Castes

Of accessible castes Purabi chamars, by caste, leather workers, but here day laborers, are most numerous and exist in good sized communities throughout the territory. We have had a few converts; but there is not yet evidence enough to lead us to expect an early extended advance. It will, however, come some day and with a mighty overwhelming rush. As yet they are timid and backward, but longing.

All Oudh was long ago peculiarly blighted by Mohammedan rule and people were so bitterly depressed that no part of it has ever responded to the Gospel in large numbers. Converts here are harder to obtain and demand more care and concessions than in other portions of our field for they yet see so few of the results of Christian civilization. Blight and failure seem to be in the air of this whole province. For this reason our message is most urgently needed. We must work on. There has been already enough accomplished to cause us to thank God and take courage.

Persecution

Our people have faced intimidation and abuse, and the adversary has been multiplying his minions on every hand to oppose Christ. Still Christ is being preached, for Satan is overreaching himself and the reaction from intimidation, oppression, hatred, rebellion and every other element of India's unrest, will make India's people, recognize and appreciate more than ever before the Christ message, which, they even now begin to know is the only true message of love, peace, and good will to men.

The Schools

Mrs. Jones' fine school for boys, entirely under trained Indian women teachers, is living up to its past record. A cholera epidemic just as school was opening after vacation, decimated our boys but the girls' school under Miss B. McCartney was mercifully spared. A new bungalow for the superintendent of the boys' school has been built from which the boys' work can be more efficiently supervised. Both the boys' school and the girls' school have had success in meeting government requirements and a fine lot of young people are in training.

Our Stations

In addition to Sitapur we have 7 out-stations. Sidhauli is in a police division and well located. There are 163 Christians in this large circuit.

Lakhimpur is a district capital. Work has been carried on here for over fifty years. It was in this city that a year ago the present rebellion in India began in the murder of the district officer by Moslem fanatics.

Misrik is a place of pilgrimage, a Hindu stronghold where religious fairs are held monthly. Faithful preaching and tract distribution has carried the message far afield. Many Gospels have been sold to pilgrims.

Golagokarnnath is a place similar to Misrik with similar results. Here we are acquiring a new home for the worker and have the best outlook for the immediate future. It is on the edge of the malarious jungle, but thousands of accessible people live near by.

Mohamdi has a small but earnest Christian community. It is a Moslem center hard to handle. Many Gospels have been sold.

Mailani is a hard place, malarious and lonely but there is a large population, and thence the Gospel penetrates the forest region and crosses the borders into the native state Nepal. From this center, railways branch off to the jungle tracts. They must be made Gospel highways.

Puranpur is our only station beyond the borders of Oudh. Here the majority of our village Christians live. They are pressing somewhat toward the Light, for they have sent a few of their sons and daughters to our schools and always give us a glad welcome.

Bible Distribution

Our work has been handicapped throughout the year by the unsettled conditions caused by the aftermath of the great war and India's participation in world changes. Our greatest joy has been in the fact that we have sold 31 Bibles, 56 New Testaments and 12,144 Gospel portions; and that eager hands have carried away from bazaar and village preaching over 70,000 Gospel tracts.

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 316,792 square miles. That part of the United Provinces south and west of the Ganges; also the Punjab, parts of Rajputana and Central India.

Population: 60,000,000.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India and Bengal Conferences, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,166,163. Methodist responsibility is 1,000,000, with special work among the sweepers and chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Bareilly, Delhi and the Punjab. On the East Indian railway, 825 miles from Calcutta and 78 miles from Delhi: also a junction of the Oudh and Rohilkund railway. The Muslim University, the largest Mohammedan College east of Cairo, is at Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. Rockwell Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jennie Ball (on furlough), Laura G. Bobenhouse, Anna M. Brown, Carlotta E. Hoffman, Charlotte T. Holman (on furlough), Sarah C. Holman (on furlough), Ruth E. Cochran (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School, Boys' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School, Training School for village pastors and their wives. *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's Industrial School, Louisa Soule Girls' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School.

ROCKWELL CLANCY, Superintendent

Political Conditions

One year ago Aligarh was the scene of non-co-operation activity. Mr. Mahommed Ali had secured possession of the Moslem university buildings and had organized a National university with about two hundred students who had seceded from the Moslem university. Later, at the request of the District Magistrate, he vacated the premises and moved his boys to hired buildings across the street. His institution became a center of non-co-operation propaganda for this district. The result was a big riot in Aligarh city early in July, in which several lives were lost; the riot was quelled by troops called from Agra. Since then the city has been quiet. Mr. Mahommed Ali and his brother, Mr. Shaukat Ali, are now in prison for two years because they tried to seduce the police and Indian troops.

This being the year of the Census, great efforts have been made by various organizations to get our Christians to register themselves as Hindus or Mohammedans, but the efforts failed.

Our work has not been hindered to any great extent by political conditions. On the other hand people of all castes seem more eager than ever to hear about Jesus Christ. Our workers have sold more Gospels than ever before in one year. On one occasion a Hindu tore up a Gospel and urged the crowd not to buy our books. More books were sold in consequence; the people wanted to see why he tore up the book.

Expansion

Every department has prospered. Last year we had 1,282 baptisms; this year 1,550. The number could have been doubled if there had been

workers to care for the people. Our greatest need is consecrated, trained workers. The demand far exceeds the supply; no workers can be obtained from other districts; we must train our own. We have to take from the villages young men and women who cannot read. The course in our training school is for three years. Seven men and five women are going out to work this year. They will continue their studies and come up every year for examinations. Some of these men will work their way up to Annual Conference membership. Our village schools are recruiting ground for workers. Our Christian community of 16,992 is too poor to be able to send many of their children to school, as even the little children have to help earn the living for the family, but more children are in school than ever before. A pastor-teacher, who has charge of fifteen to thirty villages, cannot give much time to school work. There is our difficulty. Yet, we have about five hundred people in 1,092 villages who can read the Bible.

Tithing and Pastoral Support

During 1920 our workers gave regularly a part of their income for the work; many of them were tithers in principle, but they failed to keep an account and the money was used for other things. At the District conference a year ago, they requested that the tithe should be deducted from their salaries monthly. This has been done and has worked well.

At the annual conference in January, 1921, the Indian members decided that the minimum to be collected for pastoral support should be one anna a month from each Christian family counting five to a family. For the first four months of the year we depended on each worker to report this amount monthly; we failed to get the money. Then, the District council met and ordered that this minimum should be deducted from the monthly bills. This plan has worked and has doubled the amount for pastoral support. In October we declared a dividend on net collections and each worker got a bonus in lieu of an increase in salary. The Aligarh church is entirely self-supporting, and, in addition, supports a village pastor.

Chamars—Our Great Opportunity

In the Aligarh District there are 101,673 men and boys and 92,271 women and girls who are chamars. This is an "Untouchable" caste, of whom there are more than 6,000,000 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Their occupation is as tanners, shoe-makers, weavers and cultivators, mostly servants of landlords. The chamars of this district are mostly "Jatiyas," of whom several thousands have become Christians in the Meerut District. In Aligarh city there are more than fifty mohullahs where chamars live. In one mohullah they have become Christians; in several others there are inquirers. In Hathras circuit there are several thousands of chamars, of whom several hundreds have been baptized. In all our circuits these people are awaiting teachers and pastors.

Boys' Industrial School

Rev. L. B. Jones, superintendent, reports: "This is a vocational school and all the boys in the Anglo-Vernacular school are required to put in two hours each day at manual training. The larger boys working full time have been put in a boarding place by themselves, in rented quarters. Mr. Hampton, the manager, lives in the rented bungalow; the zenana quar-

ters are used for the boys' boarding place and the stable for a garage, where the boys are taught vulcanizing and motor repairs; some are being taught to drive motors. Carpentering, blacksmithing and shoe-making are also taught. We are shipping shoes to England and Africa and a man in Rangoon, Burma, sent five hundred rupees for shoes. The teachers and workers are Christians. To learn to work and accomplish something is the best foundation for a boy."

Women's Industrial School

The following is from the report of Miss Murray, superintendent: "There have been 270 girls and women in the Home this year. Every week new ones come and others get married or go out for work. Several children have been put in our Aligarh boarding schools. The industrial work comprises bakery, dairy, gardening, lace-making and drawn-work. Our aim has been to lift the women and girls to a higher spiritual level."

Boys' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School

Rev. J. C. Pace and Mrs. Pace are in charge of this work. They arrived from America last January. Six months in the Language School, Mussoorie, has given them a good beginning and they are now teaching daily in the school and directing the work of the boarding. They report: "At present there are 97 boys living in the hostel, eleven of whom are doing various forms of industrial work. One hundred and eight boys, some day-pupils, are in the school. Three of our boys, who passed the sixth class, are reading in the high school, Moradabad, and two others are in the normal training school, Muttra."

Louise Soule Girls' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School

Miss Carlotta Hoffman writes: "The number of girls enroled is 190, with an average of 164. For lack of scholarships I have had to refuse girls and some were not taken back after summer vacation. Four girls passed the middle examination of whom one received a government scholarship."

Evangelism

Our preachers, Bible-readers and teachers are on a higher spiritual plane than a year ago. Much emphasis has been laid on prayer and consecration to Jesus Christ. The month of special evangelism, March 15 to April 15, produced conversions. During the year 3,398 portions of Scripture was sold and 19,719 tracts distributed. We greatly miss the work of Miss C. T. Holman, our evangelist who went on furlough in February, leaving us with no one to take her work. Mrs. Clancy has attended all the quarterly conferences and has, in addition to looking after the training school, superintended the compound and city work. She reports as follows: "Work among the women is the most difficult we have. Many of our Christian men and boys can read the Bible and many others can tell Bible-stories; but the women are the workers of the household; they are out sweeping, or cooking, or grinding, or they are making the daily round of the houses they serve for the left-over food which is often the only pay they get. It is not their custom to sit down with the men for a service, and, if they do come, they sit with veiled faces; they will tell you that it is not the custom for women to sit unveiled in the presence of their husbands or other men. So, to give them teaching, our Bible-women visit

them in their homes. The work among the chamars or tanners is more hopeful; they welcome us and like Bible songs and stories."

Unfinished Business

That is a large subject. When we asked the Board in New York for money for the new buildings, to replace the mud-walled, bamboo and tiled sheds, which serve for dormitories for our boys, workshops for the industrial department and homes for our Indian workers, all of which were in our Centenary Askings, we were told that the money for new buildings was in the twenty-seven per cent which the Church failed to give in 1920. The Paces and ourselves are crowded into one bungalow which is barely large enough for one family; because there is no money to buy the mango grove next to us, nor to build the bungalow which has been sanctioned. Mr. Jones is living in a rented house for which he pays $500 a year. We are not complaining, but only mean to hurry up the "Unfinished business" of the Centenary. We are grateful to God and His people for all we have received; we are full of hope!

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 2,750 square miles, and includes the Bulandshahr Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges Rivers, and 150 miles south of the Himalayan Mountains.

Population: 1,250,000, out of which there are about 25,000 Christians, the remainder being equally divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists.

Personnel of the District: This District is superintended by an Indian Minister, Robert John, and he is assisted in the work by his wife and a band of Indian workers. Miss E. E. Donohugh (W. F. M. S.) is the only American appointed in this District, and her time is given to the Village Day Schools.

ROBERT JOHN, Superintendent

The District

Bulandshahr district was made into a district in 1920, out of the Meerut district. Its length from north to south is 35 miles and the breadth from east to west is 55 miles. The area is nearly 995 square miles. It is located between Ganges and Jumna, the two great rivers of north India. Politically, Bulandshahr is divided into 4 Tahsils, and ecclesiastically into 14 circuits.

Staff and General Figures

There are 128 workers, 75 men and 53 women. They work in 4,860 Christian families which consist of 24,303 members. We thank God that no plague or any kind of epidemic disease visited our district this year, yet malaria fever of an ordinary type remained longer than usual and took away 850 of our Christians.

The total number of baptisms during the year was 2,124, most of them being from among the chamars (shoemakers).

Pastoral Support and Propagation

During these hard and pinching days our people have given gladly and ungrudgingly. Though their pockets are not full of money, their hearts are overflowing with gratitude, and they liberally give all they can for the advancement of the Kingdom. In addition to getting a substantial

amount in cash, we received fowl, eggs, goats, shoes, clothes, a young buffalo, and silver cups. In this way the total amount of subscription received for pastoral support amounted to rs. 3,153. A friend has given us property worth rs. 5,000. Some of our village churches have given new suits of fine clothes to their pastors. And one of the wives of the preachers in charge has received a new dress. In my opinion this is a strong foundation for building the churches. The spirit of self-help and self-propagation is increasingly evident. The total amount received last year amounted to rs. 5,209, but this included rs. 2,721, which was a special gift towards the salaries of the preachers. If this is deducted from the total amount, we find an increase of rs. 665.

Two Circuits Self-Supporting

The preacher in charge of the Bulandshahr circuit may be considered as self-supporting, because the amount that has been received from the church for his support is equal to his salary for thirteen months. Similarly, the annual subscription from the Bellochpur circuit is equal to the salary that the preacher in charge gets. It is noteworthy that in this circuit two hundred and three families with 1,014 members have given for the year rs. 2-2-7 per family.

Chaudries' Meeting

Some noteworthy results have been achieved in our churches by the help of our village laymen and Christians, as follows: (1) They have decided that no village Christian shall take liquor, and if he is found drunk he shall be fined and ostracized. (2) They help one another in their Christian life. One of the village Christians removed one of his companions in business simply because his faith had weakened. He was taken back again when he promised to be a better man. (3) In some places the village Christians themselves arrange for the services.

Politics

These have been revolution days in India. Political agitators of the extreme type have been at work. They are trying to shake off the English government by non-co-operation, meaning thereby to have no relation with the Government, in any form. True, the leaders preach non-co-operation without employment of physical force, but the masses do not seem to act up to the standard, and physical violence is being employed. Everywhere our Christians have beeen not only annoyed and troubled, but persecuted for being Christians. The zamindars (landlords) have said to our poor Christians living in the villages that the English government will soon go away and pass into history and they will get Home Rule. They further have said to them that all the Christians will be fearfully persecuted and killed in cold blood for being Christians and loyal to the English throne. They are thus intimidated to give up Christ, or suffer the penalty of Home Rule. But our Christians are not afraid of persecution. They are willing to suffer. They pray for them who despitefully persecute them.

Book Selling and Tract Distributing

All our workers, both male and female, consider it one of their most important duties to sell Gospel portions and distribute tracts. During the year, 13,192 Gospel portions, 60 New Testaments, and 10 complete Bibles

have been sold, and 44,928 tracts were distributed freely among the people, all of which are large increases over last year.

Village Schools

There are at present twenty village schools with an average attendance of both boys and girls of 350. Special emphasis has been laid during the year upo teacher training. During the month of April, the first experiment was made in teaching the Beacon Method of reading. It was so successful that the month of November was also given to a training class. Government is at this time exceedingly interested in schools for the depressed classes and is willing to give grant-in-aid and supplies for schools that are aiming to comply with Government curriculum. Two grants have already been received and we trust there will be others as a result of this intensive work.

Offerings by Village Leaders

In the chaudri meeting in October, when Bishop Warne was in the chair, the chaudries brought their offerings to the altar. The Khurja circuit brought two beautiful silver bowls, which may be used for a dining room table, and also some money. The Gulaothi church brought a beautiful salver containing fruit, some money, a little silver mug and a small silver bowl. After that Rabupura church appeared and immediately poured rs. 14 (about $5) on the tray in such a way that the audience enjoyed the ringing for some time. In this way one church came after the other and each of them placed their offerings on the table before the Lord. The total amount collected was rs. 40 (about $14).

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers five government districts—a territory about as large as the State of New Jersey and extends ninety miles from north to south, and ninety miles from east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are the Meerut and Roorkee Districts; and on the west by the Rajputana and Hissar Districts.

Population: 3,000,000, principally Hindus and Mohammedans, with some Jains and Sikhs. Our responsibility is for 2,000,000. The Mass Movement is among the Sweepers, Chamars and Dhanuks.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in January, 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Delhi

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for nine railways.

Population: 232,837.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D., and Mrs. Butcher, Rev. R. E. Crane and Mrs. Crane.

J. C. Butcher, Superintendent

The Census

The decennial census which was taken in March was made the occasion of a determined effort on the part of the Arya Samaj people to compel the Christians to enrol themselves as Hindus. On previous occasions

of this kind the enumerators have written down our Mass Movement Christians as Hindus without questioning them as to their religion. But the introduction of a large measure of parliamentary government and the allotment of a certain proportion of the representatives to special classes of people has made some of the Hindus keen to keep up their proportion of the population. Hence the special efforts to make the Christians submit to the old classification.

Our Christian people, however, are realizing the importance of their own community, and are eager to be recognized as Christians. In only a few cases did they yield to threats, and consent to be written as Hindus, and even those villages immediately after the taking of the census, asked to be recognized as Christians. The government census report will doubtless show a considerable increase of Christian community over 1911.

Progress

Persecution and the generally disturbed state of the country have not prevented substantial progress, 3,308 having been baptized, and the Christian community increased from 24,543 to 27,010. The majority of the converts are from the sweepers, but considerable numbers have come to us from the chamars and dhanuks.

The Chamars

This caste forms about one-eighth of the population of this part of India, and during the past few years the Arya Somajists have been offering to help them if they would join their religious movement, and aid in opposing the Government. This has caused quite an awakening among the chamars who have begun to realize their own importance and the desirability of their allying themselves with some influential community. This is a social and political movement rather than a spiritual one. But in India, religion is so far the dominating factor in society and in politics, that if these six million chamars in northern India should, as seems likely, decide to accept Christianity as their religion, it will throw a burden upon the Mission forces, and present problems altogether staggering.

The English Baptists and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England) have been working among the chamars of the city of Delhi and contiguous territory for the last sixty years, and have received several thousand of them into their folds. Most of our work in Delhi city has been among the sweepers. But the mass movement among the chamars in the Meerut district has started an inquiry among their relations and connections on this side of the Jumna River. We shall, therefore, have to deal with a large part of the 300,000 chamars who are living in this district.

The Dhanuks

The dhanuks are a large class of outcaste people with whom we have recently come in contact. Hitherto they have not been responsive to our advances, but they now seem to be moving toward the Kingdom, and this year we have baptized over 200 of them. There are probably over 50,000 of them in this district, and a large proportion of them will probably come to us.

The Sweepers

There are about 80,000 sweepers in our district, over a third of whom are connected with our Church. There are still, however, 60,000 who ought to be brought to Christ. When it is considered that in this district the

male Christian workers are only one American and about 60 Indians engaged in the evangelistic and pastoral work, it will be realized that the task is beyond their reach. The teaching of 27,000 baptized Christians and 10,000 enroled inquirers, and the evangelizing of 250,000 accessible people call for wisdom, patience and strength far beyond anything that we seem likely to have. The problem is worthy of the serious attention of the whole Church, and is a challenge to its intention and devotion.

Growth

In his report for 1911, the writer who was then in charge of the Punjab district referred to the setting off from the Punjab of the Delhi district with 5,388 Christians at the beginning of 1911, leaving in the Punjab district, 10,008. He also made the assertion that with an adequate staff of Indian workers we could easily add to our community 10,000 a year. At that time this seemed to some a very bold statement, but our conference report for 1920 shows that the two districts in the Punjab had then become four, and that the four districts had that year reported 11,302 baptisms, and a total Christian community of 68,724, with an increase for the year of 8,729. The mass movement means that one brings his fellows to Christ. Hence the growth in numbers indicates that the converts are alive and aggressive. Still more does an increase in their contributions indicate an earnestness in their religious purpose. The people during 1921 gave for Church purposes 4,884 rupees, an increase over their gifts for 1920 of 1,070 rupees, and this increase was made in spite of the famine prices that have made it unusually hard for most of our people to get food enough for their families. They are therefore coming to feel that they are in a measure responsible for the support of their religious teachers, and that the entire burden does not rest on their patrons in America.

The twenty circuits of last year have been increased to tweny-one. The smallest of these reports 247 Christians and the largest 2,368, but twelve of them report over a thousand each, and nineteen of them over 500 each. As a rule not more than 2,000 Christians should be in one pastoral charge. But the number of charges is determined not so much by the number of Christians as by the character of the workers. Whenever, therefore, we have a man capable of managing the affairs of a circuit, he is put in charge.

The William Butler Memorial

We are still thinking, talking and praying about the Memorial that is to be built in the capital of India to Dr. William Butler, the founder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. A quarter of a million dollars was subscribed for that purpose in the Centenary campaign, but the failure to collect subscriptions has prevented the Board of Foreign Missions from sending out any considerable sums for building purposes. However, we still hope to have in Delhi a worthy memorial to Dr. William Butler and a useful plant for our Church activities.

The Sonepat School

Sonepat is 27 miles north of Delhi on the East Indian Railway. Here, for our training school, a fine block of houses was finished early in the year. Their cost which was given by the late George Warren Brown of St. Louis, will constitute one of the memorials which he has erected in various parts of the world, and will furnish houses for thousands of stu-

dents in the days to come. Rev. R. E. Crane, who is in charge of the school and has been for nearly two years living in a bungalow which we have rented from the Government has built this year a suitable residence for himself. A third building is well under way, the Catherine Kissack Memorial, erected by her son, John Kissack of Farmer City, Illinois. This will comfortably house a hundred school boys and many thousands will be accommodated there while gaining the rudiments of an education.

We were already in possession of nearly ten acres of ground in Sonepat, but when the bishops visited the site in January they were satisfied that we ought to purchase a building site between our property and the road, nearly 200 feet square, on which to erect our church and school building. Accordingly, we have bought it for about $600, and are now waiting for some one to give us $15,000 with which to erect a memorial church and school.

Probably nowhere in India have better results been obtained from teaching than in the Sonepat schools in the last two years. We begin teaching the pupils to read and write Roman-Urdu, and an average boy or man is expected to read half a dozen Roman-Urdu books and at least one Persian-Urdu book in the first year, besides learning to write in both characters and make proportional progress in arithmetic. In the second year an equal amount of Roman-Urdu and at least two books of Persian-Urdu with more arithmetic and some geography and other subjects are covered. A third year should fit a man to become a village worker, while the boys should be nearing he end of the primary course and in another year ought to be ready to enter the middle course. We hope to send our first class of boys to the Meerut middle school next year.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

Organization: Consists of the English work in the conference.
J. T. Robertson, Superintendent

Where We Are

For the first time in the history of our Conference the English work has been so separated from the rest of the work as to enable us to look at it. There are four places where we have English work. In two of these, Muttra and Roorkee, we have no organized Church for the work in the main is military, which means that the constituency is constantly on the move. In Muttra we have "The Tin Hut" (Church) valued at 5,000 rupees, which we would not have were there no English work. We received from all sources in this church, 973 rupees, all of which, with the exception of ten rupees, went into the funds of the district to be used to help maintain the property or push the work of the Church. Then towards the end of the year souls have been won to Christ in "The Tin Hut."

In Roorkee, too, we have a church on a splendid site. The property is listed at 8,000 rupees. We received for all purposes 1,290 rupees, of which over one-half was spent on the upkeep of the Board property and 180 rupees went to beneyolences. We get good congregations from the numbers available and there is a keen interest in our services.

At Ajmere, although there is no church building reported, from the early history of our work there, one is led to wonder if it is the Indians who worship in the English Church or the English congregation that worships in the Indian Church. There is a small but live membership of

forty-three. The usual services are held and some of the non-resident members maintain regular services and a Sunday school at Bandikui. For years the Sunday school in the Aymere church has been justly famous under the guidance of Mr. Inglis and Mrs. Rugg. The sum of 1,940 rupees was raised for all purposes, of which 400 rupees were for benevolences and 160 rupees were spent on improving the property belonging to the Board.

Mussoorie has been in charge of our beloved veteran Dr. Buck, who while on leave, pending retirement, did full pastoral duty for the year. We have a membership of thirty-two but a congregation numbering four times as many in the season. The members of the Language school find in this church spiritual help and comfort, and in turn the contributions from their talents is no small part of all that goes to make the services the success and blessing they are. Mrs. Buck and her Sunday school have enjoyed a well deserved fame in Mussoorie. They had an enrolment of eighty-three for the season and all hand-picked. The income of the church for the year was 2,274 rupees from all sources of which 1,010 rupees were applied on pastoral support, including rents; and 453 rupees were given to benevolences. The rest went to the upkeep and current expenses of the church. The Memorial Church in the Kulr is listed as being worth 40,000 rupees with its site.

Summary

We have, therefore, three churches worth 53,000 rupees: we raised from our English community 6,477 rupees for all purposes; we have seventy-five members with fully five times as many who attend our services regularly, and who look to us for spiritual guidance and help; we have two Sunday schools with 136 enroled scholars.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 2,360 square miles, and includes the Meerut Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 1,540,175. Hindus, 1,000,000; the remainder are Moslems and Christians.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Emma E. Donohugh, and Melva A. Livermore.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut Civil District, and of Meerut Commissioner's District. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindus; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich, Rev. J. Benson Baker (on leave) and Mrs. Baker (on leave), Rev. A. L. Grey (on furlough) and Mrs. Grey (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Tuck and Mrs. Tuck, Rev. O. D. Wood (on leave). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Estella M. Forsyth, Winnie M. Gabrielson (on furlough), Lily

D. Greene (on furlough). E. Lavinia Nelson (on furlough). Emma E. Warner, Anne E. Lawson (on furlough), Gertrude E. Richards.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.*: Howard Plested Memorial Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

The Centenary

Last year I emphasized the fact that the Centenary Movement had been to the Meerut district the means of a great forward step. This great accomplishment, if it be said in one word, is that our people are now coming to their own. When it is remembered that some of our Christians whose wage is as low as three cents a day are paying regularly towards the support of their local pastor, some idea will be seen of their spirit of earnestness. This is why our collections for local pastoral support have increased by about 100 per cent during the last year.

Pastoral Support

It is a most encouraging feature that on the whole the women are happy to have their husbands pledge monthly financial aid, or to make promises to donate grain at harvest time, in order that the work of their local church might prosper, and that money from America which has been supporting them almost wholly before, might be released for other places in which no work is being done. On one tour with the Indian minister in charge of the village Upaira, the one great effort we were making was to secure subscriptions from the people for the support of their own pastors. Among ourselves, outside the village, we called this the Centenary. In the village we interpreted it as "The Day of Opportunity." It was exceedingly difficult in that village to get the people to sign up their pledges. Two or three of the leading men were particularly stubborn, and it was with difficulty that we got them to sign up for an anna (2 cents) or two each per month. Visiting that village later we found those very men who were so stubborn in the beginning had finally increased their pledges on their own accord, and were paying the local treasurer (one of their own number) in advance. The effect of this on the other members of that Christian community was that their total pledges were more than doubled. As in other places, so here, the pledges were paid in cash, or with eggs, pigs, milk, grain of different kinds, jewelry from the women and sometimes in service, by the men. The monthly adjustments of these offerings in their relation to the local pastor's support are all done by representatives of the people who make them together with their pastors and the Indian minister in charge of the circuit. The cash gift is valued and is given to the village pastor in the presence of all concerned, the balance of his monthly support, if lacking, being made up with funds from the Board.

Help from Non-Christians

An encouraging feature which must be put over against the opposition movements is the assistance we receive in many ways from friendly Hindus and Mohammedans. In one place our quarterly conference was conducted in the local Magistrate's court room. In another circuit a chamar (leather merchant) gives us the free use of a house for our local school. In another circuit there was a certain rich landlord who had for years been an enemy and persecutor of the Christians. Through a bit of wise effort on the part of a couple of our Indian ministers in approaching him,

his enmity was not only destroyed, but he was easily induced to subscribe (and paid on the spot) 5 rupees towards the Centenary funds. In the Sardhana circuit a Hindu landlord gives us as his contribution the free use of a house which ordinarily rents at 50 cents per month. In the Meerut circuit there is an influential Hindu who pays 1 rupee per month regularly towards the support of the local pastor, and when he makes his monthly payment he goes into the ward where our Christians live and pays it over to the Christian treasurer in the presence of our people, at the same time exhorting them all to come forward at once with their payments! In that same community another landlord gives 8 annas a month and his son the same amount.

Persecution

Along with our success and progress there is also severe persecution. In some cases the grain that has been stacked for threshing has been burnt by enemies; homes have been destroyed; in several instances our Christians have been actually driven out of the towns and villages in which they have lived, and some of them have never been allowed to return; Christian women have been disgraced and their husbands sent to prison on charges which are "proved" through the use of many hired witnesses.

Our Forces

At our District conference in October, where again the work of the men and women was all done in joint session, 119 male and 88 female workers of all grades were appointed to the various tasks of the district. Several hundreds of lay workers also assist in various ways from time to time. Many of them are over-burdened with villages, mohallas (wards) and schools. In one circuit there is a young worker, unmarried, who teaches two schools, pastors eight villages, has secured in pledges for the support of work in that circuit approximately rs. 1,000, and during the past year prepared 120 non-Christians for baptism; and this young man is in his first year of service. In the Begamabad circuit one man and his wife are responsible for 33 villages and four wards in the city where they live. Each of these two workers has two regular Sunday schools in addition to the services of worship from day to day in the various villages.

Statistics

Our 35,485 Christians, divided into approximately 7,000 families, live in 747 towns and villages. Of these Christians 4,139 were baptized during the year. This number could have been 40,000 if our forces had been sufficient to care for so many, for, while there is in our field organized opposition to Christianity, our opponents do not seem to have hit upon anything that will destroy the aptitude of the honest villager to receive the warm Gospel message.

Thirty-two whole Bibles, 56 New Testaments and 41,032 Gospel portions were sold; and 140,088 tracts and handbills distributed. For pastoral support our people raised rs. 5,327 and for benevolences, rs. 1,411, as against rs. 3,347 and rs. 661 in the previous year. Our 284 Sunday schools are conducted by 184 teachers, where 13,499 persons learn the word of God. There are 32 village day schools in which approximately 1,000 boys and girls are learning to read and write. (This does not include the two Boarding Schools for boys and girls at Meerut.)

Our Training School

The training school for village workers has prospered greatly during the year, notwithstanding the fact that we have declined applicants because of lack of funds. There are at present 26 men and women in the school. Several have gone out during the year to work in the district.

Madison Avenue Boys' School

There are 182 boys now enroled, as against 170 at the same time last year. About 175 are in the hostel as boarders. Thirty boys were received in full membership in Church this year. Some of the boys teach in the junior Sunday school, and take active part in the Epworth league and other Church activities. The boys come from nine different districts, but the principal enrolment is from the Bulandshahr and Meerut districts. A matter of great gratitude is the increased support which this school now receives from the Government, the amount now being rs. 2,400 per year.

The Girls' School

In the Meerut district girls' high school there has been an average of 180 boarders through the year, a strong staff and marked improvement in the tuitional work of the school. Two girls passed in the Anglo-Vernacular middle examination in April. Another class of nine girls is preparing for the next examination. Twenty-one girls were taken into the Church in full membership, and fourteen more were ready to join on probation at the end of the year. A normal training class was opened in July with seven girls enroled.

Our Village Schools

We are fortunate in having the assistance of Miss Donohugh in connection with our village school work. Her effort to bring the schools to a higher grade is already bearing fruit. There are 32 village schools in the district, of various grades. She writes: "Two of the village schools deserve special mention. The one at Loni has increased in attendance from 15 to 55 within the year, and has outgrown its school room. The other school is in the village of Dotai, near the Ganges river. The teacher has taken one month of training in the Beacon Method and has had a fair education. He has received his support from the village people; they give him a house in which to live and conduct his school, and also his food. He not only teaches the boys how to read and write, but also how to co-operate in improving the village and to aid in the Bible teaching. The children do excellent work and the Inspector has recommended that the Government give a cash grant-in-aid. Our aim for the next three years is that five schools of the A grade be established, and that the standard of all other existing schools be raised.

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with population ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Ida A. Farmer.

Brindaban

Location: In Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshipers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Loal E. Hoffman. M.D., Eunice Porter, Emma Scott, M.D. (on furlough), Linnie Terrell (on furlough).

Institution: *W. F. M. S.*: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes, Rev. J. C. Pace and Mrs. Pace. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Grace Boddy, M. Adelaide Clancy, Faith Clark, Isabel McKnight (on furlough), Clara A. Porter (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School, Normal School. *W. F. M. S.*: Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Industrial School.

S. W. Clemes, Superintendent

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 3,808 square miles. Includes Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, and Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers.

Popultaion: 1,794,719. Methodist responsibility 1,158,041, mostly depressed classes. 80,000 Chamars (leather workers). Two-thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans. Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterians, American Presbyterians, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholics.

Mussoorie

Missionaries: Rev. P. M. Buck and Mrs. Buck. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Marie Cline.

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss S. Edith Randall.

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School.

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

Our Workers

Our staff consists of 8 missionaries, 7 Indian members of annual conference, 12 ordained local preachers, 90 licensed local preachers, exhorters, teachers and others and 90 Bible readers and evangelist teachers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in all 211 against 193 in 1920.

The Circuits

Our work is divided into fourteen circuits: Budhana has 1,987 Christians on its circuit of whom 109 were won this year. In Dehra Dun, we have a live congregation with a membership of 225. The church has increased its contributions for all purposes over last year. It is a great cause of discouragement to our people that of the four congregations in this place, ours, which is the largest, is the only one without a church building of its own to worship in. We worship in our own "hired house." Deoband is a strong Moslem centre, which does not spell ease or comfort for our people, of whom we have 1,058 on the circuit. Eighty-seven of these were won during the year. We have 959 Christians in the Jansath and 1,607 in the Khatauli circuit. There was an increase in pastoral support over the apportionment. The fires of persecution kindled over the census, burned long and furiously in Kandhla. Indeed our work has not recovered from it yet. We have 1,709 Christians on this small circuit of whom, in spite of persecution, 310 were baptized this last year. The apportionment for pastoral support was surpassed. The school has been closed during the persecution. In Lhaksar in the Ganges khadir (land overflowed by the river during the rainy season), each year since 1916 has seen an improvement in spite of persecution. We have 1,338 Christians, of whom 25 were baptized this year. Here we had our best Scripture sales. During the time of the Hardwar mela, we put on an extra man and met all trains day and night. Manglaur, which has its headquarters only five miles out from Roorkee, has 1,465 Christians, of whom 113 were won this year, in spite of severe and continued persecution. Here we have our one school on the district for the sons of non-Christians and it is a success. We pay the salary of a part-time teacher who gives two hours a day to teaching Scripture in the school, and give the use of our school building.

Mussoorie has a congregation except during May and June when our numbers are augmented by men from the plains. Our membership is 237. Due to the Centenary we have raised a large sum for pastoral support. Mrs. Buck has continued her school for another season, greatly to the benefit of the children of our Christians in domestic service. Muzzaffarnagar is our largest circuit in area. We have 3,896 Christians on the circuit, of whom 477 were won this year in the face of keen opposition. The apportionment for pastoral support was surpassed. Over a thousand rupees were spent for improvements on the Mission property. We have a fine church and parsonage. On behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions we bought the Kamal Bagh for 18,000 rupees, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has purchased the small property beside it. For over five years we have sought this property. The non-Christians, especially the Arya Samajists, said on hearing about our purchase, "Their feet are firm amongst us. They are here to stay now." We are.

Nanauta, "The Decadent City," as they call it, is a difficult place for itinerating, our pastor having to cross three rivers, tributaries of the Jumna. The Moslems, who are strong there, are making life unpleasant for our people. We have 1,180 Christians, of whom 55 were baptized this year. In Patiala we have another of our churches that has taken root in Indian soil and is growing. Although not an integral part of our territory it has been ours since given to our church in 1917 by the Reformed Presbyterians. We have 949 Christians here, of whom 28 were baptized this year. We have both in the city, in the wards, and in the villages a larger number of literate Christians than on any circuit. Our ward schools are crowded. We have a splendid church building in good repair on one of the main roads in the city. Purqazi is the circuit, which as far as occupying the territory goes, we have most nearly reached our ideal. We are in 80 out of the 97 villages of the circuit. There are 1,396 Christians, of whom 84 were won this year.

Roorkee is the headquarters of the district and our educational centre. There are 610 names on our church register, of whom 61 were baptized this year. In addition we have about 150 children of our workers with us ten months in the year. This church has been able to support its pastor in full for another year and give him the twenty-five per cent increase sanctioned by the Finance Committee. For all purposes 1,172 rupees were raised. Towards this the lepers in the Asylum, the boys in the Clancy memorial hostel, and the girls' school contributed their quota willingly. On the Shamli circuit we have 2,462 Christians, of whom 128 were baptized this year. The amount for pastoral support was surpassed. Persecutions have been rife and severe throughout the year on all circuits, especially over the census. The political situation has cut down our number of baptisms (1,550) practically to half of what we had last year (3,025). This does not mean that the people are not willing to be taught. It merely means in their uncertainty they are waiting, and it gives us time to build up and instruct properly those we have.

Education

Our schools for boys and girls in Roorkee have had a good year. There was much less malaria than there was in 1920. Both hostels are uncomfortably and unwisely crowded. Mrs. Robertson who has charge of the Dennis Clancy memorial boys' hostel, writes: "We began the year with 68 boys and we now number 72, though our crowded hostel has not been enlarged. Of this number 36 are sons of our Mission workers, 24 are orphans, and 11 are sons of village Christians. Had we the room and support for them we could easily have one hundred boys receiving a good education under Christian influence."

Our girls' school is responsible for the girls of primary school age in a Methodist community of 19,000 Christians, but with our limitations in funds and boarding school accommodation, only the children of our preachers are admitted to our school and the Municipal Board of Roorkee city has advised us that with our present accommodation we cannot safely take more than 50. We have 60 in the school at present. Before long we hope to be possessors of more ground and able to enlarge our compound and school so as to take care of more of the girls who should be with us.

The Ridley Clancy memorial training school has continued its good work. Two couples and one widower have finished the course and gone

out into the work. There are at present five men and three women in training, besides a couple sent in daily by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission. With the price of foodstuffs away up, they find it hard to get on, so we continue our system of self-support, each one earning something by way of self help.

Our village schools, owing to the trouble our Christians were in over the census, have had a poor year. Last year we reported 52 schools with 993 pupils, this year our numbers are 45 with 723 pupils, of whom 577 are Christians.

Colportage

Throughout the year the Centenary in its various phases has been to the front. We have sold 25 Bibles, 64 New Testaments, and 13,704 Gospels, besides distributing thousands of free tracts.

Collections

Our first effort was to get our apportionment, 36,000 rupees, subscribed. We got that. Then came the collecting, a more difficult job. We had to get for all purposes from the Indian church 4,884 rupees to be up to our quota. We received 4,880 rupees for pastoral support alone; for benevolences, 644 rupees; for conference and mission claimants, 944 rupees; for other expenses, 385 rupees. School fees amounted to 1,312 rupees.

Leper Work

The Mission to Lepers has entrusted us with the care of their Leper Home in Roorkee for another year. The new law prohibiting pauper lepers from wandering about at large begging, while not rigidly enforced, has helped to fill up our Home. We have 52 adult inmates and 5 children, all of whom are Christians and most of them members of the Church. They have pledged almost 500 rupees for the Centenary funds. They are paying out of their pittance eight rupees a month.

AFRICA SECTION

CAPE TOWN AREA
- ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE
- CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE
- RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE
- SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

MONROVIA AREA
- LIBERIA CONFERENCE

North Africa is included with Europe. Madeira Islands, formerly a part of the Angola Mission Conference, have become, by action of the General Conference of 1920, a part of North Africa Mission Conference.

AFRICA

The mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church in central and southern Africa are as follows: West Coast, Liberia and Angola; East Coast, Portuguese East Africa; Central Africa, Rhodesia and Belgian Congo. These fields are under four national flags, namely, Liberia, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium.

Our work in Africa was begun in Liberia in 1833 by Rev. Melville B. Cox.

Work in Portuguese East Africa was opened in Inhambane in 1884 by Rev. Erwin H. Richards. Bishop Hartzell enlarged this work in 1897. In 1916 it became Inhambane Mission Conference and in 1920 Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

Bishop Hartzell opened work in Rhodesia in 1897, and Rev. M. W. Ehnes and wife, the first missionaries, arrived in 1898. It became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

Bishop William Taylor began work in Angola in 1885, which was then known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. Bishop Hartzell organized the Congo Mission in 1897, which in 1900 was divided into the West Central Africa and East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former in Quiongua, Angola, May, 1902, and by action of the General Conference in 1920, it became the Angola Mission Conference.

The work in Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission in 1915. In the same year East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided, a part becoming the Rhodesia Mission Conference, and the remainder Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916. The latter name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

The following have been missionary Bishops for Africa: Rev. Francis Burns, elected 1858, died 1863; Rev. John W. Roberts, elected 1866, died 1875; Rev. I. B. Scott, elected 1904, retired at his own request 1916; Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell elected 1896 retired under the age limit 1916; Rev. A. P. Camphor, elected 1916 died 1919; Rev. E. S. Johnson, elected 1916.

The General Conference of 1920 elected Bishop Johnson a General Superintendent, and assigned him to residence in Cape Town, with all of our work in Africa in his Area, except Liberia and North Africa. The same General Conference elected Rev. Matthew W. Clair a General Superintendent and assigned him to residence in Monrovia, with Liberia as his Episcopal Area.

CAPE TOWN AREA



Miss Jensen at the Doorway of Her Dispensary in the Congo, 550 Miles from the Next Physician

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Angola, a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the large political divisions of Africa, and important by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres. Inland are large plateaux reached by rail from Loanda, Lobito, and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conferences, and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, and Luunda. The English Baptists are at work in Congo district to the north, and the Plymouth Brethren and American Board have work in Benguela district to the south.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the country on both sides of the Cuanza River from its mouth to the mouth of the Lucala. The Ambaca region lies chiefly on the northwest side of the Lucala River.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, Angola, situated in the northwest on the Atlantic Coast. The Mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 28,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1893; resumed in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Miss M. Lindquist, R.N., Rev. W. S. Miller (on furlough), Miss Stella E. Stouffer.

Institution: Day School, Boys and Girls.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: Includes our mission work in the districts of Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul not included in the Loanda district.

Population: The people are Ambaca, Bondo, Haco, Lubolo, Songo, and others without tribal identity.

Malanje

Location: Capital of the Malanje district and terminus of the Loanda railroad. Altitude 3,800 feet. Malanje is the hub of the important roads leading to Pungo Andongo; to Dondo the head of navigation on the Cuanza river, 160 miles to the south; to Luxico, 380 miles to the northeast; to Camaxilo, 200 miles to the north and east; to Mussolo 108 miles to the southeast; to Cambu Camana, 200 miles to the north; to Duke, 60 miles to the southeast; to Saurimo, the capital of

the Lunda district, 340 miles; and then up to the Congo diamond mines. Nearly all of these are automobile roads.

Population: 3,136.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885: suspended in 1902: resumed in 1913.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Withey and Mrs. Withey, Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz.

Institution: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua

Location: In the Malanje district, six miles from Malanje. Our Mission has here a choice farm of 8,900 acres at the foot of Mount Bangu.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp (on furlough) and Mrs. Kipp (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Edling and Mrs. Edling, R.N., Rev. Elmer L. Pierce, Mr. H. A. Longworth. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Cilicia L. Cross and Martha A. Drummer.

Institutions: Intermediate Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School.

Quiongua

Location: Near the center of the province, about 15 miles from the Government sub-headquarters of Pungo Andongo. Our Mission has here timber land and a well-equipped farm totaling about 10,000 acres.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, Rev. A. J. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Alice Ekstromer, R.N.

Institutions: Intermediate School for Boys and Girls.

J. C. Wengatz, Superintendent

Loanda

Our port of entry to Angola is the important city of Loanda, capital of the province, where we have a splendid property and the best possible location for Mission work. In addition to the evangelistic and educational work that have been carried on here for many years, a dispensary work was begun here more than a year ago by Miss Marie Lindquist, missionary trained nurse from Sweden.

Educational Work. The Portuguese government has made special recognition of the school work of our Mission. Fifteen pupils of the district of Loanda, nine from our city school, and six from our rural schools, passed the Portuguese examinations held in February. These examinations are two in number; the first about equal to our fifth grade, and the second, to our eighth grade in America. For Kimbundu natives to prepare themselves in another tongue, namely the Portuguese, to pass these examinations, proves that they have considerable ability, intelligence and perseverance.

Two of our school graduates, lads of twenty, have dedicated their lives to helping their people, and will take village schools in the interior. These young men must have support and school supplies for their new outposts.

The Hinterland

The immediate hinterland of Loanda is populous and promising for missionary work. Native stations are being opened in increasing numbers, in charge of native workers trained in the Loanda school.

A few years ago there was sent out from Loanda Station a converted young man, to open work on the banks of the Cuanza River. He cleared the land, planted trees, built a native house, and then a native church, and

worked in earnest to win people to Christ. After a time he married an assistant native teacher of our Loanda School, who went to help him advance the church and school work. These two have built up a village church and school that have had their effect upon the lives of the community. So earnest and laborious are they that their work has recently been commended by the High Commissioner of Angola in a special letter sent to our Mission headquarters at Loanda.

For years Chief Camuhoto has been asking for a church and school for his people in the mountainous region of Ambaca. Recently upon the death of his sister, he pled with the nearest native preacher, a day's journey away, to come and give his sister a Christian burial. The whole village then witnessed for the first time the vast difference between a Christian burial and one conducted according to native rites. Chief Camuhoto then urged his claim for an evangelist so well, that a man offered himself for the work and has since been sent there.

Malanje-Quiongua

Inland from Loanda by railroad, beyond the arid and hot belt, and again beyond the densely forested hills and valleys, one comes to the high and open plateau. Here south of the railroad is another central station, Quiongua, quite in the country, on the old caravan trail, but now two days' journey away from the railroad. The Rev. John C. Wengatz, pastor here during 1921 and district superintendent, has to a great extent overcome this disadvantage by means of his Ford car, which has reduced the distance in good weather to three hours. The population there has declined, but it is a good situation and has a well-equipped plant for boarding and training school work, to which have been added industrial features. Some medical work also is now being carried on there, by Miss Alice Ekstromer, a trained nurse. Mr. Wengatz reports a most stirring revival in Quiongua during the past year, with "repentance of the old time sort, followed by restoration of stolen goods and confessions, including every sort of sin."

Malanje. At the inland terminus of the railroad is the important town of Malanje, a government seat with substantial buildings and industries. It is central for the Kimbundu speaking field, and a point from which roads radiate to the surrounding regions and the far interior. We have a well located property but are in need of new buildings, the first of which is in course of erection. There is a good surrounding population, a growing church work, and here is established the Patton Mission Press.

Quessua. Six miles out from Malanje is Quessua station, held for many years in a small way, but designed under the Centenary program to be made into a strong, well-equipped training centre. As such it is still in its beginnings. But it has a good staff of workers who are making headway as fast as primitive conditions and limited means allow. Here an agricultural work is carried on which it is hoped can be extensively developed as soon as the proper equipment is available. The Rev. Elmer Pierce, writing early in 1922, states: "We have 7,000 acres of fertile land and could and should have this station on a self-supporting basis, but we have nothing to cultivate the soil with except a few native hoes." An agricultural expert, Mr. H. A. Longworth, has been appointed to Malanje to develop this work.

Quessua is also the headquarters of a well established work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, including boarding school, a clinic, and village evangelization.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: About 150,000 square miles.

Location: In the heart of Africa. Boundaries are as follows: South, Rhodesia; west, Angola; north, along eighth parallel, south latitude, to Lualaba river; east, Lualaba river.

Population: About 2,500,000. People live in small villages up to about 2,000. All subjects of Congo-Belge government, which holds sacred for natives right of occupation of land. Colonists and traders may not acquire land which natives refuse to give up.

Industries: Mining chiefly: vast deposits of copper, gold, tin, diamonds, coal and uranium. Lack of suitable transportation is greatest obstacle to development. One company employs 10,000 natives from outside Congo, one-third of whom are voluntary workers, the remainder being recruited. Large recruiting companies handle this for the mining companies. The native prefers own village life, where women do the hard work, and men hunt or sit in village councils which are recognized by the government as responsible for peace and order.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Springer in 1907, and work was established in 1911. In 1915 the mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell, and in 1917 Bishop E. S. Johnson organized the Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists and Pentecostal Mission.

ELISABETHVILLE DISTRICT

Elisabethville

Location: Capital at Katanga Province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative department of the colony, railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant producing 30,000 tons of copper a year. The town was founded in 1912, and has electric lights, a powerful wireless station, and other modern improvements.

Industry: Copper smelters producing 40,000 tons yearly.

Population: More than 1,000 Europeans and from 6,000 to 10,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Shields and Mrs. Shields.

Kambove

Location: 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville, on railroad.

Population: On the mine about 150 whites and 1,500 natives: in the surrounding country, many villages, with an estimated population of 15,000.

Industry: Copper mining; the largest mine of the district is here: four mines are now open.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Guptill and Mrs. Guptill, Rev. J. E. Brastrup.

Institutions: Fox Bible Training School, Congo Mission Press.

Likasi

Location: 16 miles southeast of Kambove.

Population: In the town of Likasi there are about 100 Europeans and 1,000 natives: in Panda, the name of the mining camp, there are 400 white people and 10,000 natives: surrounding villages estimated in the Kambove population.

Industry: Two mines at Likasi, and the uranium mine a few miles away at Kakontwe: the concentrating plant and the leaching plant. The concentrating plant now treats ore from all of the mines: the leaching plant is a small one for experimental purposes. The process has proven so successful that a new plant is planned capable of handling forty times as much ore. Big railroad roundhouses and shops are here.

Missionaries: Supervised by the Kambove workers.
R. S. GUPTILL, Superintendent

Elisabethville

This district was set apart from the Luba district at the last Conference. The work is almost wholly among the natives who are working on the mines or in the large towns. At present there are three large centres where we are hoping to work, namely, Elisabethville, Likasi and Musunoi. These are the large centres where the Union Miniere will have its biggest plants for treating the copper ore and in them will gather the largest number of whites and natives.

Elisabethville is the oldest and has been the most important center. It may still be ahead of the others for a few years but Likasi is almost sure to be the most important. Elisabethville is the seat of the Government of the Katanga which, of course, makes a larger city than a purely mining town would. The Belgian Government is friendly to our work and we have worked in harmony with their wishes from the very start.

Our church is located in the city and to it the natives come from the smelters, one and one-half miles away, and from the star of the Congo mine, seven miles away. The various contractors in the city have many natives working for them and they are more regular in attendance at the Sunday and mid-week meetings than the other natives.

Our work is not confined to preaching. We have a night school, singing classes, social times and a reading room. We are trying to help them in every way possible. They are supporting the work of the church well.

We do not let the whites suffer for lack of care. Visiting the hospitals regularly, and the regular Tuesday evening sermon in the church keeps us in touch with them. Once a month there is a social when we see that they do not forget how to laugh.

About Elisabethville are several villages and these are well cared for. In some are teachers and in others frequent visits are made by the pastor and the native teachers.

Likasi

In 1916 this city, our second centre, was but a hill of copper. Now there are so many places that lend themselves to use for large plants, and abundant water power only fifty miles away, that it is a hustling mining town. We have hoped to enter there for three years and have made appropriations for it but lack of workers has made it impossible. This coming year, however, it will be possible to enter and build one unit of the work. The many white men working the concentration plant and the leaching plant are calling for what only the church can give, the touch of home that is so lacking here.

The pastor at Kambove has regularly attended to the religious needs of black and white alike. Services are held every other Sunday and while small, the attendance has been gratifying and many personal contracts have been made with the whites. The native services are always attended by crowds and always an appeal to speak some more follows the service. But being sixteen miles away the missionary has only one day in fourteen to give for that work.

Within a year work will begin on a large leaching plant and more Europeans will be coming. We expect to have a program that will look after their physical, moral and spiritual welfare. In this work we can

count on the help of several of the leading men. Methodism must not let an opportunity like this wait any longer.

Musunoi

The third center is Musunoi which is known as the western center and is new work. There is no railroad there, but there is gold and copper with some tin and good water power. They are now putting a dam across the Lualaba, the head water of the Congo River and will have abundance of power.

In a small radius are seven mines and more are in the distance. Our plans now are to be there with the railroad and to occupy the field even if it means to have a native hold the work until money comes for the buildings. The missionary at Kambove could cover the 100 miles every two weeks on his cycle to keep the work well under observation.

Kambove

Kambove was not mentioned as a center. But it is and still will remain to be for some time, the largest mine. There is, however, practically no population in the town proper. The comparison between the booming frontier town and rail head of 1914 with what it is now is most disappointing. The Mission still has much work to do as we have the Fox Bible training school there and we are training our future leaders. With Kambove mine so near it is possible for us to have a good training center for these young preachers and teachers. We can test them out under our own supervision and see how they are progressing.

The Press

The Congo Mission press is working all of the time and books in the vernaculars of our mission are being printed. But we have a certain amount of job printing as well. The latest unit of the Press was donated to the Mission by the Rev. Ruter Springer, a relative of Doctor John M. Springer. Several of the pupils in the Fox Bible training school are learning to be printers.

General

The work of the district is in better condition than it has been since the influenza broke it up in 1918. The natives are anxious to "hear the words" and many of them are really living Christian lives.

Our Bishop

The report of the districts will not be complete without a special word of appreciation of the work of Bishop Johnson. Cape Town is far away but the bishop does not let distance hinder him. He is at the cross roads and is easy to be reached from any of the other missions. With railway facilities what they are I doubt if there is a more central place. He makes every man feel that he is his friend and his judgments are thankfully received. We feel proud to be working under him and look with gladness for the conferences when he will be with us. Under such a leader how can we fail to bring Africa to the foot of the cross?

LUBA DISTRICT

Kabongo

Location: 400 miles north of Elisabethville, on a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba, and is the home of the purest dialect of the Luba language.

Population: Rawest heathen; cannibalism is practiced although the government is gradually extending its policy of annihilation. The one government official and one trader are the only white neighbors within 60 miles.

General: No roads for wagons or motors. Number of head-taxes paid here is largest for any village within fourteen days' travel, by native or government path. About six miles away is the small Lake Boya.

Organization: The work was opened in 1917 by Rev. and Mrs. Roger S. Guptill.

Missionaries: Mr. W. C. Berry, M.D. and Mrs. Berry, R.N., Rev. C. C. Hartzler (on furlough), and Mrs. Hartzler (on furlough), Rev. W. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller.

Kinda

Location: Six days journey, 120 miles, west of Bukama, on the main government road from Bukama to Sandoa.

Population: About 20,000 people in a radius of 100 miles.

General: Work was opened in 1920 by three of our missionaries who explored the district. J. M. Springer was appointed there in 1921, but owing to his transfer to Rhodesia, the work was put in charge of a native evangelist.

W. A. MILLER, Superintendent

From Report of R. S. Guptill

Changes

At the close of the conference session it looked as though this district was well manned and had a prosperous year ahead. The district had been made smaller by the cutting off of the south end to make the Elisabethville District. This still left the Luba people in the country between the Lualaba and the Lomami Rivers to shepherd. But disappointments came soon after the conference. First was a delay in Bukama owing to low water in the river. Before leaving there word came that Dr. Springer, owing to the shortage of men in Rhodesia, had been transferred there which left Kinda without a missionary.

But there was one good thing, Kabongo was to have a new missionary couple: Dr. and Mrs. Berry were with Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Miller at Bukama waiting for the steamer. By the end of July all were at Kabongo and hard at work. Then came the news that it would be necessary on account of their baby for Rev. C. C. Hartzler and family to return to America. They had been nearly five years on the field and it seemed the wise thing to do. So by the end of October they were ready to start for the South and for home. Dr. Berry has taken the medical work, Mrs. Berry the Bible women and the school work, and the evangelistic work falls to Mr. Miller.

Literature

There will soon be a catechism and possibly some new hymns printed. These along with the new edition of the Gospels and Acts that the three missionary societies working in the Luba country have made will give us a fair start in the work of having Luban literature.

Medical Work

Out-stations in several villages enable us to carry the Gospel to others besides those in Kabongo. The medical work is proving to be a means of drawing people to the Mission. Already three major operations have been performed and more people needing surgical attendance are promising to allow the Doctor to care for them.

From a Letter of W. A. Miller

Medical Work

After a tedious journey of almost two months, following the session of the Congo Mission at Elisabethville, in the latter part of May, 1921, we arrived at Kabongo with Dr. and Mrs. Berry.

The latter immediately opened a dispensary and commenced medical work as there had been from 15 to 30 patients coming to the Mission for treatment every day.

Schools

After the Rev. and Mrs. Hartzler had moved into the new house, Mr. Hartzler opened the Mission school. When they returned to America I took over the school. About the same time I commmenced to open village schools as follows: one in the village of Lubiai, with three teachers; one school in each of the following villages: Kafumkumba, Kimekakese, Kime Kabwila. The young men of the last village were very eager to learn and had repeatedly asked for a school. Last week I sent two teachers to open a school at Wandu. They returned and reported three schools in and near the village, with 60 pupils. Including the day schools we now have 13, but with qualified teachers I could open 20 schools at once.

Literature

At last we have the beginnings of a literature in the Ki-Luba dialect. Mr. Clark of the Plymouth Brethren is translating the whole of the New Testament and Psalms. The Gospels and the Acts have been printed and are now for sale at Kabongo. He is also translating a series of Bible stories, which I believe we can use to very great advantage. The Gospels and the Acts seem very difficult to read, but I am pushing their sale. Besides this work Mrs. Miller and I have helped Mr. Clark in the translation of 30 or 40 songs and hymns, and Mr. Burton of the Pentecostal Mission has compiled a Primer, which I shall commence to use in the Mission School as soon as I return to Kabongo. A catechism which I translated, is now in the hands of Mr. Clark for revision.

Co-operation

Mr. McKee and Mr. Horton of the Southern Presbyterian Mission have recently been in Kabongo. Before they reached here they had concluded that Kabongo was not within their territory and their stay here confirmed them in the conclusion that there may be more Christian co-operation between our respective Missions. Their visit was one of the most delightful incidents of our four years here. At their invitation and upon the insistence of Mrs. Miller, I accompanied these men on a journey of 14 days for the purpose of defining the limits of their field and ours. I have asked them to give me a written statement of their conclusions as soon as they can formulate it. It is my opinion that we should form closer bonds of fellowship and work with this well established Mission. The Southern Methodists have already done so. If we follow their example there should be here in Central Africa a few years hence, a strong group American Missions occupying contiguous territory and having the same ideals and purposes. Such a union of Protestant Missions should exert a great influence with the natives of this country.

LUNDA-CHIOKWE DISTRICT

Kapanga

Location: 450 miles northwest of Kambove in center of the Luunda tribe: government post for administering the Kapanga territory of the district du Lulua,

Florence Station where the missionaries live, is situated five miles northeast: a quarter of a mile north in the village of the late Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Luunda, Chiokwe and Ndembwe tribes.

Population: Luunda people, about 50,000; Chiokwe people, about 75,000.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton (on furlough), and Mrs. Brinton (on furlough), Rev. J. N. Dana and Mrs. Dana, Rev. E. I. Everett, Miss Helen N. Everett, Miss C. M. Jensen, R.N., Miss Laura A. Wyatt, Mr. A. L. Piper, M.D. and Mrs. Piper.

Sandoa

Location: 100 miles south of Kapanga: on the proposed line from Lobito Bay to the Katanga.

Population: Possibly 30,000 people within 100 miles.

General: The work was explored in 1921 and application has been made for land enough to use for an agricultural station. We have received favorable reply and will be occupying the place soon.

Missionaries: Supervised by the Kapanga workers.

E. I. Everett, Superintendent

General

The work of this station has been held up somewhat during the year, by the absence of the evangelistic missionary for seven months of the year, due to attendance at mission conferences, and scouting through new territory in search of a suitable location for a new mission station in the heart of the Chiokwe peoples. The assistance of the doctor, in the capacity of evangelist, during these months, is a pleasure to report.

Building and Industrial Work

For the first time in the history of the Congo Mission, one mission station has received a director of its building and industrial work, in the person of Mr. Dana. The Centenary made this possible. Heretofore, a missionary, whether teacher, evangelist or doctor, has been engaged in attempting the work of a mason, carpenter and builder. Indeed, the doctor, on the very hour of the arrival of the newly appointed director, was engaged in such an occupation, building himself a residence. Though it speaks well, as a recommedation of all-round missionary ability, it is not good Kingdom policy, for men to squander the pressing and precious opportunities to make use of their special training, while engaging in occupations in which they are not trained. With the building and industrial work in the hands of one man, during the six months at his disposal, the general appearance of the station has materially changed for the better, missionary residences have been repaired, new boys' houses for dormitories built, grounds laid out and plans made for future buildings. We shall be proud of a station that compares favorably with posts of the government and trading companies.

Educational Work

We have no trained teacher of boys. The three male missionaries on the station share in the responsibility of instruction and discipline of the nearly sixty pupils. The school is held for instruction in the morning five days a week. All school boys in the boarding school work six half-days a week. Many of them voluntarily go to nearby villages on Sundays, and thus assist in the work of evangelization. They are receiving religion through the channels of mind and heart in school and church, and are giving evidence of practising it in voluntary service of mind and heart in the environs.

On the station there is an afternoon school for boys and girls in the church. They come largely from the mission village. Another special school for a selected group of girls is conducted in the afternoon in the girls' boarding school. Boys from the boys' boarding school are in charge of a third afternoon school, held at the village of Mwata Yamvo, for the children of this village, and small nearby places.

Girls' and Women's Work

The two young women in charge of this work give their mornings to teaching in the girls' boarding school. Only one recitation and class room was available on their arrival here, but a recitation shed was soon erected which cares for a half of the school daily, the half which at first had its class room out of doors in a passage way between one class room and the dormitory, under parts of two overhanging grass roofs.

Physical exercises for a short period are included in the daily schedule, as in the boys' boarding school. Music is also taught to help lighten the heaviness of the three Rs, ponderous truly, to the minds of this youth here, just now for the first time in contact with that wonderful thing, education, the very name of which they do not know. No word for education is in the Luunda language! By way of diversion the missionary has sought a substitute for the abstract English term, and has to be content at present with the infinitive form of the verb "to teach," which in the native language does the double duty of serving as an infinitive (to teach) and as a verbal noun (the participle, teaching).

Outstations

Three of the seven outstations, situated to the east have had but one visit from the white supervisor during the year. The remaining four had two visits. It is a satisfaction to report that the pastor-teachers are sticking on the job, trusting for some encouragement to come in the future, when the white evangelist, after the rains, can make a trip through the woods, and swamps and over the rivers intervening, to present in person fresh aspects of a living and vital Christianity, which they in their isolation are trying to exemplify to the best of their meager ability.

We have no pastor-teacher of exceptional ability located at an outstation. Our best native teachers are on the main station, as we believe in giving to the coming teachers and leaders of the native Church in this section, the very best preparation we possibly can; for to them in largest measure belongs the provision for the future coming of the Kingdom into the hearts of the Luunda, Chiokwe, Luba, Ndembwe, and other groups of people of a large area of the lower western border of the Congo.

KAPANGA MEDICAL WORK

DR. A. L. PIPER

A New House

For a number of months I was well occupied in building my new house. This has involved an unusual amount of hard and continuous work, as I forsook the usual easily constructed type of building for one which would be an improvement over anything so far built in this section of the country. Instead of having floors of pounded earth, this house has real lumber for floors. Instead of the brick walls resting on the ground directly, with the whole house swarming with white ants, ready to destroy house and contents, the house stands off from the ground, on piers. Air and sunlight have free access beneath it, and one can readily brush off any tun-

nel which may form upon the piers. No white ants have ever entered, and I believe that the house will remain free from them, and in good condition for many years with but few repairs. After six years of waiting, we are at last comfortably housed; and the house is well supplied with good furniture, nearly all of which has been made by our Mission carpenters.

Other Duties

Many other duties have been pressing in upon my time in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Brinton and Miss Jensen, the nurse, who are home on furlough. But we rejoice exceedingly over the arrival of Rev. E. I. Everett, Miss Everett and Miss Wyatt to swell the force on this station. Rev. J. N. Dana has taken over all of the building work, and I expect in the future to give my whole time to my medical work, which I so much long to do.

Epidemics

Early in the year there was an epidemic of mumps. Because of the utter lack of knowledge of the natives in the Congo for isolating cases, the disease became widespread, and probably ten per cent of the population were affected. The remaining ninety per cent were probably immune because of previous attacks. But it opens one's eyes to see the possibilities of the terrible havoc which any severe contagious disease might produce.

Treatments

During the year, I have given about 15,000 treatments in the dispensary.

Equipment

It was a great joy to see my dressing sterilizer come along the path in two big boxes, carried by six men each, on its overland journey of three hundred miles up mountains, down dales and across streams, and then to set it up and see that it works perfectly in its new home. Gradually such blessings of our Christian civilization are working their way into this remote region. Other hospital supplies are en route.

A Proverb

No good thing, whatever it may be, ever reaches the foreign mission field, that it cannot be turned to the triumph of the Gospel.

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 62,500 square miles. Includes part of southern Rhodesia and a large stretch of Portuguese East Africa north of the railroad to Beira.

Location: The territory is governed by charter companies, and is divided into "commandant districts." Within each district a civil center is maintained where a native Commissioner, who is also magistrate, and his staff, and a camp of European and native police are stationed. In British territory all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhumane practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into: farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserve.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages, and many dialects within the territory. About 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native may, under present goernments, become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the Native Commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming, and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the native and truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten to thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands of natives are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along the coast and streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. They till the soil in the most elementary way and shift from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. The greater part of this native population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back, through swamps, jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. There are now, however, a number of good roads on which motor cars can be used to great advantage. Where this can be done one missionary can visit as many outstations as two or three men would do by the slow way of travel. Travel, except for very short distances from mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: The work in Rhodesia was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell as part of the East Central Africa Mission conference. In 1916 the Rhodesia portion of the work was separated from the Inhambane section of the work and became the Rhodesia Mission conference. The work is now divided into four districts, Mrewa, Mutambara, Old Umtali, and Umtali.

MREWA DISTRICT

Mrewa

Location: Sixty miles from Salisbury the capital of Rhodesia. Mrewa is the name of a paramount chief, a civil district, a post office center, and of our mission center and circuit. The nearest railway station is forty miles away at Macheke. There is a small white community.

Population: 25,000 (circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell, Rev. J. G. B. Brass, M.D. and Mrs. Brass.

Mtoko

Location: 100 miles from Salisbury and forty miles from Mrewa. Mtoko is also the name of a paramount chief, a government district and center, and our mission circuit and center. There is a small white community.

Population: 30,000 (circuit).
Institution: Dispensary.
Organization: Work was begun in 1916.

T. A. O'Farrell, Superintendent

Present Status

Mrewa District, created at last conference by uniting the Mrewa and the Mtoko circuits, is the newest and least developed portion of the occupied territory of the conference. It also comprises our largest population available for the Methodist Church in occupied territory. Obviously our first problem is to establish contact with these people, to evangelize them. This must be done by planting stations all over the district. Here we have a population of 55,000 people in an area of 6,000 square miles, and nine-tenths of them in one-half the area. They are stretching out their hands to us. Three thousand of their boys and girls are in our more than 40 schools, an increase of more than a thousand the past year.

Thanks to the Centenary, provision has been made for more native teachers and we shall doubtless see at least 1,500 more gathered into the schools during the coming year. It is not too much to expect a Christian following of fifteen to twenty thousand in this district within a very few years. We do not despise this elementary Christian education. Because of the double function performed by our native preachers (they serve as teacher and preacher) nearly every member of our Church is able to read the Bible in his own language. We are thus saved the menace of an illiterate church membership.

But to stop and be content with this out-station work would be an unwise policy that we do not for one moment advocate. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," especially so for the African native.

Unless we lead these 55,000 ignorant people on steadily by industrial, religious, and literary education; unless we provide medical attention, not only to heal the sick, but to teach sanitation, care of infants, and measures for the prevention of diseases in the kraals, we shall have failed in our duty to them. To do that will require a much larger force of workers and much more expenditure in buildings and equipment than we now have.

Advancement

It seems providential that a motor car, the gift of friends at home, could replace the mule transport at this time and thus relieve the really heavy burden of travel. We count it among the real blessings of the year.

Several new out-stations have been opened during the year, and those already in operation have been improved by frequent meetings of the native preachers and by providing better buildings and equipment. We have now three good pise (stamped earth) churches at the out-stations. They are a great improvement over the old pole and mud buildings, and are within the reach of all.

A tract of several thousand acres of land has been applied for as a site for the educational and medical work of the district. We have also applied for 50 acres of land at Mtoko on the site where stands the dispensary and residence. The large tract is to be in lieu of land that we turned back to the government several years ago and will cost nothing but the surveying fee and a small quit rent.

Town Work

The plan begun some months ago of having one of our native preachers, an ordained man, work in Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, under

the Wesleyan Methodists, is being continued with satisfaction to all. His chief task is to keep in touch with the boys and men of our own Church who congregate there in large numbers to work. We are convinced that he has been the means of saving many from being lost in this new environment, and through him many have already been reclaimed.

Self-Support

It appears that the amount of self-support that may be found here depends largely on the attitude of the missionary and the native pastors. A few of our native pastors are tithing and their people are giving well. While these people seem poor according to our standards, there is much wealth in the country. Under intelligent and sympathetic native commissioners the herds of cattle, sheep and goats have increased to many thousands in number. If the natural resources of the country are developed the Christian people can easily support a large religious and educational work. In offerings and government grants earned by the schools the self-support for the year has been approximately 300 pounds, more than double that of the previous year. In labor contributed on buildings there has been easily another hundred pounds.

Outlook

We hope soon to see a hospital established on the land that has been applied for. And we believe that in the near future we shall see a plan established for the regular medical oversight of these people. Ten thousand dollars have just been given for a hospital in the conference, which added to the other Centenary provision ought to make possible the two hospitals needed.

What we wish to see is a really good industrial and Bible school. We think we see in the near future such a school with at least three white teachers, training both boys and girls, and making its influence felt for good to the farthest kraal in the district. We believe we see in connection with this school a group of boys sawing up lumber, making furniture and becoming competent carpenters; hundreds of plows turning the best soil in the district; Christian people building and furnishing good clean homes and providing environment in which a Christian civilization may develop; vegetable gardening, sewing and tailoring, good stock-raising, weaving, becoming commonplace industries in the whole community.

MUTAMBARA DISTRICT

Mutambara

Location: Fifty miles from Umtali, Mutambara is our southern center. The mission farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training for the self-support of the boarding school. About 150 acres have been set aside for the work of the Woman's Board.

Population: 1,000.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Springer, Rev. G. A. Roberts (on furlough) and Mrs. Roberts (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Ona Parmenter, Marjorie Fuller and Lulu Tubbs.

Marange Circuit

Location: This circuit lies entirely within the Marange native Reserve. The Chief Marange is one of the paramount chiefs and has expressed his desire that

we shall occupy the whole of his territory. At present we have five native stations. Some of our best teachers are the chief's children.

J. M. SPRINGER, Superintendent

The School

The report of the government inspector of schools concerning Mutambara in the latter part of this year reads thus: "At no mission in Rhodesia have I seen such rapid and sound progress as has taken place at this mission during the last two years. Not long ago there were forty to fifty pupils receiving a little instruction in reading and writing with practically no industrial training. Now there are 283 pupils attending fairly regularly and the organization throughout is sound."

This school has been most successfully conducted on co-educational lines. This affords a normal contact and association of the sexes which we believe to be healthful and conducive to the best development of all the pupils.

The older pupils, numbering about one hundred, attend the morning session: the younger pupils, about 140, attend the afternoon session, which is also a practice school for the pupil teachers (students in the morning school). There is also a night school for the boys and girls who are working through the day to pay their entrance fees, three months each. By these methods we greatly strengthen the staff and working powers of the whole school. The boarding departments are necessarily kept quite separate.

Industrial Training

Considerable emphasis has been placed upon industrial training. Under the supervision of Rev. G. A. Roberts, an agriculturist, well-planned demonstration plots were laid out in the garden where there is irrigation and a variety of vegetables grown. Both boys and girls raise all of the vegetables and most of the corn that they eat, although the building operations have made extra labor for the girls in the last two years.

In addition to the demonstration gardens, the boys have had private gardens where they have raised a considerable amount of potatoes and onions which they have sold in town, besides having extras for themselves. They have also kept fowls and the profit from their eggs goes far toward paying for their school supplies. For there is practically nothing furnished free on this station.

For the Mission use, there are about 75 acres of ground, ploughed and under cultivation. Wheat is grown by irrigation in the dry season and corn in the wet season. There was harvested in October 90 bags of wheat at 200 pounds each, which has been sold. But the native teachers are allowed ploughed land where they raise their own wheat for their table.

A wood-working department was opened early in the year under the direction of a certified native teacher and now all of the boarding pupils are given the fundamentals of carpentry and some few are also being taught furniture making.

Building

Building operations have been going on all through the year. The shops and store rooms have been completed. The church has been plastered and whitewashed, front steps laid of stone, a stone tower erected and the bell mounted thereon and many other repairs and improvements made.

Spiritual Life

There has been a steady growth in the spiritual life of the pupils. A number have formed into a band of volunteers who go out every Sunday holding services in surrounding villages too far from the mission for the people to attend church at the Mission. There have been revivals in connection with both of the district meetings here when the altar was full of penitents. At Christmas time the White Gifts for the King brought in an offering of about thirty dollars in cash mostly for which the pupils had worked hard. This was over and beyond their usual, regular offering.

Needs

The possibilities of this station have only been slightly touched. It needs a trained agricultural man for this is a large fertile section of country facing a large native reserve only a half mile away. It needs an educational man who can give his whole time to the school alone and a pastor who can be free from the farm and school so as to do the pastoral work in the Reserve and in the adjoining country for ten miles around. It is impossible for one married couple to do the work here.

Women's Work

We arrived here the last week in August and found all the work of the Mission in full swing under the supervision of Miss Tubbs who has been here four years and has been the chief factor in building up the present excellent school, ably assisted lately by Miss Fuller who arrived last February. The medical work is under the care of Miss Parmenter who is a trained nurse.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been building a comfortable residence and finishing the large two-story building planned for dormitories on the second floor and class rooms on the first floor. The oversight of these building operations and the farm work, including the digging of another irrigation ditch, prevented Miss Tubbs from continuing the school work during the last term of the year but as soon as these are over, she will return to the class rooms again.

Miss Fuller has had marked success in taking the older pupils of the morning school and training them as teachers in the afternoon school. There have been ten pupil teachers in such training. Here again, there has been a distinct value in having but one normal training class with both boys and girls in it and one responsible head and teacher. And in the morning school, there are four or five white teachers and the native staff with larger, stronger classes than as if the work were divided.

OLD UMTALI DISTRICT

Old Umtali

Location: Ten miles from Umtali, near the Mozambique border. The mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Rev. M. J. Murphree, and Mrs. Murphree, Rev. H. E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. L. E. Tull, Mr. W. C. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner, R.N., Rev. E. N. Greeley (on furlough), Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D., Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, and Miss Pearl Mullikin. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Grace Clark, Georgia H. Beven, Stella A. Hess, Fanne Quinton and Beulah Reitz.

Institutions: Central Training School, Theological Seminary. Mission Press. *W. F. M. S.*: Fairfield Girls' School.

Nyakatsapa

Location: A healthful circuit with nine out-stations, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border. The mission has 6,000 acres of land.

Missionaries: Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize.

Headlands Circuit

Location: Ten miles from the railway we have a farm of 2,300 acres on which is a mission herd of cattle numbering about 300. As yet there is no missionary stationed at this center. There are four native stations on the circuit.

Gandanzara Circuit

Location: This is a circuit of six stations within the way of a native Reserve.

M. J. MURPHREE, Superintendent

The Old Umtali district comprises the Old Umtali center and circuit, the Nyakatsapa, Gandanzara, and Headlands circuits. These four circuits cover an area of more than 20,000 square miles. In this area we have thirty native churches and twenty-eight schools.

Old Umtali Center

The Central Training School. The work here has gone on with its inadequate equipment, staff and support, its spirit fed continually on hopes and visions. Although the dreams of those who have labored in the past have not as yet been fully realized, those who labor here at present have reason for encouragement as they see the progress of the Kingdom as a result of the labors of the army of pastors and teachers trained at Old Umtali.

The teaching staff is composed of six missionaries and four native teachers. The enrolment is 150. There are thirty-five students in the teacher training classes, forty in the agriculture classes, twenty in the preaching classes, and all are in the Bible classes. Our urgent needs are —a new school building, a missionary free to devote his entire time to the demands of the educational work, and a missionary free for industrial education.

The Fairfield Girls' School of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is also located here.

The Printing Press. The Sunday School lessons, the Umbowo, the Ukristu, Catechism, text books, portions of the ritual, hymn books, miracles and parables, have been printed during the year. We all rejoice in the gift from one of God's stewards in Sewickly, Pa., for a new printing press. The long looked for printer has arrived, and every department of our work in Rhodesia is to feel in greater measure the power of the printed page.

Medical. The Old Umtali dispensary and maternity hospital continue to serve as many people as is possible for it to serve, but with one nurse and five small rooms it is impossible to meet the needs of a district where there is no other Medical aid. Money has come for a hospital building and we hope the work can soon be greatly increased by the addition of a good doctor.

Nyakatsapa Circuit

This circuit has a population of 7,000. It has nine out-stations, five of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border. The center is healthfully located and is near the kraal of a paramount chief. The school at the center, in charge of two native teachers, has an enrolment

of 128. The other eight schools of the circuit have a total enrolment of 703.

Gandanzara Circuit

Gandanzara Center is our largest church and school outside Old Umtali Center. The program here is evangelistic, educational and industrial, and is carried on by three native teachers who were trained at Old Umtali. The enrolment is 128. There are four other churches and schools on this circuit with an enrolment of 130. We are just beginning in this thickly populated section, and hope to open a number of new stations as soon as we can secure native teachers and their support. A splendid new church, built of Kimberly brick, has just been completed at Mukananana.

Headlands Circuit

About ten miles from the Headlands railway station, and bordering on the Weya Reserve, we have a farm of 3,000 acres. There are no buildings on the farm except a native church and school and a few native huts. This is the center of the Headlands circuit. Formerly there were six stations on this circuit, but because there were not enough missionaries on the field to supervise the work properly all but two of the stations had gone back into heathenism. Two of these have been reopened and others have asked for teachers.

Old Umtali Circuit

This circuit consists of five churches and schools contiguous to Old Umtali Center. Two of them are supplied by student pastors who are in training at Old Umtali. Throughout the district, there is a growing interest in education, and an awakening to the sense of stewardship. All of our pastors who are now in training at Old Umtali are tithers. We see a deepening of consecration to the call to service which will mean much to the future of our work.

UMTALI DISTRICT

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful, and beautiful. Railway and trading center 204 miles from Beira the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 2,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with eight out-stations, and a European circuit. The town is planning for an electric light and large water supply, with swimming baths. It is the government and railway center. Besides their own church, St. Andrews, there are four other churches, for Europeans: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Dutch Reformed, and Presbyterian.

Missionaries: Rev. H. I. James. and Mrs. James, Rev. J. R. Gates (on furlough) and Mrs. Gates (on furlough).

Population: 6,500—4,600 natives, and 1,900 Europeans.

Penhalonga

Location: Largest mining center in Rhodesia.

Population: 6.500. Of this number 500 are Europeans and Asiatics; 6,000 are natives from many tribes who come to work in the mines.

Odzi

Location: A railway station in Rhodesia. The mission has 650 acres of land three miles from the railway station, on the railway line. Also three acres at the station have been leased for a church and native school.

Chidiku Circuit

Location: This Circuit of six stations lies within the Chidiku native Reserve. It is a backward and neglected portion of our work and greatly needs a resident missionary.

H. I. James, Superintendent

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane governmental district, a section of the Mozambique Company territory on the north, part of the Lourenco Marques district in the south, and the province of Transvaal in the Union of South Africa.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. At first it was a part of the Congo Mission Conference. In 1901 Bishop Hartzell organized the work in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa into the East Central Africa Mission Conference. By an enabling act of General Conference of 1912 the Inhambane section of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference, which name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference when work was commenced in the Transvaal.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the territory in Portuguese East Africa between the Limpopo River in the south to the Sabi River in the north, a distance of 400 miles; and westward to the Transvaal, a distance of 250 miles. The eastern boundary is the Indian Ocean.

Population: 1,500,000, representing three principal tribes; Batswa, Batonga, and Bachopi. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa; the New Testament into Gitonga; primers and hymnals have been written and published in Sheetswa, Gitonga and Chopi.

Gikuki

Location: Headquarters of the district, across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The Mission property includes forty acres of land, a church two residences, a hospital, dispensary and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. K. M. Harkness and Mrs. Harkness, Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer (on furlough), Mr. C. J. Stauffacher, M.D. and Mrs. Stauffacher.
W. F. M. S.: Misses H. Elsie Roush and Ruth Thomas.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls' Training School, Hospital.

Kambini

Location: Thirty miles inland from Inhambane. It is beautifully located and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The Mission property consists of 1,200 acres of which 140 are under cultivation. There are three missionary residences, church, press building and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Rev. J. A. Persson and Mrs. Persson, R.N., Mr. E. L. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. N. J. Sorensen.

Institutions: Central Training School, Bodine Boys' School, Inhambane Mission Press, Dispensary, Saw Mill.

Manjacaze

Location: Forty-five miles from the Port of Chai-chai, on the railroad which runs north towards the Inharrime river.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Bush and Mrs. Bush, R.N.

J. D. POINTER, Superintendent

The fifth annual session of the Southeast Africa Mission Conference was held in Kambini, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa, August 10 to 17, 1921, Bishop E. S. Johnson, presiding. The conference reported a staff of twenty missionaries, of whom nine are men and eleven are women, the latter including the wives of our missionaries and the workers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The native staff consists of 125 evangelists and teachers. The total church membership reported is 6,547.

Evangelistic Work

The past year has been especially hard for many of our native evangelists. At one time six of them were in jail for "xibalu," (forced labor). The men showed a splendid spirit in the manner in which they met this three months of, to them, disgrace. They have borne the cross and consequently the work has gone forward. Some of the evangelists have fallen by the wayside but the great majority have pushed on, with the result that the work has increased steadily. At conference there were over fifty men who came up for examination to take charge of some small outpost of the work. They knew that there would be no pay, but they wished to help. The Heavenly Father has rewarded their efforts for scores have been baptized and taken into the Church, and many others have joined the classes. Many new districts are asking that stations be opened, and it is with grateful hearts that we see the sixty young men in our Bodine Training school, being trained to go out as leaders among these people, who are so eager for the Message.

Our two ordained native pastors have applied themselves with determination to the tasks that have been set before them. Others among the evangelists are sticking doggedly to their studies and soon they will be ready for ordination. These men have the hearts of the people in a way which is impossible for outsiders to acquire. Under their leadership the men are holding fast against the forces which assail them.

Self-Support and Salaries

This has not been a good year from the view point of crops and offerings but we have raised the standard of giving from two centavos to ten centavos a member per week, and half of that for probationers. We are also attempting to introduce tithing among the more advanced Christians. We have two stations in the Limpopo section that raised more money for self-support this year than their evangelists are receiving for salary. At the time of last conference the finance committee decided to raise the salaries of the evangelists, but before the committee had time to make the revisions, word came from the Board advising us of the impossibility of procuring all of our askings, so it devolved upon the committee to administer a ten per cent cut instead of a raise. Now there are indications that our shortage of funds will lead to a substantial increase in local offerings for self-support.

Medical Service

Mention should be made of the medical work of the Conference. Dr. C. J. Stauffacher with his staff of nurses, white and black, is doing a highly valuable work. If our hospital and dispensaries were erected only for the sake of charity or philanthropy, they might be dispensed with for a time but the Church needs them in the work of evangelization, so they meet a vital need.

The number of patients that have gone through the medical department at Gikuki are as follows: Out-patients, 18,000; in-patients, 750; obstetrical cases, 200; operations, major and minor, 425; lepers under treatment, 7; outside calls, 443; students in nurses' class, 6; members of class in hygiene, 17. This report is for natives only. The doctor has had unusually heavy work among the Portuguese and missionaries. There are from ten to thirty out-patients a day in the dispensary at Kambini. In addi-

tion, a large number of in-patients were received during the epidemic of dysentery.

Mission Press

The business of the Inhambane Mission Press is larger than ever. Never have the demands for literature been so great. Whereas ten years ago we printed our books in editions of 500 to 1,000, we now print editions of 10,000 to 25,000 at one time and have never yet been able to fill all orders as fast as they are received. One of our agents in Transvaal writes: "As you are aware there are many Sheetswa speaking natives on the Rand and they seem particularly subject to the good influences brought to bear on them by the heart to heart conversations of our colporteurs, and the demand for your books grows apace. Last week one of the colporteurs was moved to take a wider field than has been officially allotted to him and found on the coal mines large numbers of natives from your parts, who bought up all he had in the Sheetswa language. He wants me to urge you to provide greater supplies for their use." Large additions in type and machinery are on the way from America, electric motors are being installed as we have power free from the Mission plant. Our need is not so much for equipment as for a man who can give his entire time to the translation and writing of books in the native dialects.

Educational Work

Our schools have enjoyed a year of unusual progress. Not only have more children been received into the kraal schools, but there is a keener interest than ever before to learn. Two new out-station boarding schools have been opened during the year and are manned by teachers trained in our own schools and holding government certificates. A temporary building for the evangelist training school has been begun and we hope to have the school open by the first of the year. A training institute for the pastor-teachers was held at Kambini in September, and other sections of the work will be visited later. If the interest shown by the pastor-teachers attending these institutes is any indication as to how eager the people are for just the sort of training the Church is anxious to give, then only God can measure the opportunity and our responsibility to these people.

Our Inhambane work has just over one hundred out-station schools with 3,173 children in them. The Transvaal district has 64 schools with 1,346 pupils. The four boarding schools have 120 pupils and the two central training schools at Kambini and Gikuki have an enrolment of 142, making a total of 4,781 in our schools.

The central training school for boys is located at Kambini where our boys and young men are trained for Christian leadership. We recognize the importance of industrial training, especially under the conditions prevailing in this country. The industrial departments are: printing, book binding, carpentry and cabinet work, masonry and agriculture.

The girls' training school is located at Gikuki and is in charge of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers, who train the girls for a wide service of usefulness. Select girls are chosen from almost every part of our work and are trained not only in Bible and the three Rs, but in sewing, laundry work, gardening, home making, hygiene and nursing. This school as well as the other schools are very much in need of building and equipment.

The Central Mission Conference called special attention to the educational needs of each field. Everywhere the cry is for leaders, trained leaders. Until our central training schools are equipped for training leaders, who will do it for us?

TRANSVAAL DISTRICT

Area: Transvaal district includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal in Transvaal, principally among the Witwatersrand goldfields and the Witbank coal mines.

Missionaries: Rev. P. W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Rev. W. C. Terril (on furlough) and Mrs. Terril (on furlough).

P. W. KEYS, Superintendent

Organization

Our work is organized in sixty-three compounds from Randfontein on the West Rand to the Witbank and Breyton coal fields. Our group in each compound has its class leader who is responsible for the school, the general leadership of the group, and who reports monthly on their behavior and collections. With him are usually associated a helper and other responsible men who are also given a place occasionally on the preaching plan.

The district is divided into four circuits, two of which are in charge of local preachers and two in charge of exhorters. These four men together with the superintendent and duly authorized class leaders representing their circuits constitute our district conference.

We are trying to organize regular quarterly conferences on our circuits but so far with little success, so that the work ordinarily done by a quarterly conference or by an official board is undertaken by a meeting of class leaders.

We are also trying to put into operation the system of membership recommended by the Central Conference calling for a class of "hearers" who should be advanced into preparatory membership after a year in the hearers' class.

Membership

The total of 670 preparatory members includes all the unbaptized men. The members in full connection number 620 making a total of 1,290 for the district.

Whatever may have been the case in the past very few are coming to us at present with letters from other Churches. It would appear, however, that many of our boys coming to the Transvaal are entering other Churches, or else they remain unattached. My reason for thinking so is that there are accumulating in my files a large number of membership transfers from Inhambane district which have not been called for by their owners. Of course this is only natural to some extent since many of them are sent to compounds where our work is not organized and they cannot well affiliate themselves with our Church under those circumstances.

Since the beginning of March when I assumed charge of the work I have baptized approximately 90 men, almost all of whom I examined personally with as much care as possible. Each man has a membership card given him by the preacher in charge of the circuit, which card also certifies to his monthly collections.

Support

As is natural in a district so largely self-supporting financially, much of our attention in administration is turned toward the raising of funds and the insistence of collections. The salaries and rents of the men in charge of the circuits amount to about £25 per month. Besides this we must find large amounts for the travel expense of these men who are on the road every day. The item of printing is also large, including as it does circuit plans, membership cards, report blanks and other material.

It is expected of each member that he pay into the Church funds not less than one shilling six pence per month as an evidence of his good faith and of his desire to support the work. In addition he is expected to pay the same amount monthly to the one who teaches his class in the compound. Special collections are also taken which this year have amounted to more than £70 since February. The amount received from reports and collections within the district since February has exceeded £225. This does not include the fees paid directly to the teachers for schooling, and of which we make no accounting. It is difficult to teach men to part with from three to five shillings per month when they have been in the habit of paying a xipao a week at home. Yet our work is kept on a self-supporting basis only by such insistence.

Building

This year we are carrying into effect a building project, a church and parsonage, at the Anglo-French colliery on the Witbank circuit. The walls of the buildings are of pise de terre and they are roofed with thatch. The church is 20 by 35 inside, while the parsonage is 12 by 22 inside, including three rooms. We find exceptionally good pise material in the Transvaal, and the mine captain and compound manager at the Anglo-French colliery have done everything possible to facilitate our building operations.

Extension of Building and Organization

The church now in building is in the natural center of our work in the compounds surrounding Witbank and should be sufficient for many years to come. As soon as financial conditions warrant, we hope to erect another such building in some central place among the collieries around Breyton and Ermelo. Unless some more satisfactory arrangement can be made than now appears, we shall need to have a few churches and parsonages on the Rand as well. Due to the fact that many compounds, or rather the mines in connection, are closing down on the Rand it is not easy to say where we shall have the most use for our next buildings. At present it would seem that our work will be most hopeful and lasting among the collieries near Witbank, Breyton, Ermelo and Middleburg. Our societies enjoy great freedom in such places usually, as there is not enough overcowding of denominations to strain the good will of the compound managers. Frequent requests come to us to open up work in the more distant of these outlying districts, but at present we have neither the organization nor the financial support to care for them properly.

Co-operation and Comity

Among the compound managers as well as among the other societies our Church is accepted as an established fact. Especially with the Wesleyans do we have the most helpful and fraternal relations. We are

offered the use of their chapels whenever they are not in use, and two men from Inhambane who were exhorters in the Wesleyan church have been released to us for leadership of two of our circuits. We reciprocate by taking an interest in the work of the Wesleyan Church, as we are often invited to do. Mr. Terril and myself have had the pleasure of spending most of our Sunday evenings in Wesleyan pulpits, while Mrs. Terril and Mrs. Gillet have taken an active part in the women's associations and the Sunday schools.

MONROVIA AREA



A Promising Pupil of the Jungle School and
Her Missionary Doll

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Area: 41,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 35,000 Americo-Liberians, who are responsible for the making of laws and the administration of the government.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833 he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The Conference was organized in 1834. It became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles.

Location: In Grand Bassa County, one of the political divisions of Liberia.

Population: 252,000. Aborigines 250,000; Americo-Liberians, 2,000. Beyond the thinly civilized centers, it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Institutions: Six primary schools.

N. B. Whitfield, Superintendent
P. O. Lower Buchanan

CAPE MOUNT DISTRICT

Institutions: 3 churches, 6 primary schools.

J. E. Sims, Superintendent
P. O. Robertsport

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southwestern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavally River which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the abobrigines.

Garraway

Location: In the southwestern part of Liberia, thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Anna E. Hall, and Hattie T. Hooks.

Institutions: Garraway Training School, and several primary schools.

Harper

Location: On Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavally River.

Population: 500 Americo-Liberians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Wissika

Location: On the Cavally River, sixty miles from its mouth. A flourishing station with several sub-stations.

Population: 5,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration.
Missionary: Mrs. Nancy J. Warner.
Institution: Wissika Training School.
F. A. PRICE, Superintendent

MARSHALL DISTRICT

Institution: One primary school: Leonard Mission Primary School.
J. E. PADMORE, Superintendent
P. O. Marshall

MONROVIA DISTRICT

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The shoreward section of the city is occupied by the Kroo and other indigenous tribes. The interior is peopled by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders.
Population: 5,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1833.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, the Northern Baptist Convention, Protestant Episcopal.
Missionaries: Mrs. Cato (Diana McNeil) Pierson (on furlough), Miss Celestine King (on furlough), Rev. J. H. Reed and Mrs. Reed (on furlough), Rev. W. L. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Miss Nahketah E. Williams, R.N. (Mrs. A. P. Camphor, Mission Treasurer.)
Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Theological Institute, College Press.
J. H. REED. Superintendent

ST. PAUL RIVER DISTRICT

White Plains

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. B. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman (on furlough), Mr. C. H. Henry, Rev. D. D. Starks and Mrs. Starks.
Institution: Cox Memorial Institute.
P. T. BARKER, Superintendent
P. O. Monrovia

SASSTOWN DISTRICT

Nanah Kru

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kru tribe. Thirty-five miles from Greenville, the county seat.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened under the supervision of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905, and later the Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Williams took up their residence in Nanah Kru.
Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Peters and Mrs. Peters, Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams.
J. H. PETERS, Superintendent
P. O. Harper, Cape Palmas

SINOE DISTRICT

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe River, thirteen miles from its mouth.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration, by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Robertson took charge of the work.

Missionaries: Mrs. Friederika S. Robertson (Mrs. J. B.) (on furlough).
Institution: Sinoe River Industrial School.
M. N. Willams, Superintendent
P. O. Greenville, Sinoe

MONROVIA AREA
THE LIBERIA CONFERENCE
Bishop M. W. Clair

General

Liberia is located on the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean on the south.

Its population is estimated to be about 2,500,000, mostly indigenous people of the bush tribes. About 20,000 of this population are Americo-Liberians who are responsible for making the laws and administering the Government.

The main industry is agriculture, but this is in an undeveloped state since most of the territory is dense forests. There are splendid opportunities for an extensive trade in rubber, fiber, lumber, oils, hides and minerals. The possibilities are here.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Liberia prior to the coming of Melville B. Cox. I am informed that a Methodist society was organized on the ship which brought the first colonists, two weeks after they sailed from America. When they landed they were ready for business for the King. The conference was organized in 1834. This became a mission conference in 1836 and later an annual conference. Through the years the work has gone on with some appreciative advances. Under the conditions the progress is necessarily slow. Today Methodism is the strongest and most aggressive religious force functioning in the life of the Republic.

Self-Help

The importance of self-help is a special feature of our work. We plan to raise in the conference, $15,000 a year for benevolent and local interests. On the start the people do not take it enthusiastically; but with patient and earnest efforts we are sure to win. When the people catch the force of the idea of doing something to help themselves, the work will take on new life. This plan is to be insistently pushed until it wins.

Our Opportunity

To my very great surprise and delight, I found the uncivilized people, by hundreds, eagerly waiting for the coming of Christ. More doors than we could at present think of entering are standing wide open. In many of the towns we found the little thatched chapel already built. They are pleading for a preacher and teacher. They have the correct idea, and have gone about as far as they can alone with it. As I went from town to town, how I wished for twenty young men and women with the Christ spirit to place among the anxious folks. The opportunity is here. These indications are along the coast. We have not yet turned our attention to the Interior. I am informed that the prospects are brighter and more inviting in the Hinterland.

Educational

The burden of our work must necessarily be educational. The various missions in the Republic furnish the educational opportunities for the

youth. The boys and girls today are the men and women of tomorrow. To safeguard the interests of tomorrow these boys and girls must be educated.

In addition to our mission schools, all of which are doing well, we have Cape Palmas Seminary, Garraway, Grand Cess, Nanah Kru, Sinoe Industrial, and the College of West Africa. All of these need larger and modern equipped buildings, suited to present day educational work.

The College of West Africa is to be rebuilt, and made in reality "The College of West Africa," prepared to meet the demands for college education on the west coast. The conference has raised $5,000 for this purpose. When the work starts they will do more. With a college fully equipped, we could soon double our present enrolment of 260.

Plans for the new building for the Industrial Institute, White Plains, are well on the way. Some of the material is already on the ground. This must be pushed with all possible speed.

Hartzell Institute is to be erected in Lower Buchanan. This school is greatly needed. I am informed that we have much of the material for the building on the ground.

Without the long-talked-of motor launch for coast and river service, we cannot hope for favorable results. It is impossible to make any time getting from place to place. From estimates already submitted, a launch capable of sea-going duty will cost about $8,500. But it would be a most valuable asset to our mission work.

Over-Churched Communities

Another great hindrance to the strengthening and extension is due to the fact that in many communities there are too many churches. In the future this must be obviated. Representatives of the following mission Boards functioning here: Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal have adopted the following agreement which gives a new aspect to the future of our work: "We, the undersigned, believing it to be for the best interest of the Kingdom of God in Liberia, do hereby agree that we will not go into any native town for the purpose of educational or missionary work, if in that town any mission represented by those whose names are hereto attached is properly established therein. Should circumstances arise which indicate the necessity for more than one mission in any town or center of population, then such mission shall be determined by a vote of the heads of the various Church organizations assembled as a Committee.

"We do further agree to respect, as far as possible, the district where any mission is permanently established and earnestly planning new and progressive work.

"We believe that it would make for efficiency and economy of effort and money if each of our local organizations would appoint a representative, as a local board of education, to co-operate with the Liberian government through the Secretary of Education, to standardize text books and a curriculum for each grade of school work in Liberia, and we will co-operate to this end. We believe that greater effort should be dedicated to establishing missions and schools in the hinterland at such points as may be agreed upon with the Liberian Government and that an organized and correlated plan should be worked out by our representatives and the Liberian Government to cover the field." (Signed), Walter Henry Overs, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia; M. W. Clair, Bishop,

Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia; C. E. Buschman, President, Lutheran Conference in Liberia; C. C. Boone, Superintendent, Liberia Mission, National Baptist Convention (America).

More than a million Liberian aborigines are waiting for, and counting on, the Methodist Episcopal Church to come to their rescue. This is our Liberian task. I close with a significant statement made by Ex-President Arthur Barclay in a public address, "If the Christian Church in Liberia fails, Liberia is doomed."



A Foreign Mission Farm

LATIN AMERICA SECTION

MEXICO
MEXICO CONFERENCE

PANAMA AND COSTA RICA
CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

SOUTH AMERICA
BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE
CHILE CONFERENCE
EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE
NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

EPISCOPAL AREAS

MEXICO CITY—BISHOP THIRKIELD
MEXICO CONFERENCE, CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE, NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE.

BUENOS AIRES—BISHOP OLDHAM
BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE, CHILE CONFERENCE, EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Mexico in 1873, by Rev. William Butler, the founder of our work in India; his son, Rev. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

PANAMA.—Our work in Panama was opened by Rev. J. C. Elkins in 1905. This work was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart by the General Conference as a separate mission. In 1921, by the authority of the General Conference of 1920, the work in Costa Rica and Panama was united in the Central America Mission Conference.

COSTA RICA.—In 1918, Rev. George A. Miller, superintendent of Panama Mission, visited San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica and placed Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

ARGENTINA.—Rev. John Dempster arrived in Argentina in December, 1836, and opened work in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

BOLIVIA.—In 1901 Bishop McCabe sent Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

CHILE.—William Taylor began work in Chile in 1877. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

PERU.—The work in Peru was opened in 1877 when William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

URUGUAY.—Work in Montevideo was opened in October, 1839, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South American Conference.

MEXICO CITY AREA



New Church and Part of Congregation at Tulyehualco, Mexico

MEXICO CITY AREA

Bishop W. P. Thirkield

The Area

After an experience of two years the resident bishop expresses the conviction that this Area adjustment is an impossible one for close oversight and efficient administration on account of its "far-flung battle line." Lima, Peru, is 19 or 20 days' travel from Mexico City; Panama is 12 days even by the West-Coast line and Costa Rica 14 days. Letters usually require 30 days or more from New York City. Lima is reached in 12 days and Panama in 6 days by frequent steamship service.

Four Presidents

A singularly encouraging fact is the recognition of the evangelical movement under the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Presidents of the four nations embraced in the Mexico City Area.

President Leguia. According to agreement the previous year, President Leguia of Peru, was present with his staff at the formal opening of our new hospital in Lima. Although the plant was paid for with funds collected by the British American Committee, four of the seven members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the resident bishop. The Mission furnishes the chief of staff, the head nurse and the first assistant, reckoned as equal to 8 per cent on the investment. All printed matter bears the notation: "Operated by the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The hospital was paying expenses by the second month and an additional physician and four nurses have been required. Dr. Hanson of the Rockefeller Yellow Fever Commission pronounces it the best equipped hospital on the West Coast of South America. At the dedication the bishop used a special litany setting forth the evangelical character and spirit of the work.

President Porras. In Panama, President Porras, in two interviews, has assured the resident bishop of his interest in the work of the Mission. At the opening of the Central America Mission Conference in Panama last January, the formal address of welcome was given by Dr. Duncan, Minister of Education for the Republic. The press printed his broad and forward-looking address in full. He said, "We welcome such educational and philanthropic efforts as the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church are carrying out in our midst. The admirable work accomplished by you in various parts of the world is an assurance that we may expect positive results from your endeavors." For the first time our teachers in Sea Wall College have been invited to public school conferences.

President Acosta. On arriving in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, in December, 1920, the resident bishop found one missionary. He met the President of the Republic, Mr. Acosta, and laid before him plans for the expansion of the work of the mission. He sent a cordial letter to be read at the formal reception. His attitude has been favorable and later he wrote the bishop: "I note with pleasure the great work the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing and as far as I am able to do, I will aid in the sane teachings you are giving the people."

Six new missionaries were given appointments at the 1920 conference and a school opened in the enlarged church building. As it grew in importance the Catholics set up a virulent opposition in the daily press. In spite of this at the first commencement last January, President Acosta gave the commencement address and commended the work of Director Fiske and his faculty in terms of high praise. Children of the two leading educators of the Republic are now enroled as pupils.

President Obregon. The favorable attitude expressed by President Obregon, especially toward the program of education and social service work, is well known.

A Growing Church in Mexico

The expansion of our church in Mexico is limited alone by men and money. It reminds one of early Methodism. A group of members in a new section or town furnishes the nucleus for a church. In face of ostracism or even persecution they stand firm; they give, they sacrifice, they grow in strength and devotion.

Aztecas. Lay activity is a real and growing force. For example, take the Aztecas social center church. A school principal is lay preacher. Through individual work for individuals, assisted by two Bible women, the church has increased from about 100 to 271 members. All expenses are met by the congregation. At a recent service 341 were jammed into a room with ordinary capacity for 150. On this corner, the proposed church, the crowning unit of this institutional center, is to stand. The electric cross, seven feet high, for the Spanish tower, is already given. All now needed is $10,000 for achurch to stand under it. What an opportunity for a living memorial! Two units and part of a third are now completed and in operation. The dispensary is helping and healing hundreds of women and children and through the nurses and social workers scores of homes are being cleaned and uplifted.

Self-Support. Seven hundred and eighty-five converts on Central district is a record for 1921, and a gain of over 36 per cent. The strength of this increase may be partly measured by the advance in self-support from $8,153 to $13,375, or a gain of 62 per cent for 1921. The accepted goal for this district, including Mexico City, is self-support of all the workers for 1924. The entire conference is now giving $2.00 for every dollar from the Board.

Missionary Points Worth While. Institutes are held on every district for a weeks' intensive study of the fundamentals of faith and methods of church work. Many walk from ten to forty miles to be present.

There are now 270 active Centenary classes meeting weekly with over 2,000 people in training.

Trinity Church, at 5 Gante Street, has now 296 tithers. In the conference over 1,300 are enroled as Christian stewards, tithing out of poverty their income.

This past year a life service department has been organized under the supervision of Miss C. Perez, whom the bishop consecrated at the 1921 conference as the first of a long line of deaconesses who may be trained in the new deaconess training school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. One hundred and sixty-one are now enroled as student volunteers in our schools preparing for definite Christian service. Thus a growing band of Christian reserves are being equipped to evangelize Mexico.

The appointment of Miss Ayres, a worker in the Woman's Society for 35 years, as village missionary and evangelist, has been justified by results.

Of the Centenary goal of 1,000,000 pesos, nearly 400,000 have now been raised and that by a people rising out of poverty and misery of ten years of revolution.

In the past year, pastoral support in the Conference has increased 35 per cent. Reason? Eleven per cent of the members are tithers.

A childrens' church of over 100 members is now a department of Gante Church, meeting at the regular hour of worship. They have their own organization and preacher. Many are enroled as stewards.

The day of paternalism is passed. Mexico is building a self-propagating church. Balderas, with its impressive stone church, in Mexico City, has thus become self-supporting and also sustains a mission, besides keeping two boys in school. The entire lower floor of the adjoining parish house has been required for the expanding work of the Sunday school, Epworth league and other organizations. In a single collection over 1,000 pesos were raised for refitting the new quarters.

Puebla church has now come to be self-supporting and sustains the Atzala mission school. The Pachuca church last year raised over 1,000 pesos for interior decoration and conducted a Bible training school.

Workers' Committee. In Mexico City the Joint Committee of the Methodist Workers has been organized, with aims as follows: Closer fellowship and a sense of unity among the workers of the Woman's Society, the Board, and the national pastors and workers; To secure a clear mutual understanding of the aims of our work; To outline a broadened program for our work in the Federal district; To act as a clearing house for plans and activities of the several groups represented; To increase the general efficiency of the workers and to secure betterment of the work. Regular monthly meetings are held.

A Rest Home. The allocation of territory in Mexico among the several denominations places all the work of our Church on an altitude ranging from 7,000 to 9,200 feet. During the past year this has forced two workers from the field. To meet this emergency, the resident bishop has purchased a building of eleven rooms at Cuernavaca, which is known as the Patten Rest Home. The altitude here is less than 4,000 feet and the climate salubrious. One section of five rooms has been deeded to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Queretaro Farm School. During the past fifty years, work of fundamental importance has been done through our Mission in the training of teachers and ministers and in the advancement of the intelligence among hundreds of thousands reached directly and indirectly through these schools. Many of these graduates have entered public service.

However, little has been done in agricultural education and in training for modern social service. Even education in mechanics and the arts has been too largely overlooked. Yet here is a people with unusual natural skill in weaving wool and cotton, in basketry, pottery and the weaving of rugs, often tasteful in design. They show skill also in iron work.

The neglect of training in agriculture on the part of the state and in Mission schools is to be deplored. The short way to civilization in Mexico is through the training of farmers in practical agriculture.

Such a training school is proposed at Queretaro. Here through Centenary funds a small farm, together with the extensive Spanish walls of an old hacienda has been purchased. It is in full view of the station of this railway center. The well cultivated fields of a farm school would thus furnish an object lesson to tens of thousands of people every year.

It is proposed to open here a farm for the practical training of youth in modern agriculture. Emphasis will be placed on truck gardening and the home garden with crops really essential to the health and vitality of the people. We propose to give to bright capable youth this training and send them forth as owners and cultivators of small farms. They will become teachers of others in the elements of modern farming, ignorance of which is the misfortune of a people in a stiff struggle for a living. One successful farm or truck garden may stir a whole village, improve foods, make a contribution towards self-support. A single farm well tilled will be an example and inspiration to a whole community.

Besides, the Queretaro School will train teachers who through farm institutes will reach groups of farmers in various communities. They will also teach food values, sanitation, and laws of health and the economics of farm and home life.

They will also set forth the great undeveloped opportunities in the raising of fruits, in the canning, drying and preserving of fruits, much of which now goes to waste. Bee culture also in this land of flowers can be made most profitable. The crude methods of irrigation can be replaced by simple modern pumping outfits which will do the work of ten men. The care of the soil and its enrichment through the compost heap and other fertilizers will give large increase in produce. With three crops a year possible in many sections, teaching as to the rotation of crops, will multiply present results. When the small farmers begin the use of modern farm machinery, opportunity for vast sales by American manufacturers will be opened.

Such a farm school with adequate equipment and endowment would soon make its influence felt in every state. Such practical methods as employed under the Jean's Fund in the Southern States would work an agricultural revolution in Mexico in a single generation. What a change in the life of the people, with a spirit of hope based on a growing freedom from dire poverty and ignorance would be wrought! Instead of wasteful methods of farming, now common on the great haciendas, intensive methods on small farms would vastly increase the yield.

Central America Mission Conference

Organized on January 3, 1921, with seven charter members, it comprises the work in Panama and Costa Rica. The purchase of a large theatre building in San Ramon for $3,000 has, with some improvements, given an attractive auditorium, schoolroom and a parsonage. Recent evangelistic work has stirred this city. The attractive property on the plaza at Alajuela gives a decided advantage to the work of the Mission.

San Jose. The most marked advance of the year is at San Jose, the capital. The school, organized only eighteen months ago, has over-flowed both the church and the adjoining schoolroom. The two leading educators of the Republic have entered their children as scholars and larger quarters are required. Evangelistic work through the church has taken on new power; many have been converted and the church is crowded to the

doors. This year there has been organized a vested choir, a Dorcas Society for helping the poor, a Camp Fire group, Boy Scouts and a Junior league—the work of these organizations centering in the Church.

Panama. A new three-story building has been erected adjoining the Seawall Church and college in Panama, which provides residences for the superintendent and teachers, and enlarged facilities for the school. At David new buildings for school and church work have been erected. Local officials manifest interest in the work. The principal here is supported by the Union Church, Ancon, Canal Zone. At Chitre the beginning of agricultural work in connection with the school was an event. Hundreds of people came to see the first modern plow that had ever been operated in the Parish. The work of Bible circulation has been widely extended in this section.

North Andes Mission

Begun in 1877 by William Taylor, evangelical work in Peru has been greatly strengthened by the re-enforcement of schools by the Board in Callao and Lima. Within a stone's throw of the Church, where in 1899 Penzotti was arrested and imprisoned for preaching the Gospel, the municipal theater was crowded at the recent commencement of the high school by a representative audience. Graduates of this school occupy positions of importance.

Few are active in evangelical work. One reason for this is the fact that church services for years have been held in an unattractive and poorly ventilated store-room. In spite of this the membership is growing. Without decent churches, however, the program of our Church must be slow in Latin America. The high school in Lima is overflowing, and together with the school for girls has secured recognition by leading educators.

The new campus and buildings bought through Centenary funds for the Andes institute at Huancayo, have greatly increased its efficiency. The attendance has so increased that several additional buildings are rented.

The Bible training school for ministers, opened last year, is rendering efficient service in training missionaries for work among the Indians in this section. The appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Wellman, both recent graduates of Drew, will place this work on a firm basis. The possible influence of this theological institute is beyond estimate. At an expense of $2,000 a building has been equipped for the institute.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republic of Mexico. But according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, half the state of Mexico, and a part of the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District and Mexico City, both neutral territories.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 16,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken.

Location: Our work is carried on in the south central part of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler. and Mexico became an Annual Conference in 1885.

THE CENTENARY

F. F. Wolfe, Secretary

The work of the Centenary in Mexico during 1921 has been a continuation of plans already begun, intensifying the work, and cultivating the field according to the needs.

Four phases of the work have been especially emphasized, first the producing more literature in Spanish, second the extension of Centenary plans through local conventions and district institutes, third social service, and fourth the evangelistic campaign.

Literature

The Centenary Bulletin, 3,000 copies of it, has been issued each month as a twelve-page paper and has been carefully distributed and read throughout the conference. Short articles about the work, plans which should be pushed, suggested programs of work and field notes have had their place in each issue. A children's department appeared in several issues. Special numbers were printed: one dedicated to the South American brethren, one in honor of the centennial of the achievement of Mexican Independence, and one dedicated to the deaconess movement now definitely organized in our conference.

"Stewardship Stories" was translated and nearly five hundred copies sold. "A Rational Fight for Character" was translated and printed with the consent of President Henry Churchill King and is finding great acceptation, especially among our young people.

During the evangelistic campaign which occupied the last quarter of the year, three thousand copies of "When the Spirit's Fire Swept Korea," were distributed, which helped greatly in deepening the spiritual life of the church and in uniting the prayers of all for a great revival in Mexico.

Two hundred copies of "The Christian Home" were secured from Rev. Geo. A. Miller, of South America, and used with splendid results.

Four one-page leaflets calling the people to prayer, and helps for new converts, were widely distributed during the evangelistic campaign.

We have printed and distributed during the year thirty different Centenary leaflets and booklets beside 36,000 copies of the Bulletin, a total output of 125,000 copies, including wall charts in colors with pictures for tithers and those who promise a careful observance of the Sabbath.

Local Conventions and Institutes

District institutes have now become a regular part of the work. This year for the first time each District held its institute for pastors and lay workers. These institutes continue for ten days and classes are held morning and afternoon. Athletics have a place at the close of classes in the afternoon and special addresses or revival meetings are held at night. Attendance varies from thirty to fifty people. In Mexico City the classes are all held at night and about two hundred people attend. The Centenary plans have first place and much is accomplished in intensive training of the lay workers who are becoming an especially strong factor in Church work, something that could not be truthfully said a few years ago.

During the summer months fifteen conventions were held covering nearly all parts of the conference. These two-day conventions presented Centenary work in detail to all the members of the Church, trained them in stewardship principles, and interested them in the full program of the Church.

Social Service

Social Service plans are being developed and the first work along this new line in Mexico was done during the institutes and conventions. Dr. G. F. Ream's book on training Christian Reserves has been translated and is in the press.

Student Volunteers

One splendid step forward in Centenary work this year is the organization of 165 young people, who are preparing for Christian work in our schools, into groups of student volunteers. Miss C. Perez is our efficient Life Service Secretary in charge of the work. Our ideal of 200 young people preparing for Christian service will doubtless be realized early in 1922.

Besides this organization we have another adapted to the work in the local church where the young people who would like to dedicate themselves to Christian work but who are not yet prepared to do so, are joined into a society of Christian Reserves. This group promises to help the pastor all that they can, to take instruction from him and to accept any opportunity that may present itself to study and fit themselves more fully for Christian work.

Finances

Increased self-support is the rule. Our increase in pastoral support of 35 per cent in 1919 shows the trend. Two or three items will help to show what is being done at present. Pachuca church has raised and expended 1,000 pesos for interior decoration this year. Los Reyes raised 600 pesos for the same object. El Oro, Real del Monte, and other places have each raised several hundred pesos for local church improvements.

Cuauhtemotzin mission raised 300 pesos for a new organ. Balderas church raised its pastor's salary 50 pesos a month beginning with September of this year. A score of other similar cases could be mentioned.

Evangelism

There is a widespread interest in the evangelistic campaign. Last conference 2,060 probationers were reported and a net increase of 22 per cent in membership. Our aim this year is 3,000 new members and we are working and praying to attain this goal. The preliminary visits of Miss Ayres, the village evangelist, with pastors and church officials, have been one of the features of great importance in this campaign. We find many difficulties in developing evangelistic work here where nothing of this kind has been attempted until recently. It is largely a matter of continued education and showing how people can be won in the public meetings.

Personal work is given first place in all the meetings and in the Centenary classes which are proving a continued success and are being more and more appreciated by the pastors, the laymen are being trained in methods of personal work and the results are showing in what is coming to be a constant revival.

Rest Home for Missionaries

Although not a part of the Centenary report, because funds were secured from outside sources by our bishop, for the purchase and furnishing of a rest home for missionaries in Cuernavaca, still we give it a place here as it was part of the original Centenary program.

This home was purchased last July. It is a ten-room house on three sides of a roomy patio and has a wide corridor nearly a hundred feet long, making an ideal rest home for missionaries. It is nicely located in Cuernavaca, which is about 60 miles south of Mexico City and three thousand feet lower. The air is balmy and the climate ideal. This rest home is of greater value to the work of Christ in Mexico than most people can realize, as it means so much to a missionary in new strength and increased health and efficiency, to spend a week or two off the altitude where we work at an elevation of a mile and a half above sea level. Bishop Thirkield has our eternal gratitude for having made possible this rest home.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

O. W. E. Cook, Director

This department was organized at the annual conference of 1921, and immediately began its task of survey, planning, new work and larger and better prepared personnel.

In few countries is the need for education greater than in Mexico. The public schools are inefficient, the teaching staff poorly prepared, and a general demoralization has resulted after ten years of revolution. The place which evangelical schools is filling and may fill yet more effectively in general education, in the raising up of leaders, in setting a standard for all education throughout the Republic constitutes a task and a challenge of the finest type. The religious note can be sounded and the religious message can be made to live, in spite of an honest attempt to separate religion and the schools. A Methodism which cannot conform to laws, and yet preach its essential message is lacking in leadership.

Our Larger Schools

The Puebla boys' school had a very successful year. Boarding pupils taxed the capacity of our fine building, and there were more than 200 day pupils. The way in which the school is enlisting the support and interest of the people of Puebla, Catholics and Evangelicals alike, speaks volumes for the efficient President, Dr. P. Flores Valderrama. In Puebla we are training for the Evangelical Seminary of Mexico in Mexico City, and this year a class of four went on for further training. Dr. Valderrama has retired this year, and in his place has come Prof. Matthew D. Smith.

The boys' school in Pachuca has had a fine year under the direction of Prof. Antonio Carro, in spite of untoward financial and business conditions which have afflicted Pachuca by reason of the drop of silver. The attendance was over 200, with a boarding department which has accommodated twenty. An improved course of study, renovations, and better teachers have been the order of the day.

In Queretaro and Guanajuato the year's work has been most encouraging. The Queretaro School, Colegio B. N. Velasco had more than 100 in attendance, many representing the best families. Dr. V. D. Baez, the President, has been successful in making the school known most favorably even in this fanatical center of central Mexico. In Guanajuato the Colegio Morelos has gone right on despite its need of a Director. New furniture has been provided and it is probably the best equipped primary school in our work. Dr. Salmans, acting director, has been active in everything that might mean efficiency in the school.

Village Schools

In the state of Puebla and Tlaxcala (Puebla district) we have by far the strongest work in this line. More than half of the total number of village schools in the Conference are on this district. The schools have been overcrowded, and there are calls for more on all sides, but we have been unable as yet to open them. The new year ought to see a real advance in this line, and an even larger percentage of new schools for other districts.

Evangelical Seminary of Mexico

This Seminary, representing the united action of seven evangelical churches, has had a good year, under the direction of Dr. John Howland. Two of the four graduates were Methodists, and have become important helpers in our ministry, and more will follow. The seminary is serving the Church in Mexico in a large way.

Problems

Our schools are becoming increasingly important factors in the work. They are the training ground for the leadership of the future, and, through scholarships and other plans, we are securing better material, and giving better training from the primary schools on up. The problem of teachers is quite as pressing as that of the ministry, and through the normal department this is at least being attacked vigorously. We are greatly in need of a central Evangelical college, with departments of education, agriculture, medicine, applied Christianity and other courses.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The Central District includes the work in Mexico City, the Federal District, and El Oro in the state of Mexico.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: Over 500,000, and in the whole Federal District 1,000,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 4,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventists, and Episcopal. The Nazerenes and the Plymouth Brethren have congregations. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. R. A. Carhart (on furlough), Rev. O. W. E. Cook, Rev. Z. W. Gunckel and Mrs. Gunckel (on leave), Mr. C. R. Illick, M.D. and Mrs. Illick, Rev. F. F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Lulah G. Bennett (on furlough), Elizabeth M. Benthien (on furlough), Grace L. Duryea, Lillian Longshore (contract), Jean McClay (contract), Ethel L. McClintock, Helen G. Murray, Ina Paige, Mary N. Pearson, Carrie M. Purdy, Rosetta B. Rodgers (contract), Winifred Spaulding (on furlough), Laura Temple, Ethel E. Thomas.

Institutions: Union Publishing House (established 1875; union, 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union), Three Dispensaries, Aztecas Social Service Center. *W. F. M. S.*: Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, Girls' Industrial School, Bible Training School for Women.

NOTE: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with the Union Evangelical Church of which Rev. W. E. Thomas (Methodist), is pastor.

F. F. WOLFE, Superintendent

Progress

The most important work being done by any Protestant church in Mexico City is our Trinity church in Gante Street. Here we have a congregation of over three hundred adults and a children's church of 125 attendants, meeting at the same time. The Sunday school and Epworth leagues are splendidly organized and doing a great work. The graded lessons are used in the Sunday school and the literary and social work of the League is a great attraction to the young people, many of whom are being thus drawn to the church. A gymnasium will soon be fitted up in the church and will be an added help to the Baraca class in the Sunday school as well as to the Epworth league.

An industrial school has been established under the efficient management of Miss Mary Pearson and over fifty children are studying woodwork, work in metals, sewing and hat trimming, in this Saturday school. A night academy conducted by the Epworth league attracts many young people from business offices, especially to the business course and English classes. The evangelistic spirit is predominant in this great church and an average of 30 conversions a month has resulted. The Centenary classes are well conducted, the twenty class leaders meeting each Monday evening for instruction and to give reports.

Balderas church is a close second to Gante in importance. It is a beautiful edifice and attracts the people of means and culture. The official board is probably as well organized as any in Methodism. Its monthly meetings are ideal and progress is reported at each session. Extension work is the rule. A twenty-five per cent increase in the pastor's salary,

a mission and day school sustained by this church, a student supported in one of our schools, are a few of the special things done this year.

Belem church is prospering, but it can do little more until a larger hall is secured. We urgently need a good plant in this section of the City, for a day school, mission hall, and institutional church features.

Santa Julia church, built only a decade ago, scarcely accommodates the congregation now. This church raises $900 a year pastoral support beside paying all local expenses. A day school is greatly needed.

Cuauhtemotzin Mission is growing rapidly and needs new and better quarters and a day school. The dispensary opened here by Dr. C. R. Illick is greatly helping our work. He also is doing splendidly in the dispensaries in Aztecas and Gante churches.

Bolsa Mission has prospered and greatly needs better quarters and a day school.

Aztecas Church has had a novel experience. The pastor died soon after conference and the official board asked that they be allowed to conduct the church work for the rest of the year without a regular pastor. The bishop consented, and a local preacher who is a member, together with invited speakers, have conducted the services, while the official board has carfully looked after the finances and other details of the work. An enlargement of the church room will be effected before next conference. All accounts are paid and all Centenary aims have been passed by this live church.

This is the site of our new institutional church work. Construction of the new dispensary, reading rooms, and missionaries' residence, is now in progress. A day nursery, social hall, and a small hospital, are other features of the work to be developed. Bishop Thirkield has made all this possible by outside gifts. It is a work that will tell greatly in taking Mexico City for Christ.

Tulyehualco is the only village work on this district. The property here is being repaired and paid for by the little congregation at a time when they are just recovering from the destruction wrought there during the revolution.

El Oro is a mining town and the inhabitants come and go with frequency. Pastor Corona gains many souls yearly for Christ and is doing a great work of evangelizing many distant parts of Mexico, as his converts go away with a spirit of work for Christ well ingrained. The roof of this church was replaced by the Mission this year and the local congregation has redecorated the interior. The church was rededicated November 12th, 1921.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The Sara L. Keen preparatory school, and the industrial school in Santa Julia, have had a prosperous year. Both schools were crowded, the former refusing entrance to 85 applicants as boarding pupils, and the latter had 80 pupils in a space planned for 60. The spiritual life in both schools is splendid.

The deaconess school, under the direction of Miss Helen Grace Murray, has successfully finished its second year's work. The students are happy and promise to become fine workers. The new building which faces another street but joins the Sara L. Keen School grounds at the rear, is nearing completion and will be ready for early occupancy.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Area: The Eastern District includes the state of Hidalgo, except a small portion which belongs to the Mexico District, and one of its circuits which extends into the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz.

Population: People are religiously neglected, although ready for the gospel.

Industry: Mining and agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Episcopalian.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico city. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875. Spanish and English languages used.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Campbell (on furlough) and Mrs. Campbell (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Erastine Gilmore and Clara W. Hill (contract).

Institutions: "Villagran School" for Boys. *W. F. M. S.*: Ludlow Institute for Girls. Social Service Center in Pachuca.

B. R. CAMPBELL, Superintendent

Personnel

We are sorry to lose Rev. H. K. Holtzinger and his family from the work. He did excellent work in the Pachuca Boys' School, the English Church and the Social Center.

Self-Support

Due to the dry season and shortage of crops in the agricultural sections, and to the closing of the mines owing to the low price of silver, we will not reach the proposed 20 per cent increase this year. There is, however, an increase over last year, which is due in large part to an increase of tithers. We have registered now about eighty while a few years ago we had none.

Centenary

During the year we have had under the Centenary leadership of Secretary Wolfe, an institute for lay workers in Pachuca for ten days and a Centenary group meeting in five different circuits of the district. These have been very helpful in training lay workers and in stimulating Centenary ideals among our congregations. Several churches have done well in the matter of local repairs. The Pachuca congregation raised and expended $500 U. S. in repainting and redecorating the interior of the church and the Real del Monte congregation about $100 for the same purpose. Several circuits have contributed to the support of poor boys in school.

Evangelism

Evangelistic services have been held in almost every point during the autumn, and in some places good results have been obtained. We are praying for a mighty revival to sweep all of Mexico.

Schools

Two new schools were started this year. The attendance in most of our schools has been good. They have always been a great help to the work of the church in the places where they are established. The two boarding schools in Pachuca, one a school of the Woman's Society, have done

splendid work this year although the self-support has fallen off somewhat due to the lack of employment here.

Recruits

A number of young people have during the last two years dedicated themselves to Christian work and are now either in the work or are in school preparing themselves. From Mixquiahuala have gone out two, one of whom is now preaching and the other teaching. In the Pachuca Boys' School six young men are looking forward to the ministry. Two of them have been employed as preachers in small places this year. A number of girls in the girls' school are in preparation for Christian work. From Tezontepec one young lady has gone to enter the deaconess' school in Mexico, and from San Agustin in the same circuit a young lady has been in this school for the past two years. Tulancingo has furnished a young lady for Christian work and Zimapan a young man for the ministry.

Members

There has been an increase of 178 in preparatory members, a number of whom have already been received as full members.

General Conditions

Our field is open. All that prevents us from entering in to possess the land is lack of funds and workers. We are raising up the workers and some funds. If the homeland will send us more money we will try to do our part under God to employ it well.

PACHUCA BOYS' SCHOOL

Staff

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Rounds came in August to take the position left vacant by the return of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Holtzinger. They are already becoming sufficiently proficient in the Spanish to take charge of the school the first of the coming year. Senor Antonio Carro is director and there are seven other native teachers. A kindergarten was started this year.

Enrolment

During the year 219 pupils have been enroled of whom 129 took the final examinations. There have been twenty-five boarding pupils.

Self-Support

The self-support has amounted to $2,850, U. S. gold, this year. Both attendance and support have been reduced this year by the financial and employment situations in the state.

Spiritual Life

The spiritual atmosphere of the school has been excellent. Several of the boys have been converted and united with the church. A number are preparing themselves for the ministry and two of the boys have been going out twice a month to supply small preaching points.

MEXICO DISTRICT

Area: Covers the work in the states of Mexico, Morelos and a circuit in Hidalgo.

Population: 600,000. The revolution in Mexico held this territory for many years, but it is now open to evangelistic work.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief source of living.
Organization: District organized in 1919.
I. D. CHAGOYAN, Superintendent

Opportunities

Never in past years have we received so many invitations to establish new churches as this year. In the southern part of the district, in the tropical country, people are anxious to know the Gospel. Brother Antonio Aguas, from Tlaquitelnango, has written me several times and has often come to talk to me about sending at least one worker to those far away places, assuring me that people from surrounding villages, towns and ranches would gladly receive the Good News. There is an opening for workers on four new circuits.

If we could open up a day school and a dispensary in Cuautla, our work would certainly grow rapidly, as the people are favorable to our work and everything related to it. Revolution is over, traveling is safe, and nothing hinders the march of activities towards the Christianization of that State, which was the one which suffered the greatest losses during the war. In the revival services many persons talked about their experience and how, on first hearing the Word, they felt its wonderful effects deep in their hearts. There is certainly a wide and profitable field for one who would go there and open a church in each of those villages and towns. Many of the soldiers, of those who fought for Emiliano Zapata and were among the bravest, are now studying the Gospel and will soon be ready to receive it.

The North

Our congregations in the cold lands of the district are also enthusiastic. Our small churches, most of them established at the foot of the snowy mountains, are faithful to the cause of Christ, in spite of the Catholic campaign. In Miraflores, a town that used to be a flourishing manufacturing center, the Knights of Columbus have endeavored to force us to close the day school which we have had there as the principal one of the district of Chalco, and which is not only the best one of our schools but also of the government schools in this region. But the pastor has strongly defended our cause and has completely succeeded.

Miraflores

The Miraflores factory has reopened after being closed during the revolution. Workmen do not have what they need to live, and our pastor is doing a splendid work along social service lines. He is the pastor of the congregation, the principal of the school, the head of the church, the physician of the poor, as well as the advisor of the authorities, the helper of the people and, in short, the leading personality of the place.

Recovering from Revolution

Many of our houses and small churches were destroyed during the war and we have not had funds to build them up again, so that in many places we have no special place for our services. In some villages the members let us have their homes to hold our services, in others we rent the rooms. Notwithstanding these difficulties, services are regularly held anywhere, in private homes, in rented rooms, in the open air, under a tree, and in other places. In San Agustin, the congregation knew we had nothing in our budget for repairs, and they started doing what they could

with their own resources. Our superintendent, on seeing their activity and good spirit, helped them with 100 pesos for repairs. The congregation had already spent 800 pesos of their own money.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises parts of the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, extending 217 miles on either side of the line of the National Railway of Mexico, from San Juan, Queretaro, to Leon, Guanajuato.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 160 miles north of Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences, and beautiful public and private gardens.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one-fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: L. B. Salmans, M.D. and Mrs. Salmans, Miss Edith Salmans. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Dora B. Gladden (on furlough) and Anna M. Taylor.

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital. The Morelos School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.*: Mary Ann Cox Memorial School and Training School for Bible Women.

V. D. Baez, Superintendent

Acambaro

Work has been definitely opened in Acambaro after great difficulties. The pastor of the church, assisted by one of the brethren, who is employed in the Light and Power Company, has accomplished great things in spreading the Gospel throughout the place. He has published a small paper telling of the ideals and plans of the church work. He has given away literature to all, and has established a night school for workmen and poor people who wish to study. Catholicism has been working hard against this good work, and the pastor has frequently received written insults and been threatened for his life. They robbed his house several times, and one night, coming back from the station with his wife, somebody shot at him from a window, the bullet passing over his head. But all these events have only stimulated this good worker and strengthened his faith.

El Cipres

At El Cipres, in the circuit of San Juan del Rio, the members have been working hard in building the church. They themselves have erected the walls, built the roof and have spent about 200 pesos.

Valle de Santiago

There are four places on this circuit for preaching, which receive regular visits from the pastor, holding prayer meetings which are usually under the direction of lay workers. In some of these places they are so enthusiastic about the work, especially the young people, that services continue as late as midnight, as they are very eager to learn new hymns and to sing the old ones. In Valle de Santiago, which is a large town, the work has been successful and the pastor has received the visits of various per-

sons interested in our literature and in the study of the Word. Some time ago a baptism took place in our church and several Catholic families, who had never visited us, attended. Some of them came back to see our pastor the next day and requested him to furnish them with literature and Bibles and talked with him about our religion and Gospel. The spirituality and simplicity shown in the previous service had made a deep impression on them. As a result of active propaganda the congregation has increased from 20 or 25 to about 70. One of our women workers does not let a day go by without talking to someone about Jesus and our faith in His power. The congregation has planned to purchase a better house for the services. The pastor visits several other villages where we expect to establish new churches.

Celaya

The pastor of this circuit preaches in four different points; he has organized three Sunday schools and four Centenary classes and at his own home, has held meetings with all the children he can get in touch with. The Centenary classes have given splendid results. They celebrated with great enthusiasm Mothers' Day, Education Day, and the Bible Day. It is to be noticed that the members of the congregations in this circuit are much more enthusiastic than before, as a result of a spiritual revival. The pastor has received the efficient and voluntary help of a local preacher and a lay worker. A large quantity of literature has been given away and the pastor has sold many Bibles.

Leon

The pastor visits four places regularly, establishing in them Centenary classes which have been a great help in increasing spirituality. We need a day school as all the members of the congregations desire to educate their children according to the Christian doctrine. A member of the congregation, a blind man who was a preacher some years ago, helps in everything he possibly can, and our preachers go to him for suggestions and ideas. He is a professor and sometimes his pupils leave him on account of his religious ideas, but he remains faithful to our church. Some of our brethren have suffered persecution but none of them have deserted us. The pastor has visited one more place where he already has friends and where he expects to establish a new church.

Guanajuato

This being a mining town, our congregations suffer on account of the members having to leave when mines do not operate. But the pastor tries to keep in touch with all of them and to get new members. There are two Sunday schools, three Epworth leagues and a class of probationers. The Hospital, in charge of Dr. L. B. Salmans, has worked as efficiently as ever, in spite of not having received great financial help, and has raised the sum of $7,000 self-support this year. The Juarez school for girls has had a splendid year. The boys' school enroled more than 100 students and all the teachers have worked conscientiously. Examinations and final programs were exceedingly good this year. Services are held in a room which does not fill the requirements at all and we greatly need a new church.

Queretaro

In Queretaro Centenary classes have been held regularly, two of which are for young people. One of them is in charge of a young boy who is

a wonderful example to the others for his spirituality and his religious life. The students have been organized in groups of volunteers, who are disposed to do anything for the church. On Sunday they give away literature, they visit the sick and invite people to come to the services. In spite of fanaticism the work has gone forward wonderfully, especially because the Governor is a friend. Our church has been crowded on special occasions, as on our Commencement and Temperance days. Services have been held regularly at the Hercules factory and it seems to us that people do not oppose so much our teachings and our work. In one small town there are several converts and we expect to open up a new church there very soon.

Purpose

Our work has gone on well in this district and we all worked in perfect harmony. We have had about 300 converts. Our collections have covered all our debts, with only one or two exceptions, and the ideal of the district is to double its collections before the end of the five years of the Centenary.

THE VELASCO INSTITUTE—QUERETARO

Progress

This has been the fourth year of activities in the Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute, since it was reopened. Forty-four students attended school here the first year, and $2,400 were collected for self-support. In the second year we had 68 students and collected $4,400. During the third year of work we had 83 students and collected $10,000 for self-support. This year we had 60 boarding pupils and 26 attended as day pupils. Ten of the boarding pupils left school on account of illness or because they could not afford to pay their expenses. Seventy pupils passed examinations at the end of the year, eighteen of whom expect to dedicate their lives to the Church.

The Ranch

The boys now use the ranch for football, basket-ball and other games. Preparations are being made to open a farm school here and we expect to have young men from all parts of the Republic in this school, in order to take advantage of modern methods for agriculture. Bishop Thirkield has been trying to get the $50,000 we need for this work and we hope he may succeed as Mexico greatly needs a school of agriculture.

Student Activities

The students hold regular literary meetings. They give regular programs, presenting poems, literary compositions, and debates. The boys publish a monthly paper called "El Pigmeo," which is well received everywhere, especially among those connected with the school, as the paper has full information regarding discipline and general movements of the School. We have regular prayer meetings and special meetings for Bible study. This part of the work is in charge of the Director of the Institute and also in charge of the Epworth league which holds meetings where all pupils take active part.

Officials Friendly

We have maintained friendly relations with the local authorities and know that the Governor and officers appreciate our work. The Governor

has repeatedly attended our patriotic and temperance meetings, and athletic exhibitions, and has always shown his appreciation in his addresses to our young students. The Secretary of Education has also been cordial to the school.

MEDICAL WORK—GUANAJUATO

Dr. L. B. SALMANS, in charge

Though laboring under the greatest handicaps of the past 20 years, both in the lack of workers and funds, this work has been succeeding excellently in all departments. The dispensary and the private practice furnish us a constant stream of patients, and the hospital has this year double the number of patients had in our beds last year, and four times the number had the year before.

Our building most urgently needs repairs, as the long years of war and hard times have run us down, both as to the repair of the edifice and the abundance and condition of our bed clothing and other supplies. We were caught at an awkward moment also in the matter of our new building construction, and have been for more than two years without a dollar for building. With our excellent modern operating room unfinished, we have been forced to suspend, for all this time, the performing of the more serious operations.

COLEGIO MORELOS—GUANAJUATO

This institution after running as a one teacher primary day school for 43 years, was transformed two years ago into a graded school with five teachers. The public immediately showed their appreciation by increasing the attendance to more than five times that of the former year. It was difficult to secure a corps of the best teachers suddenly. We have, however, secured an excellent group for next year. With the aid of Centenary funds we have a finely furnished and beautifully restored school building which will accommodate more than 200 pupils.

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexican Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Ponulation: 1.200.000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance is mining and manufacturing. there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition. and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. J P Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. L. D. Rounds and Mrs. Rounds. Miss Lena Dixon, R.N., Mr. M. D. Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Blanche A. Betz (on furlough), Katharine M. Johnson, Addie C. Dyer, Florence O. Harper. Grace A. Hollister, Herma Hoyt, Kathryn B. Kyser, Netella Loy, Estelle Ritchie, May B. Seal and Prudence Winn.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute, The Latin American Hospital (Baptist) is being organized into a Union Hospital, and we have supplied a trained nurse. *W. F. M. S.*: Normal School.

J P HAUSER, Superintendent

THE MEXICAN METHODIST INSTITUTE

The enrolment of boarding students has been higher than any previous year. The amount received from this source was $35,000 (oro nacional) which is much more than has been received from such sources by any other institution under the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico since the time of the new government.

This year we graduated six students from the commercial department and three other graduates are going to the Union Evangelical Seminary to continue their studies as ministers of the Gospel. At present there are thirty-one boys in the Institute who are preparing themselves to serve the Church either as teachers or ministers. There are twenty-five other boys of great promise who are waiting entrance into the Institute, but we are obliged to postpone their admission until such time as sufficient funds are received to provide for their expenses.

Twenty-two of the boys have united with the Church as preparatory members. The three organized chapters of the Epworth league have been active.

The state government has given every consideration to our school and has stated that as soon as its finances are in a better condition they will extend help.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.
Population: 941,000.
Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.
Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Committee of Cooperation for Latin America. On January 3, 1921, Bishop Thirkield presiding, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1920, Panama Mission was organized into Central America Mission Conference.

PANAMA DISTRICT

Republic of Panama

Area: 34,180 square miles.
Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.
Population: 400,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Chitre

Location: Central-west coast, province of Herrera.
Institution: Experimental agriculture.
Missionaries: Rev. A. O. Bustamante and Mrs. Bustamante.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.
Population: 20,000.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus, province of Chiriqui.
Institution: American College.
Missionaries: Rev. N. M. Powell and Mrs. Powell.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.
Population: 40,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.
Missionaries: Mr. E. R. Crisp and Mrs. Crisp. Misses Elsie J. Keyser, Florence A. Kniskern, Clara List, and Mrs. Elma W. Allen.
Institutions: Panama College, Guachapali School, Chinese School.

H. B. Fisher, Acting Superintendent

From the Report of E. M. Oliver

The Territory

The area of this district is 88,550 square kilometers, with a population of 393,824, which is made up as follows: White, 52,044; West Indian, 85,-

963; Chinese, 3,061; Mixed, 219,223; Indians, 33,412; Hindu, 188. At the present time we have work only in Panama City, Colon, Chitre, David.

David

The work of this District was opened but fifteen years ago in the City of Panama. Until about four years ago no work was attempted outside of the City. At that time work was opened up in David in connection with the Union Church of the Canal Zone, this church having accepted the David Station on the Parish Abroad Plan. That work has been carried on at an expense of less than $1,000 to the Board up to the present year. Our work has been carried on in rented property, which had become unsafe. The owner refused to repair, and there was no other suitable building available. Through Centenary funds an admirable piece of property has been purchased, which has given a guarantee of permanency to our work never before acknowledged by the native people. The plans call for a school, a church and a building to include living quarters for the missionary. Work has already started and in a few years we may confidently expect this to be one of our largest stations in the district.

Chitre

Chitre occupies a unique place as the key to a chain of interior cities. A year ago last November, Brother Bustamante and family were sent here and have had a hard but glorious year. They have a right to claim the promise in the Beatitudes which says: "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The leading officials of Chitre are glad to call the Bustamantes friends. They have been conducting a night school in English, have been holding Sunday school, and preaching services, and with others have sold Scriptures in the interior cities.

Panama City

Our work in Panama City consists of the Panama college; Seawall church; Guachapali School, Church and Sunday school; Spanish Sunday school; 15th street, and the Chinese work.

Panama college had an enrolment of 154. It has had to work under disadvantages this year owing to the delay in the arrival of teachers for unexpected vacancies, and the confusion of building the school rooms and living quarters. The College, however, is making headway.

The Seawall church, English section, has suffered severely because of the reductions of force on the Canal Zone. This congregation is composed mostly of American people from the Canal Zone. The average congregation has been forty-five, and the church has contributed toward self-support, $1,157.49.

The membership of the Spanish church has increased and it is gradually making itself felt as a factor in the religious life of the city. They have given towards self-support $420 and have raised for the poor, in addition, over $100. When it is remembered that two years ago they were giving practically nothing, these figures are encouraging. On Watch Night, 15 were received into the church and 18 were baptized.

COSTA RICA DISTRICT

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivatable territory.

Population: 441,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917 by Rev. Eduardo Zapata (Mexico) and Rev. G. A. Miller (Panama).

Alajuela

Location: 12 miles from San Jose. Name means "Little Gem."
Population: 5,000.
Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Brownlee and Mrs. Brownlee.

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.
Population: 40,000.
Institution: Escuela Metodista.
Missionaries: Mr. L. M. Fiske and Mrs. Kiske, Rev. J. N. Smith and Mrs. Smith. and Miss Alma Lee.

San Ramon

Location: Center of a large farming district.
Population: 3,000.

J. A. Brownlee, Superintendent

Conditions

Costa Rica, a rich coast, is a fertile field for missionary effort. The land area is just about half that of the state of Kentucky, and the population equal to that of Pittsburgh. There are 10 missionaries ministering to the Spanish speaking people and four native workers. Eight of these missionaries are of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one native worker.

We find quite a liberal element among the thinking people who are glad to have us in the country and wish us well; but as yet have manifested but little interest in so far as being willing to be known as one of us. We appreciate the interest shown, especially on the part of some of the leading officials of the country, but it ought to be clearly understood that none of them are members of our Church. They are willing to cooperate and be counted with us in so far as day schools are concerned; and have no special objection to our teaching the Bible if their children can be under our instruction. I am persuaded that when we can demonstrate an unselfish spirit of service, we will have a warm welcome and the door will be open to lead them to our Christ. I am convinced after seven years among Latin Americans, that day schools where the Bible is taught and definite, wise, religious instruction is given—always keeping in view the personal salvation of the children under our care—are the principal points of contact.

As to the work of the past year, nothing has gone so far to uproot prejudice and open up ways of contact as the Methodist school in San Jose. The school opened with an enrolment of 17 and closed with 73. The opening was not with a blast of trumpets, but the closing exercises consisted of a splendid program with words of praise and appreciation by the chief executive of the country, a packed house and a place for prayer on the program.

In Alajuela, the Sunday school is larger than it has ever been. The teachers in San Jose rendered excellent service in the Sunday school and

have made it possible to keep the work going the past two months. We have a few folk who are ready to cast their lot with us and take a definite stand for Christ by joining the Church but we feel that it is wiser to take plenty of time before enroling them as members.

In San Ramon our workers have gained the good will and confidence of many of the people. They have met with open opposition on the part of the Roman clergy but this is about overcome especially in so far as open opposition is concerned. A good foundation is being laid and we are looking for results during the coming year.

Property

The following amounts have been spent on property and repairs: San Jose, $465; Alajuela, $281; San Ramon, $125; San Ramon, purchase, $1,457.

During the year a special gift of $1.000 in U. S. government bonds was received from Mr. A. L. Trace of Laurel, Montana. The money was applied on the San Ramon purchase and the property is now called the Trace Memorial Mission in honor of the father of Mr. Trace. We have received other gifts for this property to the amount of $165.

This is the most suitable building we have. The appearance of a play house has been abolished and one feels that he is in the house of the Lord. With a little outlay for paint, a five-roomed parsonage will be equal to the best houses in the city. Two large, well lighted rooms are ready for a day school, which is greatly needed. Another large room is available as a reading room.

New Work to be Undertaken this Year

From our three centers we are planning to reach the surrounding towns. It is our plan to secure a room in a private home where we can begin a week night service once each week. Through friends in the towns now occupied, we hope to gain an entrance. The outlay in rent will be small and when the congregation grows, we hope to throw the responsibility of the rent upon those interested.

Urgent Needs

1. Suitable buildings for a school and church in San Jose. I am convinced that if we had a suitable building for our school we would easily be able to enrol more than two hundred this year. The one we now occupy is not a credit to Methodism and is in most every way unfit for the service we wish to render; with the odors and noise of a bakery on one side and the constant buzz and clamor of a planing mill on the other, the din is sometimes so pronounced that it is difficult to be heard. The growth of our school in spite of such handicaps is the highest tribute to the faithful services rendered by the teaching force, and is the clearest evidence of the need for just the school we are trying to build up.

2. A day school in San Ramon.

3. A day school with buildings for church and school and parsonage in Alajuela. We have the most beautiful location in town and our building is the most decrepit on the square.

4. A training school for native workers.

5. Suitable living quarters for the missionaries in San Jose.

6. A good supply of tracts and suitable reading matter. The Maranatha has done a good work in opening the way for our school and in

giving us a general introduction to the reading public. The time to enlarge the scope of this publication has now come and we believe that under the continued capable direction of Senor Brenes, whose heart is so much in this work, there is a useful future for this messenger of the Kingdom.

THE SAN JOSE SCHOOL

Louis M. Fiske, Director

Enrolment

The enrolment has grown from 17 to 73. The actual attendance has been 51.

Co-operation

One of the first things we did after our arrival was to visit the minister of Education and the Inspector of Primary Education, to assure them that we wished to work with them for the good of the children of San Jose. We were most cordially received and assured of their good will. Later we were able to borrow from the school department, all of the blackboards which we needed for the school.

On the occasion of the big Independence Day school parade, we were invited by the Inspector of Education to take part with the public schools of San Jose, in the celebration. Among the several private schools of the city, we were the only one represented in the parade. The uniforms of our girls, carrying out the color scheme red, white and blue, won from the press a worthy bit of praise.

Opposition

There has been much petty opposition to our work which has proved to be of benefit rather than otherwise. It gave us good advertising. The padres who are generally alert, were completely surprised by a school which sprang up so quietly and quickly began to assume respectable proportions. When they did awaken to its existence they hastily gathered a committee and began opposing us, through the newspapers and by means of printed circulars, and by visiting the parents of all the school children. Neither of these methods succeeded in doing the school any noticeable harm. We now have the largest daily paper heartily in sympathy with our work. The committee were able during the whole year to persuade four pupils and one teacher to leave us. The latter, however, worked out to our advantage, as we found a most efficient Christian teacher to take her place.

Bible Teaching

Our first interest with regard to the school program was to make it definitely religious, without offending anyone. It was difficult to know how much stress we could place on the Bible but with a big faith we introduced into the program and made compulsory, a daily chapel exercise with a Bible lesson prayer, hymns, and a Bible verse to memorize each week. The memory verses have proved very effective as the results at the end of the year show. More than half of the older pupils were able to recite all the verses for the year. None of these are members of our Sunday school and have had no other means of learning the verses. It is seed in entirely new soil.

Programs

The best advertising medium we have found to be our school programs. During the year we have given four evening programs and three afternoon

programs with a total attendance of 1,250. Among the guests of honor at these programs have been, President Acosta, the American Minister, and the Director of the College of Senoritas.

Social Service

The fourth of July was the occasion of a grand picnic and celebration, including firecrackers and prize races. Our school was invited en masse although the celebration was for the American colony only. Our director was in charge of the games and races.

Boy Scout activities will be started as soon as the translation of the program into Spanish is completed.

Basket ball has proved a most interesting and active sport for the girls on the spacious court of the College of Senoritas, through the courtesy of the Director.

The boys of the school and many of the community have joined in the Saturday morning baseball games played in an open field near the school. There have been several opportunities to teach good sportsmanship and also to place our stamp of disapproval on the use of tobacco by keeping out of the game those who insisted on smoking.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Peru (area, 695,730 square miles) and Ecuador (area, 116,530 square miles). We have work at present in Peru only, in 1919 the Conference was divided into two districts—Coast District, and Central District.

Population: Peru, 4,500,000; Ecuador, 1,300,000.

Industry: Copper mining is the chief industry. Gold, silver, vanadium, lead, and quicksilver are also abundant. Irrigation is extensively used, and the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: Comprises the entire highland region of Peru; there is at present work only in the Department of Junin.

Huancayo

Location: Terminal of the Central Railway at one end of a rich agricultural valley. The seat of a prehistoric Indian fair, where the Indians (10,000) still gather, twice a month, to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Mountains full of mineral deposits are being opened up.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905, and was carried on by the native pastors until 1914.

Missionaries: Rev. H. P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd, Mr. W. J. Dennis (on furlough) and Mrs. Dennis (on furlough), Miss Dew Dailey (contract), Miss Ida Karsten (special), Mr. E. C. Potter and Mrs. Potter.

Institution: Instituto Andino.

Cerro de Pasco

Missionary: Miss Mae Kirchner.

Institution: Colegio Americano.

H. P. Archerd, Superintendent

Huancayo

The church in Huancayo has had a satisfactory attendance and a pronounced interest in the Gospel message. There has been an increase of 20 per cent in membership.

We have had fifty paid subscriptions to our conference organ, the Mensajero Cristiano, against 32 of last year. We have also placed 24 subscriptions to the Nueva Democracia, and of the two reviews offered in combination with it, have 15 subscribers to El Norte-Americano and 8 to El Campo.

Our school, the Andean Institute, has had a most successful year, with 256 pupils matriculated. The school is a positive evangelistic force. There has been perfect co-operation between the school and the church; and of the converts of the year, a large proportion have been pupils of the Institute.

One of the most interesting enterprises of the year has been the Bible Institute, which at the suggestion and according to the plan of Bishop Thirkield, was organized at the opening of the school year, and held its sessions up to the end of November. There were ten young men enroled, seven of whom completed the year's work; the other three removed from Huancayo. The studies were of a practical nature, and the students were faithful in taking active part in the work of the church, putting into practice what they had learned. One served all year as superintendent of the

Huancayo Sunday school; three served as supplies in the Huancayo church when I was away on the district; and two have joined the active ministry and are now in the pastorate. We can claim five ministerial candidates from among the students of the Bible Institute for this first year.

San Geronimo

In the village of San Geronimo, Mr. E. C. Potter has voluntarily devoted all of his Sundays to developing the work. As this village is near to Huancayo he has been enabled to do this without any conflict with his school duties. There is large promise in this village.

Concepcion

During the year we have taken over the independent evangelical church in the village of Concepcion. The Methodist group in Concepcion has steadily grown in numbers and spiritual life, and we are happy to have this bulwark of evangelical strength in the historic town of Concepcion, so close to the monastery of Ocopa, which is the chief center of Romanism in the highlands.

Jauja

The work in Jauja, which is located at the north end of Huancayo valley has made rapid progress and is full of hope. There are about Jauja a number of villages that are greatly interested in the Gospel, one of which has expressed the desire to come over bodily into our church, and is projecting the erection of an evangelical church building.

Other Villages

There are a number of other villages in the Huancayo valley where services have been regularly held, and where the cause is steadily growing, the most important of which are Sapallanga, Quichuay, Pancan, Llangui, Ahuac, Cajas, Matahuasi.

Tarma

The work here has been greatly strengthened. The wife of the pastor opened a primary school the first part of the year, which has had a fine record. It was publicly presented with a municipal medal at the time of the national Centennial celebration, because of the high standing of its pupils in scholarship.

Cerro de Pasco

There has been a small numerical growth here and a decided advance in the spirit of fellowship and devotion among the members.

Smelter

At Smelter the work has been stationary, because of the continual moving away of our friends and adherents. It is only a question of a few months until this church entirely disappears; for the entire smelter is being transferred to La Oroya. But the members and probationers of this church will simply transfer their relationship to the church that will then be organized.

Growth

In all the churches of the district there has been a good growth in self-support, the increase for the district being 53 per cent. Also, without

exception, every church has made advances in membership, which reaches 33 per cent for the entire district.

The Centenary

The Centenary has been definitely before the churches all year, and has been the main-spring of all the advance made. As this was the centenary year of Peruvian independence, we were able to make the fact of the centenary of Methodist Missions particularly impressive by analogy. And the results, in a 33 per cent gain in membership and a 53 per cent gain in self-support, with two new men entering the pastorate, are not unworthy of the Centenary of our great Church.

COAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church west of the ranges of the Andes, principally the Departments of Lima and Ica and the Constitutional Province of Callao.

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac river at the base of the Andes City has an excellent system of waterworks, public squares, hospitals, and stores. Its university, San Marcos, was founded in 1551.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, Free Church of Scotland and the Evangelical Union of South America.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman, Mr. W. L. Fleck, M.D., and Mrs. Fleck, Miss Serena Johnson (contract), Miss Louisa Kurath, R.N., Miss Helen G. Schwarz, R.N., Miss C. Estella Stevenson, R.N., Mr. F. M. Stanger and Mrs. Stanger. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Helen Benard, Gertrude Hanks, Ruth Ransom and Frances Vandegrift.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Victoria Primary School, British-American Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' High School.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao province, and principal seaport of Peru, on Callao Bay, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. A modern city with a spacious harbor.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Commercial center. Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, and the shops of the Central Railway.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Miss Jeanette Hoffman, Miss Euretta Meredith, Miss Stella M. Beach (on furlough), Mr. L. L. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Rev. C. E. Miller.

Institutions: Coeducational High School, Colon Primary School.

A. W. Greenman, Superintendent

Evangelism

The Evangelistic interests have developed finely; the three older churches of Lima and Callao having made, under their devoted pastors, advances of not less than 25 per cent in every department. The increase in membership and church attendance is much beyond our present rented accommodations and, with the growth of their various activities, makes increasingly urgent their need for adequate church edifices. The pastors have started promising services also in several suburban towns.

The prayers and desires of our faithful friends for years past, to the south of us, in Chincha Alta, Ica and adjoining towns, we answered, early this year, by the appointment of a supply pastor. He has organized the church in Chincha Alta, and they, with the Ica friends, are assuming such a large part of their local expenditures that they will soon have, with the help of the Mission, well-equipped, though rented places of worship. We expect to report ere long organized churches to the north, in Huaral and Huacho.

Education

Our schools in Lima and Callao have again been filled to overflowing; and this despite the violent public attack on them by the Catholic Archbishop of Lima early in the year. Prof. Snell's school in Callao, with its 530 pupils and complete self-support is making an exceptional record; while the Girls' High School and the Victoria school in Lima have done splendidly. More than ever, however, we need buildings of our own, adequately to care for these schools, and to enable us particularly to meet the demands for boarding departments which more than pay for themselves in every way.

Book Store

The Mission book depository has continued to add to its stock until it now has on sale, as we purposed it should, the best evangelical literature available in the Spanish language. There is a corresponding increase in its sales, which would be much larger if we could afford a small salesroom on the street instead of the little dark corner back of our San Augustine Chapel. The kiosk in the Exposition building, which it occupied in partnership with the American Bible Society during the Peruvian Centenary Celebrations, was attractive, greatly admired, and finely advertised our literature and work.

The Mensajero

The Mensajero has continued to increase in circulation and influence. Its publication twice a month instead of once, as before, has doubtless contributed to this. It is supplying a great need in our work and continually adding to our constituency and friends all over the country, and beyond.

The Hospital

The hospital enterprise finally took definite shape, in the early months of this year, in the purchase by the British-American Hospital Association, a duly incorporated body, of the well known hospital, the "Casa de Salud," in Bellavista. This association, under agreement with the Board of Foreign Missions, has put the property in condition for occupancy and turned it over to the Mission. It is conducted by our medical and nursing staff, a Board of Governors, consisting of seven members, of which the Mission nominates four and has the general oversight. So great was the demand, however, that the hospital, though not at all fully repaired or equipped, was formally turned over on the 30th of October, President Leguia honoring the occasion with his presence. So soon have the superior facilities of this institution been recognized that Dr. Fleck, our representative and superintendent, with Mrs. Fleck and Misses Kurath and Johnson, also of our staff, are, even after these few weeks, so overwhelmed with the rapidly increasing number of patients and their care, that addi-

tional medical and nursing assistants must be immediately secured to meet these demands and save them from a serious breakdown. The great value of this institution and of the work of its most capable staff to our Mission workers in this and adjoining fields has already been most amply demonstrated. With but little additional outlay it can easily be developed into one of the most effective and helpful departments of our Mission operations.

An event of unusual interest was the service on Sunday, January 8th, in the setting apart of the hospital to the religious, philanthropic and social service of the community by Bishop Thirkield in the present of a large group of friends of the work. Rev. A. W. Greenman offered prayer, Rev. W. F. Jordan of Cristobal read the Scriptures and the Reverends H. P. Archerd and A. T. Vasquez took part in the service, which closed with a litany led by Bishop Thirkield, as follows: In the name of our Heavenly Father, the Maker and Lover of all men, we dedicate this hospital; in the name of Jesus Christ, the Great Physician, we dedicate this hospital; In the name of Him who healed the sick and cured those with all manners of diseases, we dedicate this hospital; For the healing of the poor, and the physical and social betterment of all the people, to Thee we dedicate this hospital; For the cure and care of mothers and the deepening of the idea of the sacredness of motherhood, to Thee we dedicate this hospital; for the healing and helping of little children whom Jesus took up in His arms and blessed, to Thee we dedicate this hospital.

The Centenary

Our Centenary was fully launched last May, with the presence, fine direction and aid of Dr. G. A. Miller, the Executive Secretary of the movement for this continent, as well as of Rev. H. C. Stuntz, our continental Sunday School Secretary. The results have been most encouraging in every phase of our work. A third of our entire membership, for example, signed the intercessors' cards and nearly a fourth the tithers' pledge. Neighborhood visitation and meetings continue. The special attention given to Biblical and religious studies in schools and churches, with extra night classes has been abundantly blessed, and we expect from it candidates for advanced studies who will furnish our school and church workers in the near future, and ministers, which is our greatest need.

English Church

The English congregation, which Bishop Oldham asked the present district superintendent to organize and care for, in September, 1921, has provided a church home for many people. The Anglican Church had the only weekly English service in this large city before our own was begun. They are mostly Americans and have responded generously to all appeals, giving, for example, $300 to the Chinese famine fund, besides helping repair and decorate the chapel of the Central Spanish Church, where they worship; providing it with pulpit and church furniture, and responding to the needs of our Spanish Sunday schools and the retired Spanish preacher.

Peru Centennial

The celebration of the Peruvian National Centenary, during the months of July and August, afforded our churches and schools a splendid opportunity to show their naturally patriotic and deep interest in it. Commem-

orative services were held in all of our churches, with special exercises in our schools, while the fine appearance of the detachments of boys from our various schools in the public parades made them the objects of particular comment and admiration.



Central Church, Puebla, Mexico; Built in 1892, Burned in 1922. Out of the Ashes, this City of 100,000 will have a New Testimony of the Power of The Gospel.

BUENOS AIRES AREA



Bishop Oldham Umpires a Game of Volley Ball in South America, and Encourages Fair Play and Physical Exercise

BUENOS AIRES AREA

Bishop W. F. Oldham

The year has been fruitful of events, and yet perhaps its main movements have not been those most readily disclosing themselves.

Centenary Program and Women

The Centenary program has held our attention and under the skilful piloting of Secretary George A. Miller, valuable work has been done. It is significant that one of the outcomes, perhaps the chief outcome, has been the quickening of the spiritual life and the arousing of the religious activities of the women of Methodism. Our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has very grievously overlooked the needs of the women of South America and largely deprived them of this valuable arm of service. The work among women has not hitherto been accented. But special attention has been focused on this matter, and in almost all our churches are now found bands of Methodist women, studying elementary works on social and spiritual hygiene, intensifying the Church's prayer life and provoking one another to good works of all kinds.

Plans are being laid to make 1922 a revival year, and in these plans large places will be given to these women groups, as well as to the "Minute" men. This arousing and enlistment of the women forces of the church is, perhaps, the most promising factor I have yet seen in the Methodist life of these lands.

It is pleasing to add that the Woman's Society is about to open a union deaconess training school in Buenos Aires; and the General Board, by the help of the Sweet Memorial Fund (of Wichita, Kansas) will erect a normal and deaconess nurse training school in Santiago, Chile. Both of these institutions will furnish us with much needed workers adequately trained.

The Schools

The schools continue to make fine response to added care and provision. Particularly do I note a more aggressive evangelistic note and more manifest results. The time has come when young men and women in all our schools are openly professing Christ, and are equally openly joining the Church. Several young men are student volunteers, and their teachers report marked religious inquiry among the young women.

The outstanding physical fact in the school world is the splendid building being erected by our Woman's Society in Montevideo, Uruguay. Crandon Hall will not only keep fresh the memory of a great personality, but it is an ornament to a beautiful city, and the pride and jewel of South American Methodism.

Another striking school success is the Ward School of Buenos Aires, which grows daily in strength and popular favor, with a growth that demands adequate provision. The Disciple and Methodist Boards jointly carry on this college, which leaps to the front; and they will do well to find special friends in both these communions to make this a commanding institution in the metropolis of South America.

The Indian of Bolivia

The appeal of the Indian population of Bolivia is very arresting and measures are being taken which will soon put us into direct touch with these most needy people.

Bunster Farm

The great farm in Chile is slowly being brought under modern methods. A silo, a modern dairy barn, and other improvements mark the year. The Farm School, partially under way, is already rendering fine service. But, above all and behind all, the constant preaching of the gospel finds readier hearing and increasing fruitage.

The Preachers

One great preacher, William P. McLaughlin, honored and beloved by all, has fallen at his post. One other, W. T. Robinson of Chile, has retired after long and honorable service. The rest continue their loyal labors with high hope and grateful recognition of the blessing that manifestly rests upon their efforts.

Revival in 1922

We are covenanting with each other to make 1922 a year of consecrated revival effort. Will not the friends at home join these praying bands in South America, to make 1922 a notable year of the Lord in all this land?

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: The Conference was organized at La Paz in 1916, Bishop William F. Oldham presiding.

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of rail.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Salvation Army, and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. F. S. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Mr. E. W. Bossing and Mrs. Bossing, Rev. J. L. Clow and Mrs. Clow, Mr. I. Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. O. D. Dunbar and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. J. S. Herrick (on furlough) and Mrs. Herrick (on furlough), Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. B. T. Hodges (contract), Misses Rose E. Driver, R.N., Florence A. Irle, Helen B. Rusby, Ione Foster, Bertha J. Verkler and Lelia E. Sellers.

Institutions: American Institute and La Paz Indian School.

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Pentecostal and Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. C. S. Bell (on furlough) and Mrs. Bell (on furlough), Mr. P. S. Spear and Mrs. Spear, Mr. J. A. Hallet, Mr. E. F. Herman (on furlough) and Mrs. Herman (on furlough), Misses Elizabeth Danskin, Ruth J. Davis, Lillian H. McCray, Zella M. York, Ruth Maxwell.

Institution: Cochabamba Institute.

J. E. Washburn, Superintendent

The Economic Condition

The economic situation in Bolivia has been severe. The main industry is mining, copper and tin especially, and since the war this has been at a standstill. The lack of minerals to export has caused the Bolivian peso to fall to half its value thus paralyzing commerce. The Cochabamba Valley has had a partial crop failure. As this region is properly called the Granary of Bolivia, a crop failure here brings much distress. In the city of Cochabamba the registrations in the national secondary schools have fallen off fifteen to twenty per cent on account of the poverty.

The Political Outlook

A little over a year ago Bolivia had a bloodless revolution and has not fully regained her equilibrium. The lack of commerce cut off the government income and the officials became dissatisfied for lack of pay, caus-

ing a continual round of resignations and appointments. The school systems, especially in the capital centers, were in an unsettled state. While this has helped our educational work, it has hindered the evangelistic, outside the schools, on account of the constant restlessness and moving about.

Evangelistic Work

While this has been aggressive, it has hardly overcome the losses caused by the constant removals in quest of work and positions. The work of our national pastor at La Paz, Moises Merubia, a graduate of Northwestern university and a product of our own schools, has exceeded all our expectations, especially in its bearing on the educated people. Throughout the year he has held at his Sunday evening services the entire group of boarding pupils in our school, over eighty boys and thirty girls.

Our pastor at the mining center of Corocoro is making the Church felt in every phase of community life. He is the recognized leader of the artisan class to which he formerly belonged. Besides the preaching on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, he has conducted a school for the children of the miners during the day and the miners themselves at night. In way of appreciation for this educational work, one of the mining companies has for four years give us a subsidy of forty Bolivian pesos a month. We are hoping, during the year, to re-open the church in the Yungas Valley which has been suspended on account of the removal of one of our national pastors.

Indian Work

For the first time in the history of our Mission, at our last conference we were able to open distinctly Indian work. Mrs. Virginia Whitehead was appointed to this work. One of the national pastors is to help her in the school work and do the preaching in the Indian tongue. We have asked for a nurse to take up dispensary work in connection with these other efforts. Before the school had been open three weeks, over ninety Indians were in attendance; thirty came to the Sunday school and over forty have been to the Sunday evening services. The work has been begun on the outskirts of the city of La Paz, three blocks from the girls' boarding department. It is a community of Indians that own their little plots of ground where they keep dairy cattle which they herd in the mountains during the day. They do not often move about from one place to another, which insures a permanency to our work.

Educational Work

Regardless of the economic situation, our schools have had the largest attendance in their history. We have a boys' and a girls' school in each of the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba. Our courses run from kindergarten to finishing the secondary or high school course, with complete commercial courses for those who wish to prepare for the commercial world. The graduates of the secondary course take the government examinations, which, on passing, admits them to any professional school in South America. They may also go to any of our North American colleges and enter without examinations. In the last five years about thirty boys have gone to the States, entering usually our own Methodist universities. Three of those now there are preparing to enter the work of our Mission when they are through.

The actual attendance in each of the two schools is over four hundred. As our graduates enjoy the same privileges as the graduates of the National universities, the children of the higher and governing classes come to us. Although our schools are only ten and fifteen years old, the graduates are already found in many prominent positions. The graduates of our commercial course command the most desirable positions. As an indication of this, five are working in the banks of La Paz, three in Oruro, and six in the banks of Cochabamba. Fifteen are now teaching in our own schools.

The religious work is carried on in Sunday schools, Bible classes, Boy Scout work and in the Church. These boys and girls, the future leaders, are thus brought to an intimate knowledge of the teachings of the Master. Few institutions are wielding a wider influence than the two American Institutes of Bolivia.

Building

The building of the boys' secondary day school on our magnificent property in La Paz, has greatly added to our prestige in an educational way. The registration in the secondary department at the beginning of this year, 1922, has broken all previous records.

Church Property

We have secured in La Paz the most admirable and appropriate site for a church building that could be found. It is at the parting of the ways. Seven streets converge at this point, leading to the poorer section of the city, to the business part, and to the residential district. It is one block from the boys' school property, two blocks from the girls' school and five from the center of our Indian work. With a modern church plant here, instead of the inappropriate rented rooms we have always had to occupy, Methodism will be appropriately housed in this city of temples, cathedrals and monasteries.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 270,206 square miles. Includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles.

Population: 3,870,001. Spanish is spoken. Native Chileans are mostly of mixed Indian blood.

Industry: Mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. Country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine, and borax. Much copper is mined.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor. Organized in 1897 into the Western South America Conference, and became an Annual Conference in 1901. In 1904 the Conference was divided into the Andes (now Chile) Conference, North Andes Mission, and the Bolivia Mission. During the first twenty years missionary work was educational. Well-organized schools and valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others. Evangelistic work was begun in 1891.

A good idea of size, shape and climatic conditions of Chile Conference may be had by imagining the state of Illinois extended north to the middle of Hudson Bay, and south to Cuba. Our work reaches from one extreme to the other.

General

The Methodist Episcopal Church is represented in Chile by a total of 127 workers, 70 of whom are missionaries and 57 are native workers. Of the missionaries 41 are in educational work, 7 are in pastoral work, 14 are engaged in other kinds of work, and 8 are on furlough. The annual conference budget is about $75,000 (U. S. Gold).

Institutions

The conference has 33 charges and 45 preaching places; 4 colleges; 1 farm; 2 dispensaries; 5 parochial schools; 1 home for women university students.

Property

The property of the conference is held in the name of the Andine Corporation, a local holding body made up of missionaries of the Board. There are 46 pieces of property with an aggregate value of pesos 4,243,620 ($848,724 U. S. Gold).

The Centenary

Through the efforts of the Church at home, in the campaign of the Centenary, several pieces of property have been acquired, the principal one of which is the farm at Angol. Most of the others, are lots upon which it is hoped to build in the future. Many debts of the Mission have been paid and it is hoped that the Centenary may still help to complete what has been planned.

Secretaries

As a direct result of the Centenary three special secretaries have been added to the workers in Chile: Dr. George A. Miller, special Centenary secretary, is adding much to the life of the churches; Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz, Sunday School secretary, is developing the work of the Sunday schools; and Rev. Paul Barnhart is doing effective work in co-operating with the local prohibition workers in combating the work of alcohol. Rev. S. P. Hauser gives part time as Epworth league secretary.

Co-operative Work

Our Church is co-operating with the Presbyterian Church in division of territory as well as in union work.

The three union enterprises are the evangelical book store, "El Sembrador"; the church paper, "El Heraldo Christiano," and the "Bible Seminary." Our representative in each of these is Rev. C. S. Braden.

The Anglo-Chilean Home

Under the direction of Miss Sara Norris assisted by Miss Minnie M. Robson, is a home for young women studying in the State University. All of the rooms of the institution are occupied, there being 50 boarders.

Bunster Agricultural School

Under the direction of Mr. F. L. Crouse, assisted by Rev. Ezra Bauman and Mr. E. E. Reed, this enterprise aims to cultivate the disfavored class of Chileans, and to teach practical work and production at the same time. The number of boys at present is limited to 25. Many applicants cannot be accommodated because of lack of buildings and equipment.

Dispensaries

"El Buen Samaritano" is the dispensary which has been running effectively in Santiago for about four years. Rev. Moises Torregrosa is president of the institution. It affords an opportunity for poor people to have medical consultation and prescriptions at a very low price. Undergraduate doctors from the University give their services free, and most of the cost of maintaining the institution is provided by subscriptions raised locally. During the past year, Miss Ida M. Meyer has opened a dispensary in Concepcion to care for babies, and to instruct mothers in sanitation and child care.

Epworth League Institute

Two annual sessions of the Epworth League Institute have been held in the grove at the Bunster Farm, where the Chilean young people and the missionaries, for five days have enjoyed God's out-of-doors and come to know more profoundly God's spirit. The sessions have been very effective.

Christian Worker's Conference

There is also held each year at the grove on the farm a conference which includes representatives of all of the denominations at work in Chile.

Teacher's Association

This association of North American school teachers in Chile, was organized in 1918, and includes persons engaged in work in any evangelical school in the country. During the past year, a bi-monthly News Letter has been sent out which gives exchange of ideas and inspiration. There are about 40 members. Annual meetings are held during the summer at the grove. Mr. E. A. Robinson is president.

Bible Seminary

At Santiago, under the direction of Rev. C. S. Braden, is the Bible Seminary. There have been fifteen students during the past year about half of whom are Methodists. Rev. A. F. Zimmerman assists in this work.

Santiago College

This school is under the direction of Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, assisted by the Misses Grace Downs, Hazel Miller, Alice Tuller, Mary Snider, Gladys Minear, Helen Gary and Mrs. Mary Swaney as missionaries, and nineteen other teachers and instructors. The enrolment is 355, which is the largest in its history. Special emphasis has been placed upon religious teaching, with the result of twenty new conversions among the girls. The school spirit is exceptionally good. The school is well known and well received in all parts of the country.

Iquique English College

This institution is under the direction of Rev. W. O. Pflaum and Mrs. Pflaum, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Walter, the Misses A. M. Skinner, Evelyn Gardner, Anna Brown, Elzabeth Francis, Faye Bruneau, Carrie Algers, Ruth Beyer, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clugston as missionaries and six other teachers. Great interest has been shown by the students in the religious services.

Concepcion College

This school is under the direction of Mr. J. C. F. Harrington (on furlough) and Mrs. Harrington assisted by the Misses Ada Porter, Anna Porter, Florence Depew, Laura Singer, Mary Preyer, Hester Humble, Ida Meyer, Eleanor Dukehart, Mrs. Margaret M. Grose, and twelve local teachers. The school enrolment is 287, of whom 15 are students in other institutions in the city but board at the College. Strong departments of the school are those of music and art. With the added number of new teachers made possible by the Centenary, the spirit of the school is excellent.

Colegio Americano

Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly are in charge, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Carhart (on furlough), Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Beck, Rev. and Mrs. S. P. Hauser, Mr. Walter Dugan and five local teachers. The school has had a very good year with an increasing enrolment and interest. Many improvements have been made on the building made possible by the Centenary, and there has been some additional equipment.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 20,663 square miles. Includes ten provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,276,362.

Industry: Mining—the northern part was for years the leading copper producing region in the world. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits especially the Huasco Valley for raisins. General agriculture in the southern part is in a fair state of development.

Organization: The present Central District was formed in 1910 by combining the former Center District and Santiago District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptists and Native Pentecostals, Adventists, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Salvation Army.

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political, and social center of Chile. The most populous city on the Pacific coast, except San Francisco. On a fertile plain. Has fine buildings, a cathedral, fine churches, tree-lined streets, and parks. The residence of those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government, and many wealthy families. There are many Roman Catholic churches, few worshipers.

Population: 500,000. Much of the white population is Latinized Anglo-Saxon—differing from the Anglo-Saxons in language.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878. .

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Paul Barnhart and Mrs. Barnhart, Rev. C. S. Braden and Mrs. Braden, Miss Grace Downs, Miss Helen A. Gary, Miss Hazel M. Miller, Miss Gladys J. Minear, Miss Sara Norris, Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Minnie M. Robson, Mrs. Mary F. Swaney, Miss Alice E. Tullar, Rev. A. F. Zimmerman and Mrs. Zimmerman.

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological School, Publishing House, and Anglo-Chilean Home for Girls.

Valparaiso

Location: Principal port on the Pacific coast south of San Francisco. The first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. It has a spacious but not a well protected harbor. Valparaiso was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1906. Many improvements were made in re-building.

Population: 162,447. Large foreign population. English especially influential.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Moises Torregrosa, Superintendent

General

The year 1921 has been one of profound political agitation in all parts of the country; the attention of all has been called to the presidential campaign, to the internal and external unrest, as well as to social questions and the labor problem. At the same time our attention as Methodists was attracted and awakened by the Centenary movement, which has made such an impression upon the work of evangelizing Chile and especially in the deepening of the spiritual life of the pastors and members. Dr. G. A. Miller, Centenary secretary, has inspired us by his wisdom, his loving spirit, and his untiring activity.

Coquimbo

Our church in this port has a flourishing congregation. There has been a notable advance this year. In Coquimbo, which is the center of the circuit, there is a church and congregation. There are also two other important preaching places; Guayacan and Porvenir.

The Ladies' Aid Society has collected 484.90 pesos with which electric lights have been put in the parsonage, and some of the church furniture repaired. They have taken food and clothes to the prisoners in the city jail and cheered them with the gospel. Ten thousand tracts have been distributed; there are 21 subscribers to El Heraldo Cristiano and 15 more have been sold. The church has made a net gain of 10 probationers and 15 members. There is a parochial school under a competent teacher and with an enrolment of 29 pupils. The expense has been 1,080.50 pesos of which 600 pesos have been provided by the Mission, and the balance has been raised locally. The circuit has raised 5,747.40 pesos, and the new year gives hope of greater progress. The fourth quarterly conference has voted to increase the pastor's support from 144.35 to 175 pesos a month. There are 53 tithers.

La Serena

The Ladies' Aid Society has collected 194 pesos, which has been used to help the poor. The National Missionary Society has opened a new

preaching center in the home of one of the directors. The young people of the Epworth league have worked well, and report a gain in converts and an increase in the library.

Some results of the year's work are as follows: net increase of 4 probationers and 12 members; 11 subscribers to El Heraldo Cristiano; 44 tithers; all appointments for pastoral support and conference benevolence met in full; the pastor's salary increased from 110 to 125 pesos a month.

Ovalle

This circuit is in the midst of a promising mineral and agricultural region. There are 8 preaching points. The members live in groups scattered among the mines and farms. The lack of water and the paralyzing of mine activity have brought much poverty and suffering to many families, but their spirit has not faltered.

In Combarbala there are 9 members and 7 probationers.

In Ovalle there has been a gain of 9 probationers and 4 members. This point is a difficult field marked by much ignorance and superstition. There are 10 tithers. The church has collected 750 pesos toward the pastor's support and 125 pesos for benevolences, besides local expenses. There are 18 subscribers to El Heraldo Cristiano.

San Felipe and Los Andes

These two towns are situated near the mountains. They have made great progress in the past few years. The Mission has bought property in Los Andes and half a block from the city park for a church and parsonage. There has been a net gain of 11 probationers and 16 members. The budget has been fully met. There are 25 tithers and the pastor's support has been increased from 42 to 80 pesos a month. There are 11 Heraldo Cristiano subscribers.

Llay Llay

Beginning with 1920 this congregation has continued to improve its property. There have been many converts. The pastor has visited Catemu once a month. This is a mining center in which there are 20 believers faithful to their Lord, who listen with interest to the preaching of the word. There are 12 tithers and 7 Heraldo Cristianos are taken.

Quillota Circuit

This is one of the most extensive circuits of the conference. It includes Quillota, Limache, Ligua, Valle Hermoso and Cabildo, and has an estimated population of 107,000. The pastor covers all of the six points. There are 39 tithers in the circuit. They have met their budget and have increased self-support from 60 to 100 pesos a month.

Valparaiso

There are four preaching places of our church in this city. There are 45 tithers. The church has collected 5,060 pesos during the year and has made some needed improvements. Self-support has increased from 100 to 160 pesos a month. There is a gain of 38 probationers and 9 members. Fifty-five Heraldos are taken.

Santiago

According to the recent census this city has a population of about 500,000. Our buildings here are not what they should be in such a city. We hope that the Centenary may enable us to remedy this condition.

First Church has had a normal year. The young people have opened a new work, the rent being paid by the Epworth league. Preaching services and Sunday schools are held. The church has gained 20 probationers and 9 members. There are now on roll 152 probationers and 89 members. There are 39 tithers. For pastoral support and benevolences, 1,840 pesos have been collected. The pastor's support has been increased from 130 to 160 pesos a month. There are 15 subscribers to the Heraldo Cristiano.

Second Church, well located, has had prosperity in every sense. All departments are at work. The local preachers have aided the pastor at every point. The room occupied is very small and there is great demand for a larger place. A piece of land 31.8 meters by 84 meters has been bought. The congregation now has in cash and promises 2,000 pesos toward the erection of a church building. There are 41 tithers. All of the budget has been raised and the self-support of the pastor has been increased from 112.50 to 170 pesos a month. There are 13 subscribers to the Heraldo Cristiano with 7 single sales. In connection with Second Church must be considered a small group which makes up what was Montel Chapel. This will eventually become a part of Second Church.

During 1919 Third Church doubled its membership. During 1920 it doubled its membership again. There has been a gain of 39 probationers and 5 full members. There are 38 tithers. There are 20 Heraldo subscriptions. All of the budget has been met and more has been spent in decorating the church. The pastor's support has been increased from 50 to 80 pesos a month.

The work of Fourth Church is under the direction of a lay preacher. The church has a strong spiritual life and many conversions are reported. With this as a center other points are being directed. Forty-three probationers and two in full membership represent the membership gains of the year.

The pastor gives his services gratuitously, while at the same time the congregation has contributed generously to put the church in an attractive condition. Besides this 600 pesos have been raised for benevolences. There are 31 tithers. The Mission has helped the church for 1920 with rent. For 1921 the congregation proposes to pay their own rent.

New Work

For years it has been thought advisable to open new work in Providencia. This year it has been begun under the direction of a Seminary student. This work is represented by a Sunday school of 67 children and 34 adults, and a church organization with 3 members and 14 probationers. There are three tithers and 100 pesos have been collected for benevolences.

Summary

As a result of the year's work there has been a gain of 117 probationers and 54 members. There have been 243 Heraldo Cristiano subscriptions. There are 386 tithers while self-support has been increased 3,601.80 pesos.

The Seminary, Santiago College, the Home for Girls, the Heraldo Cristiano and the book store "El Sembrador," have all had a prosperous year.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 74,161 square miles. Includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta.

Location: In northern Chile. A desert region. Water is brought from the mountains, and food supplies by ship.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals. Here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax, silver, and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and American Presbyterian Church.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good streets, stores, and banks.

Population: 40,171.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Miss Carrie B. Alger, Rev. G. F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Miss Ruth D. Beyer, Miss Anna Brown, Miss Faye E. Bruneau, Mr. C. L. Clugston and Mrs. Clugston, R.N., Miss Evelyn E. Gardner, Rev. W. O. Pflaum and Mrs. Pflaum, Miss Achsah Skinner, Mr. A. J. Walter and Mrs. Walter.

Institutions: Iquique English College.

Tacna and Arica (port)

Location: In desert, but irrigation has produced one of the most fertile spots in South America.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Tacna is an important military center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Day School (Tacna).

Antofagasta

Location: In province of same name.

Population: Varies according to fluctuations in nitrate industry: about 25,000.

Industry: Nitrate is principal source of wealth.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

G. F. Arms, Superintendent

The Field

The territory of this district extends from Antofagasta on the south to Peru on the north, and from Bolivia on the east to the Pacific coast on the west. The principal industry is nitrate which is found in great abundance. The past year there has been little demand for it and Chile has suffered greatly for want of a market.

Tacna and Arica

This disputed territory between Chile and Peru has been the camp ground of Chilean forces during much of the past year. Our work has been quite normal in these two places and has been in charge of Rev. W. T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson.

Iquique

Co-operation between the school and the church has brought about the most satisfactory results. Frequent revival meetings and sessions

for experience and testimony among the students have brought good results. The religious spirit has permeated the body of students, especially in the school for boys. The church has been self-supporting for three years and holds the banner in our conference. The attendance at the meetings, and the collections in Pisagua and Huara have been very satisfactory.

Esquina

Far in the interior, an important work among the Indians is developing. A Catholic chapel that was built many years ago at Quistagama has been dedicated to evangelical worship.

Antofagasta

This city which is in the nitrate fields has suffered because of the poor nitrate market. Our church work, however, is advancing normally.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 32,407 square miles. Includes seven provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,018,622. The hardy Araucanian Indians live in the southern part of the district. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had made their conquests and established themselves throughout South America, these Indians maintained their freedom. Some years ago their lands were opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part.

Industry: Farming, stock-raising, lumbering, and coal mining. Fruits, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the principal farm products.

Angol

Location: Between coastal range and Andes mountains, about 80 miles south of Concepcion.

Population: 7,391.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Bauman (on furlough) and Mrs. Bauman (on furlough), Mr. F. L. Crouse and Mrs. Crouse, Mr. E. E. Reed and Mrs. Reed.

Institution: Bunster Agricultural Institute.

Concepcion

Location: Centrally located in the district, seven miles from Bio-Bio river. It is 288 miles south of Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. Capital of Concepcion province, and Roman Catholic episcopal see. Founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. The stronghold of the liberal party in this country.

Population: 71,000.

Industry: Commercial center. Business is in the hands of the foreign element. Principal coal mines of the west coast are near Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Salvation Army, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. T. J. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Rev. W. D. Carhart (on furlough) and Mrs. Carhart (on furlough), Miss Florence A. Depew, Mr. W. H. Dugan, Miss Eleanor G. Dukehart (on furlough), Mrs. Margaret M. Grose, Mr. J. C. F. Harrington (contract) and Mrs. Harrington (contract), Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Rev. S. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Miss Bessie Howland (on furlough), Miss Hester Humble, Misses Ida M. Meyer, R.N., Ada L. Porter, Anna L. Porter (contract), Mary Preyer (contract), Laura K. Singer, Jennie M. Smith, Mary L. Snider, Mr. W. A. Shelley and Mrs. Shelley.

Institutions: American College (boys), Concepcion College (girls), Dispensary.

C. F. Hartzell, Superintendent

The Centenary

An active Centenary campaign is being carried on with good results. A notable increase has been made in the number of families conducting family worship in the home. In spite of the economic crisis most of the churches increased self-support from five to ten per cent and some of them much more: Los Angeles increased 100 per cent and Mulchen 150 per cent. The native ministry is growing in strength, young men are offering themselves for the work and are being prepared to take charge of new work that is waiting for pastors.

The Centenary Secretaries, Dr. George A. Miller of the Board of Foreign Missions and Rev. Moises Torregrosa of the Chile Conference, have strengthened the stewardship campaign. To them is largely due the large number of people who have signed up as tithers on this district. Rev. Hugh Stuntz is active as a representative of the Board of Sunday Schools. The Centenary office has kept us supplied with very helpful literature, and Dr. Miller promises an Homiletic Review for our Chile pastors.

New Property

New church buildings have been dedicated within the past year at San Patricio and Pitrufquen. Angol has completed a new parsonage (built entirely from funds raised locally) and is now awaiting promised funds from the Mission budget to begin the construction of the new church building.

Nueva Imperial (where the church and parsonage were burned), Talcahuano and Los Angeles are all in active church building campaigns, and will all be building within a year if expected Centenary funds from the United States materialize to help out. Lota has considerable money already raised and when the coal strike is settled will renew her efforts to get the much needed church and parsonage. Puerto Saavedra is also making definite plans to build soon. Concepcion is investing several thousand pesos in building for the Free Dispensary for Babies. Many congregations, like the group at Perquenco, are re-modelling and making needed improvements in the church property.

Primary Schools

The school for Mapuche Indian children, near Nueva Imperial, was opened with a good enrolment. The school is well located and there are plenty of pupils, but, up to this time, we have not been able to get a well qualified teacher. Loncoche has her school building well up, and just as soon as promised Centenary funds from the United States arrive she will be able to finish the building and open the school.

Local Responsibility

An encouraging feature of our work is the increasing sense of responsibility among the native pastors and members of the churches. They are beginning to realize that they are a part of the great Methodist Episcopal Church of the world, that each part should become self-supporting at the very earliest moment, and they are striving to reach that goal. Of the 38 congregations on this district only one has a foreign pastor. The Nueva Imperial church has made remarkable gains this year. It has opened up three new preaching places in the city, and probably has

the largest Sunday school in the conference at this time. Los Angeles and Concepcion have also opened new Sunday schools and preaching points. Our church at Temuco (now an important commercial center) is also going out into the suburbs to gather in the hungry and poor and is giving evidences of the apostolic spirit in seeking the lost. So in many parts of the district there are signs of an exceptional spiritual awakening that brings great joy to our hearts. Two Epworth league institutes have been held at "El Vergel" (our mission farm) and resulted so profitably and pleasurably that more interest than ever is manifest among the young peoples' societies of the district.

PUNTA ARENAS DISTRICT

Punta Arenas

Location: In the extreme southern part of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. A port of call for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Busy shipping center: sheep growing: lumber and farming.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first resident missionary arrived in 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder (on furlough).

JOHN REEDER, Superintendent

The Work

This is the most southerly mission in Chile. Four pieces of property have been acquired for church and school use and three buildings have been built during the year. The church members are very generous in contributing to the work. There is a day school which is well attended.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,841 sq. mi.), and Uruguay (72,200 sq. mi.) the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 9,400,000. Argentina, 8,000,000; Uruguay, 1,400,000.

Industry: Stock-raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, both countries have valuable mineral deposits and fisheries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by J. T. Thomson was begun in 1867. First annual meeting was held in 1882, and South America Annual Conference was organized on July 4th, 1893. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BAHIA BLANCA DISTRICT

Bahia Blanca

Location: Principal seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Aires. Also the principal naval base.

Population: 75,000.

Industry: Thousands of tons of cereals are shipped annually from Bahia Blanca to Europe and other parts of the world.

Institutions: Sarmiento Institute.

SAMUEL GRIMSON, Superintendent

Bahia Blanca Church

The Spanish church at this point is flourishing. Services are held in the valuable properties, acquired last year, in different parts of the city, all of which are supported by the church. English services are held every Sunday. Lay workers have proven helpful in the work at Ingeniero White and Galvan, two ports connected with Bahia Blanca.

Dolores Church

The church building and the parsonage are increasingly inadequate for aggressive work. The year has been successful.

Balcarce Church

The improvements to the property made last year have been of great help in the year's work.

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Area: Covers the Federal capital, Buenos Aires, with its civil district, and about one-half the state of Buenos Aires—about 20,000 square miles.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana

and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 1,650,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred Aden and Mrs. Aden. Rev. C. W. Drees and Mrs. Drees, Rev. G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Mr. H. A. Holmes (on furlough) and Mrs. Holmes (on furlough), Mr. E. J. Lampertz, Rev. Otto Liebner and Mrs. Liebner, Mr. S. P. Maddock and Mrs. Maddock, Rev. C. L. Yoder (on furlough) and Mrs. Yoder (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Clara G. Barstow, Edna B. Brown, Lois J. Hartung, Ruby C. Hosford, Caroline B. Rubright, Frances E. Strever.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Social Work. *W. F. M. S.*: Rivadavia Lyceum.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by the Southern Railway Electric Street lines and by telephones.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott.

Institutions: Lomas Day Schools, boys and girls.

La Plata

Location: 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires with Southern railway connections. Capital of State of Buenos Aires.

Population: 80,000.

Industry: Meat packing and preserving. Large docks and port facilities for foreign trade.

Chacabuco

Location: 100 miles west of Buenos Aires, and head of a department in State of Buenos Aires; Pacific railway connections.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Chivilcoy

Location: 100 miles southwest of Buenos Aires on the Western railway.

Population: 42,000.

Junin

Location: 125 miles west of Buenos Aires. Important railway center.

Population: 120,000.

Industry: Division shops and offices, Pacific and Central Argentine railroads; Agriculture.

Institution: Junior Day School.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Bauman (on furlough) and Mrs. Bauman (on furlough).

Mercedes

Location: 66 miles west of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by three railway lines.

Population: 18,000.

Missionaries: Rev. M. L. Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. McKinley Warren and Mrs. Warren.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute, Evangelical Orphanage and Agricultural School.

C. W. Drees, Superintendent

First Church, Buenos Aires

Membership. Rev. I. B. Harper, who, on January 1, 1922 became pastor of this church which the late Dr. McLaughlin had served for thirty

years, reports a membership of 265. There have been 23 baptisms during the year.

Sunday School. The average attendance has been between 140 and 150. The offerings have increased more than 70 per cent. In the school rooms of the girls' school in Flores a branch Sunday school has been maintained.

Wesley Guild. This is the young people's society of the church and will eventually become a chapter of the Epworth league.

Other Organizations. The Camp Fire Girls, the Forum Club of Young Men, the Boy Scouts, the Business Women's Club, the Orphanage Aid and Ladies' Aid Societies, and the Missionary Society, have all had a successful year.

Lomas De Zamora

The English church here closed the year with a membership of 89. 17 have been received into the church during the year. The Sunday school reported 150 members on the roll. The Epworth league and the Ladies' Aid Society have both been active. The benevolent offerings have increased 20 per cent.

Second Church

This, the largest Spanish speaking church in Buenos Aires, has gone forward both in the collection of Centenary subscriptions and in self-support. Its social work, which is entirely supported by local funds is notable, consisting of a free medical dispensary for the poor of all the evangelical churches of the city, a shower bath and a fine playground.

Third Church

The young people's work is strong here, in a membership of more than 150.

Fourth Church

The pastor is a young convert from Catholicism. As a leader he has succeeded and the church has had a successful year.

Fifth Church

Rev. John De Bohun, the pastor, has done a remarkable work in this poverty section of Buenos Aires. Thousands have been given medical assistance, and otherwise assisted. His friends support him without any help from Mission funds.

Flores Church

This church is in the finest residential district of the city. The urgent need is a new church to meet the opportunity afforded here.

La Plata Church

The new church in the city and the attractive chapel in the suburbs both built with Centenary funds have been great assets in the work at these points. The city has two native congregations and English services are held here every two weeks.

Mercedes Church

One of the most promising enterprises in connection with all our wide work in South America will be the splendid new building at Mercedes Or-

phanage, the cornerstone of which was laid January 26, 1922. It will cost $155,000, and was made possible by the generous gift of the late Nicholas Lowe, who among other benefactions gave the land. The entire cost of the building has been covered by subscriptions. There remains yet to be secured $35,000 for equipment. Sixty-five boys can be cared for and they will have the best attention given to their physical needs; and the best school instruction possible, which will include training in carpentry and farming.

Chacabuco Church

The Italian farmers who form the greater part of this congregation have generously supported their church. They have subscribed enough to build a new parsonage and repair the present church.

Chivilcoy Church

Good progress has been made in this church, under the inspiration of the Centenary toward self-support. There is an active membership and a Sunday school housed in a good building.

Junin Church

Two active churches, two Sunday schools and a live day school constitute our effective work here.

American College and Ward Commercial Institute

This school since 1918 has been conducted by the Disciples of Christ and our own Board as a union institution. Lack of space is all that has retarded its phenomenal growth. A third floor erected last year was filled immediately on completion. At the present time the school is offering a complete primary and secondary course following the plan in the United States, and an up-to-date commercial course of three years. For a total of 200 students there is a corps of 20 teachers, the number of departments making the classes necessarily small. True sportsmanship is being taught through athletics. The religious work is emphasized.

MENDOZA DISTRICT

Mendoza

Location: At foot of Andes mountains; one of the most beautiful cities in Argentina. Terminal of the broad gauge of the International railway connecting Argentina with Chile.
Population: 125,000.
Industry: Vineyards and orchards.

JUAN ROBLES, Superintendent

Mendoza Church

Mission work is a special feature of this large and active church. The church has had a prosperous year.

San Juan Church

This is one of our most important centers, four hours by train to the north. The city is the capital of the province of the same name and there should be a building here worthy of the possibilities.

Villa Mercedes

Our work at this point is in the center of the province of San Luis. The church, Sunday school and day school have all made distinct progress and continued to grow. Due to the day school the work is self-supporting.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Largest district in the Conference, and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, and half of Entre Rios and small area in northern part of Buenos Aires province.

Population: 2,072,000.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana river, 250 miles from its mouth, second Argentina city and one of most important in South America.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for cereals and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. F. H. Hammon and Mrs. Hammon. Mrs. Effie G. Hagar, special worker. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Bernice Cornelison, Ruth V. Warner, Miriam F. Whiteley.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.*: North American Academy.

Santa Fe

Location: Capital of Santa Fe province.

Population: 65,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Cordoba

Location: Capital of province of Cordoba and most important city in our district work, after Rosario.

Population: 100,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tucuman

Location: At foot of the Aconquija mountains in northern Argentina. Capital of province of Tucuman.

Population: About 80,000.

Industry: Agriculture. This is called "Argentina's garden." Sugar is a principal product.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1918.

Parana

Location: On the high banks of the Parana river. Capital of Entre Rios province.

Population: 35,000, strongly agnostic.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Advent.

San Pedro

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires Province.

Population: About 30,000.

Industry: Cattle-raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1919.

A. G. TALLON, Superintendent

Rosario City

In this leading city in the Santa Fe province we have five congregations with a membership in excess of 500; eight Sunday schools with over 900 pupils; a self-supporting day school, with native leaders and teachers. The two girls' schools are doing excellent work. Central Church (native) is self-supporting; "Barrio Sur," a native group, supports a school for poor boys and girls and has nearly 100 enroled. The Anglo-American congregation conducts a successful day school.

Santa Fe

In this, probably the leading Roman Catholic center in Argentina, we have a small but active church and Sunday school.

Venado Tuerto

The property here consists of an excellent church; a comfortable parsonage; and a building for the day and boarding school. The church has been self-supporting from its organization. The membership is active and missionary in spirit for the work has been extended to San Eduardo, where there is a flourishing day and boarding school.

Other Places

Canada de Gomez is active through its Sunday school, day school and good congregation. At Arroyo Sec, there is a good sized congregation and an excellent Sunday school. Alejandra is an out-station near Chaco frontier, six miles from the railroad. Over the graves of some pioneers killed by the Indians is the floor of our church. Government officials have spoken highly of our work.

Cordoba

The work here consists of two congregations, three Sunday schools and a parsonage. Our Sunday schools are flourishing. Self-support is being urged. Work cannot be done in the other important cities of this great territory because of lack of funds and workers.

Parana

We are seeking to put into this historic place, now abounding in vice, idolatry and superstition the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Lack of funds and workers again make it impossible to open work in other important cities in Tucuman.

Parana

The attractive church and good parsonage were built largely by local funds. The only resident pastor in the city is our worker. The congregation and Sunday school are growing.

Rosario Tala

Four church buildings and a parsonage, built largely by local funds, are our property on this circuit. There are six preaching places and four Sunday schools. Our work is the outgrowth of a settlement of Waldensian farmers who came to the province of Entre Rios over forty years ago. Without a pastor and at their request we have provided for their spiritual needs.

La Violetta

This church is in the center of the grazing district. Our congregation is composed of cowboys. They have built their own church out of bricks made by themselves.

San Pedro

We opened work in this city of 30,000 people in 1919, and now have a growing congregation and Sunday school.

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entre Rios province, Argentina.

Population: 2,000,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata River. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 300,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Rev. F. J. Batterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Batterson (on furlough), Mr. E. P. Walters and Mrs. Walters, Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley, Miss Esther M. Hagar and Mr. G. R. Barr. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Helen C. Gilliland, Effie C. Price (contract), Gertrude V. Wheeler, Jennie Reid, Frances A. Chandler, and Mary H. Chandler.

Institutions: North American Academy. *W. F. M. S.*: Crandon Institute.

G. P. Howard, Superintendent

General

This district embraces a whole republic which though small, in many respects marches at the head of the South American republics. In legislation and social reforms Uruguay is on a par with the leading nations of the world. Its homogeneous population and its compactness, together with the fairly high level of culture, make it a favorable unit with which to try out new plans and projects. Last May we organized in Montevideo the first Laymen's Association in South America. This year a stewardship campaign is being planned which it is hoped will very rapidly bring Uruguay up to the level of entire self-support. We are expecting the laymen to co-operate effectively in this campaign. We have just held an Epworth league institute in Montevideo, the first ever held in this conference. The work among the young people is promising.

Workers

In the whole district we have 10 ordained preachers and 20 local preachers. With this personnel we care for 25 preaching places. There is great need of spreading out and carrying the gospel into many towns and cities that have never heard the gospel. Several splendid young men are attending the theological school in Buenos Aires and we are hoping that some of these may be available soon for the opening up of new work.

Church Property

We own 12 churches and chapels with a total approximate value of $225,000 American currency. We have 5 parsonages with an estimated value of $32,000. Two or three promising building projects are at a standstill because Centenary funds are not available.

Central Church, Montevideo

This church and congregation are without doubt, the pride of Protestantism in South America. The church property is valued at $140,000, and the congregation numbers over 600. They are entirely self-supporting and raise large sums for local missionary work. They subscribed and paid in $21,000 as their Centenary effort. It is planned with this money to build a parsonage and some additional rooms for Sunday school classes. They have a fine Epworth league and a model Sunday school using the graded lessons in every department.

Institutional Work

The first Protestant institutional work ever done in Uruguay is being carried out most successfully in a neighboring suburb of Montevideo called Villa del Cerro. The Rev. A. F. Wesley is accomplishing great things in this industrial center. In one of his six Sunday schools he has 11 different nationalities. He has a well attended day school, kindergarten, sewing and domestic science classes, night classes, and other forms of work. Of his $10,000 budget, half is raised locally.

English-Speaking Congregation in Montevideo

This congregation under the leadership of its pastor, Rev. T. A. Truscott, has given proof of great vitality by undertaking self-support and purchasing a lot for their new church at a cost of $30,000. Their hope is that a similar sum will be forthcoming from the Centenary for the erection of their chapel.

Sunday Schools

There are 35 in the district and in them the church of tomorrow is being trained. There are 2,720 members enroled in these schools and a teaching force of 185.



Outdoor Nursery of the Mothers' and Babies' Home, Sarajevo, Jugo-Slavia,
Saved by Timely Methodist Aid

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA SECTION

COPENHAGEN AREA

DENMARK CONFERENCE
FINLAND CONFERENCE
NORWAY CONFERENCE
SWEDEN CONFERENCE

PARIS AREA

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE
FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE
ITALY CONFERENCE
JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE
NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE, INCLUDING WORK IN MADEIRA ISLANDS
SPAIN MISSION (Not yet organized)

ZURICH AREA

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE
BALTIC MISSION
GERMANY, NORTH, CONFERENCE
GERMANY, SOUTH, CONFERENCE
HUNGARY MISSION
RUSSIA MISSION CONFERENCE
SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

By action of the General Conference of 1920, the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe is grouped into three Episcopal Areas as follows:

Copenhagen Area—Bishop Bast

Denmark Conference, in which work was begun in 1857 by Rev. C. Willerup; Finland Conference, where work was opened in 1883 by local preachers from Sweden; Norway Conference, in which O. D. Peterson began work in 1853; Sweden Conference, where Rev. J. P. Larsson opened work in 1853.

Paris Area—Bishop Blake

Bulgaria Mission Conference, in which we began work in 1857; France Mission Conference, where work was begun in 1907 by preachers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, Rev. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent, assuming charge in 1908; Italy Conference, in which Rev. L. M. Vernon began work in 1872; Jugo-Slavia Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920; Spain Mission established by General Conference of 1920 and in which we opened work in 1919 by taking over two schools, one in Alicante, the other in Seville; North Africa Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908 in Algeria and Tunisia.

Zurich Area—Bishop Nuelsen

Austria Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Baltic Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920 and includes our work in the Baltic Provinces; North Germany and South Germany Conferences, the outgrowth of work begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849, as a result of a visit by Rev. William Nast in 1844, who, under authorization of the Missionary Society inspected conditions in Germany, in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in the United States; Hungary Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Russia Mission, in which work was begun by Rev. G. A. Simons in 1907, under appointment by Bishop Burt; Switzerland Conference, where work was opened in 1856 by two preachers from the Germany Conference.

COPENHAGEN AREA



The Child Has a Chief Place in Our Work in the Copenhagen Area

COPENHAGEN AREA

BISHOP ANTON BAST

Why Mission Work Here?

Some one may ask: Why is Mission work done in countries where the people at least of name are Protestant Christians? The answer is: Our fathers took up that work because they felt it a necessity. They saw people coming to the American shore from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland, and they saw that it was a God-forsaken people among whom a missionary work was necessary in order that they should not become a plague to the American commonwealth. And missionary work was taken up; Scandinavians were converted and became both godly men and women and good American citizens.

When Scandinavians became real Christians in America, it was in the nature of things for them to think of their fathers, brothers and sisters in the old country living in worldliness. They knew that the State Church invited their small brothers and sisters to give their hearts to the living God, and this made them sad.

Then the Methodist fathers told them that if they themselves would go back and help those of their countrymen who had not yet found the way to God through Jesus Christ, the Church would aid them in that work. And men went back, godly men called of God and appointed by our Church officers. God blessed their coming. Sinners were converted, Sunday schools were founded and churches organized. This work is still going on and has been taken up by the ministers of the State Church, where they now have both Sunday schools, class meetings, and prayer meetings. The State Church authorities are assenting to this "irregular" work, because, as some of them have said, if it be not done the earnest part of the people will go to the Methodists and other "sects."

Converts, Our Answer

And the reports from our district superintendents are our answers to the question. Hundreds of saved souls are themselves our letters of recommendation. The Methodists are in Scandinavia and will stay there. Even when the State Church is no more and instead of it a free Lutheran Church which is doing Methodist Church work, the Methodist Church will be necessary here. Religious power will still be needed to help other Churches, and as it is now it will be a cement in evangelical church-life.

Referring to the special reports from the district superintendents, I only have to say about the work, that it is prospering. The preachers are godly men and on the average able and zealous in the work. And the work has prospered at their hands. God be praised!

New Churches

Five new church edifices have been built in addition to the large Central building bought in Christiania and made possible by the Centenary. Two of these new churches are in Finland and one each in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. In Sweden work is progressing on two more churches which will be dedicated this year; and in Norway several of our churches have been enlarged to give room for the many people who are coming to

hear our preachers. In many other places to which our work is extended, they need churches and will have them in the near future.

The Work

There is an increase of 799 in church membership throughout the Area, the present membership being 30,733. There are 297 congregations and 289 church buildings.

Our 275 traveling preachers are assisted by 390 local preachers and about 600 exhorters and other helpers.

We have four theological seminaries and one people's normal school. Through conventions, institutions and Sunday school courses, a great deal of educational work is being done. In our theological seminaries 55 students are preparing for the Methodist ministry.

In our 367 Sunday schools 2,747 teachers are giving religious education to 43,706 children, an increase of 1,927.

We have 15 periodicals. Last year 140,000 copies of books were published.

In our Epworth leagues there are 13,015 members with 11,566 in the Junior leagues. In our 16 children's homes there are between four and five hundred children annually, and hundreds of children who are under temporary care.

We have 179 deaconesses and probationers. More than two millions of crowns were gathered last year for social work.

For ministerial support we collected last year 755,153 crowns and 183,406 Finnish marks: an increase of 147,493 crowns and 28,191 Finnish marks.

For part payment of debt and church buildings we paid 872,866 crowns and 850,139 Finnish marks, an increase of 470,728 crowns and 279,196 Finnish marks.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Methodist work in Denmark.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been preaching in Norway. The work was first designated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900. In 1911 it became an Annual Conference.

Institutions: Copenhagen; Methodist Book Concern, Theological Seminary.

EASTERN DISTRICT

S. N. Gaarde, Superintendent
P. O. Copenhagen, Denmark

ISLAND DISTRICT

C. C. Peterson, Superintendent
P. O. Odense, Denmark

MIDDLE JUTLAND DISTRICT

Herman Saermark, Superintendent
P. O. Aarhus, Denmark

NORTHERN JUTLAND DISTRICT

N. J. Mann, Superintendent
P. O. Frederickshavn, Denmark

SOUTHERN JUTLAND DISTRICT

Christian Nielsen, Superintendent
P. O. Vejle, Denmark

Relief Work

For relief of temporal want, our Church in Denmark has given her modest contribution in articles of food and money, and in receiving about 500 children from Vienna who were sent to us by the Methodists there.

Our Bishop

Our work has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of a bishop to the northern part of Europe. In every way the results have been fruitful. Bishop Bast has organized a committee for Scandinavian co-operation, which has had two important sessions during the year. A practical proposal has come from the Laymen's Association for co-operation with the annual conference.

South Jutland

In this territory which was restored to Denmark after the war we have members and friends living in four of the cities and in many country places. In Hadersley, Aabenraa, Sonderborg and Rodding we have good congregations. New work has been opened in Kolding.

Revivals

A more energetic religious work than in former years has been done and in several of our churches there have been healthy revivals and additions to the church. Our increase in membership is about 200. Many con-

versions of young people were reported at the Epworth league convention held in Aarhus, and a large increase in membership. The Sunday schools have also prospered.

Missionary Collections

There is an increase in mission work in the churches which has resulted in larger collections for foreign missions. The Danish workers in our Mission fields are a living link between us and the splendid mission work of our Church, and this is developing a broader Christian spirit among us.

Central Mission

The Central Mission in Copenhagen has first place among our Institutions. Formerly an independent institution directed by Bishop Bast, it has been taken over by the annual conference as a part of the regular work of Danish Methodism. The work of the Central Mission has been exceedingly successful. In Hellerup, near Copenhagen, two villas have been purchased by Bishop Bast and are in use. One of them is used as a home for children, and the other for young mothers with their infants. In Unnerup, North Seeland, is another childrens' home, which was enlarged and completely renovated last year. Two farms have been purchased for that home, so that milk, corn and vegetables are supplied for its use. In connection with this home is a holiday colony for poor children from the capital. About a hundred destitute Copenhagen children were entertained there this summer during their vacation.

All the other branches of Central Mission work are prospering. Through the Central Mission people in need and sorrow have been helped and pointed to Him, who is the only one able to relieve sinners of their miseries. The Mission has taken care of children whose mothers are obliged to work, has taken orphan children for permanent education, and has supplied bread for the hungry and clothes for the naked. God has blessed this good work and made it a favorite of the Danish people.

Other Children's Homes

Outside Copenhagen Central Mission, work has been opened in Odense, and Aarhus. In Odense a fine estate, the main building of an old manor-seat, has been purchased and dedicated as a children's home. In Frederikshavn, a children's home has been purchased and dedicated by Bishop Bast. The Mayor of the city, a former scholar in our Methodist Sunday school, took part in the solemn service.

Deaconess Work

Our deaconess work has been a great blessing among the sick and to the people in general. In spite of high prices it has been possible not only to avoid debt but to increase its property, due to the faithful work of the sisters. Property adjoining the Home has been purchased for needed expansion.

Educational Work

Methodist Theological Seminary, Copenhagen. This year the theological seminary has given us five young men for the ministry. It is a post-graduate school with a three-year course. Before admission the young men must have a collegiate education and pass an examination in collegiate studies given by professors in Copenhagen University, the same

as young men entering other branches of professional work in Denmark. In addition we are planning for further education of Scandinavian Methodist preachers in a theological institute for Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The High School of Danish Methodists, Aarhus. The aim of this institution is to be: A school for young men and women, giving courses of three to five months; such a school may receive recognition by the state and receive a subsidy: a place where short courses will be offered to Sunday school teachers and Bible students, young ministers, Epworth league, and other religious workers; a home for people wishing to enjoy a vacation in a fine place with easy access to the woods, hills, and sea; a place for excursions, picnics, and special groups, especially of value to those citizens of Aarhus, a city of about 80,000 people, who wish to take excursions free from drinking and drunken people; later we will have a gymnasium.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work in Finland among the Finns and Swedes.

Population: 3,140,100. Eighty-six per cent are Finns, thirteen per cent Swedes, and one per cent Russians.

Organization: The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally established. Mission work was begun in Finland by two young sailors, Wilhelm and Gustaf Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church there, later returning to their home in Kristinestad. The work was carried on by local preachers from Sweden. K. J. Lindborg established Methodist societies in various places. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1883 to 1892, when the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference, and the Russia Mission.

Institution: Helsingfors Methodist Theological Seminary. Under the support of the Conference: Deaconess home and Home for Destitute Children, Helsingfors.

FINNISH DISTRICT

Area: Includes work among Finns in all parts of Finland.
Population: About 2,500,000.
Climate: In northern part severe; winter is long and cold.

K. F. Holmstrom, Superintendent
P. O., Helsingfors

HELSINGFORS DISTRICT

Area: From Wiborg, in the east and not far from the Russian border, to the southern and western coast, including Helsingfors, capital city and several large rural circuits.

Population: The work of this district is among the Swedish-speaking people.

N. J. Rosen, Superintendent
P. O., Viborg

VASA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the parts of northern Finland called Osterbotten.

Population: The work of this district is among a large Swedish-speaking population.

Fritz Larson, Superintendent
P. O., Vasa

From the report of the Superintendent of the Finnish district.

The Seminary

The theological seminary at Helsingfors has, after many difficulties, resumed its work. A class of four young men, approved by the school board has been received with four other young men who are also under training for work in the conference.

Book Concern and Publications

The subscription list of our Finnish papers has increased. With the aid of $100 received from the Sunday School Board, we intend to have our Sunday school paper published as a weekly instead of monthly. We have also planned to publish the History of Methodism and the Discipline in the Finnish language. We hope to have our Finnish paper for adults published twice a month.

District Conference

We had a blessed time and a good revival at our district conference, in which the members and many from the community participated. At nearly every service we prayed with those seeking salvation. The conferences are of growing importance in our work.

Young People's Work

Four new Sunday schools have been organized, and in nearly all our schools there has been an increase of members. Several of our Epworth leagues have received new members. At the Epworth league convention the question of sending out a traveling secretary for our Sunday school work and for work among young people was discussed.

Children's Homes

Our children's home in Epila has decreased its debt. There are 16 children in this home. There are 16 children in the children's home at Viborg, which is in a flourishing financial condition.

A New Church

A new church has been organized in Andrea community, East Finland. Nine years ago the people from that section asked us to take up the work there and the district superintendent visited them and held services, but for want of preachers it was not possible to take up regular work then. Last fall another deputation came and asked us to bring the Gospel, and the Viborg pastor preached in several villages to large congregations. Later a deputation came to Helsingfors and asked us to take up regular work. Before they left home, they had a conference with men and women who were interested in Methodist work and decided that if the Methodists of Finland would take up regular work among them, they would erect a church, as they already had the land. The lot was dedicated and the work of erecting the church is going on. The church will hold 500 persons.

Summary

Last year we received 224 members in full connection and 458 on probation. We received during the year 281,909 Finnish marks.
From the Report of Swedish work in Vasa district.

Young People's Work

A new Sunday school has been established at Grondal. Some of the oldest schools, notably the one in Helsingfors, have had an increase in numbers. Several others have been reorganized.

Two new Junior leagues have been organized both having a large number of boys and girls. At Grankulla, a new Epworth league was organized, and at Lovisa the league has taken a new start. An increase in members is reported from other places. Our young people have contributed considerable money for charities and are much interested in the work.

New Buildings

We were obliged to give up our plan for building churches in Borgaa and Viborg on account of the high cost of building materials. In Dalsbruk it was necessary to build a church and parsonage. The pastor with

his wife and five children had only one room to live in and in the fall he was obliged to give up this room and was unable to find a place. As there is no other denomination at work here it is necessary for us to continue our work among the 3,500 people. The proprietor of a large factory gave us a building lot and some materials for building. In order to save expense the factory employees helped in erecting the church after regular working hours.

The Collections

For local expenses the congregations raised about 250,000 Finnish marks, an increase of 187,172 marks; for the support of preachers, 162,-895 Finnish marks, an increase of 51,565 marks. These increases have come in the face of exceedingly hard times.

Social Work

Emanuel Church in Helsingfors has done a great relief work. Large sums were raised for the destitute people in the city. Additional amounts were given to the children's home in Grankulla, in which there are 75 children. There is another children's home in Hango, where 15 children are cared for. This work has been carried on with funds raised locally. Social work has also been done in all our other churches.

From the Report of Swedish work in Vasa district.

The Work

We have 274 members in the district and on an average, preach to 1,000 persons every week. The collections in our congregations amounted to 135,431 Finnish marks, of which 26,385 were used for social work.

Young People's Work

The work among the children and young people of our churches has been carried on in a systematic way. In the 11 Sunday schools of the district, religious instruction is given to 1,000 children. On account of lack of funds we are unable to extend the work.

Missionary Interest

In all our congregations there is a warm interest for Mission work. Interest in foreign missions has been increased by the visit of the missionaries Miss Johansson from India and Rev. J. A. Persson from Africa. For home missions (in Finland) we have in our district two local societies with 90 members, and four auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: Our field in Norway is 2,100 miles long and 180 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coast line of 14,000 miles.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876. Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

Institution: Kristiania: Theological School.

EASTFOLD DISTRICT

OSCAR SVENDSEN, Superintendent
P. O. Stavanger, Norway

KRISTIANIA DISTRICT

J. P. LIE, Superintendent
P. O. Kristiania, Norway

NORTHERN NORWAY DISTRICT

THOMAS THOMASEN, Superintendent
P. O. Narvick, Norway

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT

ANTON RYNNING, Superintendent
P. O. Arendal, Norway

TRONDHJEM DISTRICT

KARL WELD, Superintendent
P. O. Aalesund, Norway

WESTFOLD DISTRICT

THOWALD STORBYE, Superintendent
P. O. Larvik, Norway

WESTLAND DISTRICT

C. L. THOLANDER, Superintendent
P. O. Bergen, Norway

At the last annual conference in Sandefjord the work in Norway was organized in seven small districts, as given in the preceding gazetteer material. This report is made according to the work in the three districts as formerly organized.

Bergen District

The work here has been successful and many members have been added to the churches. Five churches show a total increase of 186 members, and other churches in proportion. The work in the Sunday schools is also moving forward. We have 4,625 scholars, which is an increase of 76.

The Epworth leagues held two successful district conventions. The churches and leagues on the district had an income of 411,416 crowns.

Two district conferences were held which resulted in many people joining the church.

The summer conventions at Larvik and at Arendal were blessings to our young people.

Kristiania District

A dreadful social combat has infested Norway this year, perhaps more serious than any time before. The whole society has been in convulsion. Factories have either confined themselves to a limited production or the work has been stopped altogether. A bitter class strife and class hatred, railway strike, mariner's strike and a general strike has followed.

But the life-boat crew of Jesus Christ has been at work and has in that storm of sin, rescued thousands of souls and saved them from ruin temporal and eternal. In this rescue work the Methodists have taken part, and God has used us to do great things through the past year.

Systematic work has been done to reach the financial goal of the forward movement. A house has been purchased in Honefos for a parsonage, and also one in Drammen. We appreciate the efforts of Bishop Bast in making it possible for us to purchase a house in Christiania. In addition we have a church hall with a seating capacity of 500, and another hall for prayer meetings and week day services. The theological school and the book concern are also in this building, and it is a central building for our work in the Norwegian capital.

Revivals in several of the churches have resulted in bringing many into the church. The work among the young people has been successful. There have been 198 new members received into the churches.

We have 461 pupils in our classes for religious instruction. The Sunday schools, Epworth leagues and Junior leagues are all doing a great work among the young people and for the church as a whole. Our home missionary work is being done systematically. We need more evangelists to send out to the eastern part of the country where there are several large villages and valleys with a great population. Our preachers have been successful in their work and several churches in the district are now self-supporting.

Trondhjem District

There has been an increase of 100 new members. The work among the young people has prospered and has resulted in more than 300 new league members. The young people are greatly interested in the work of the church. The work in the Sunday school is progressing and shows an increase of 450. We have now on this district four self-supporting churches.

Deaconess Work

The Norwegian Methodist deaconesses are working not only in Bergen where they have a hospital of their own, but also in several hospitals belonging to Norwegian cities. Some city hospitals have our deaconesses for the sick ward only. The Lutheran churches seek Methodist deaconesses to work among the poor and sick members of the Lutheran churches.

In addition to the hospital in Bergen our deaconesses have a separate sisters' home, and near Bergen a resting home for overworked sisters. The hospital has 73 beds for adult patients and 12 for children. Last year there were 896 patients and 552 surgical operations were performed.

At Christiania we have a fine sisters' home where there are 68 deaconesses and 12 probationers. The greater part of them are working at the city hospitals, but not a few have their work among the poor and sick people in connection with our churches throughout Norway. At the deaconess home in Bergen there are 30 deaconesses and 9 probationers. The income for both homes last year was 292,171 crowns.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Methodist work in Sweden.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

Institutions: Stockholm; Methodist Book Concern, Upsala; Theological School.

EASTERN DISTRICT

GUSTAF WAGNSSON, Superintendent
P. O. Stockholm, Sweden

NORTHERN DISTRICT

A. V. NORMAN, Superintendent
P. O. Brunna, Sweden

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

ALBERT LOFGREN, Superintendent
P. O. Lund, Sweden

WESTERN DISTRICT

AXEL ENGSTROM, Superintendent
P. O. Stocksund, Sweden

Membership Increases

Revival meetings have been held in most of our charges, resulting in renewed interest and in an increase of members especially in Grangesberg, Kopparberg, Morgongova, Upsala and Stockholm. We received on trial 286 members on the Eastern district, 169 on the Northern district, 190 on the Western district, and on the Southern district, 331.

Young People's Work

We feel the responsibility that is upon us to win the children for Christ. The result of last year gives us courage. The total number of Sunday schools in the Sweden conference is 215; teachers and officers, 1,424; scholars, 21,767; which is a gain of 275 scholars. The number of Junior Epworth league members is 5,735; a gain of 220. We plan for the most successful ways of keeping our children within the boundaries of our Church.

Theological School

In our theological school at Upsala, we have 30 students and five teachers. During the last four years we have collected for our school more than 170,000 kroner.

Relief Work

Our Bethania Society of nursing deaconesses in Stockholm is doing a good service; and Stockholm's Central Mission is working among the suffering women and children and among homeless men with excellent results.

Home Missions

The conference society of Home Missions celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. During this time more than 300,000 kroner have been collected. Forty churches are supported by this society (1921-1922) and two evangelists.

Our Bishop

Bishop Anton Bast has attended many preacher's meetings and conventions in Sweden this year. He is loved by all pastors and members for his work and for his tenderness, united with gracious, benignant love. Nature and grace have wonderfully fitted him for the duties of bishop in this Area.

Upsala Church

Our church in Upsala celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in April, 1921. During these fifty years 2,100 persons have been members, and nearly 800,000 kroner have been collected.



Two Methodist Pastors and Their Families in North Africa

PARIS AREA



Boys on the Scaffolding of the New Dormitory at Our Charvieu Home School, France

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Bulgaria.
Population: 4,500,000.
Chief Cities: Sofia, Varna, Philippopolis, Rustchuk.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal Work was begun in 1857; first annual meeting held in April, 1876; Mission Conference organized in 1892.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational). Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

Sofia

Missionaries: Rev. E. E. Count and Mrs. Count.
Institution: Headquarters of Mission.

Lovetch

Missionaries: Misses Kate B. Blackburn and Dora Davis.
Institution: *W. F. M. S.*: American School for Girls.

E. E. COUNT, Superintendent

Our Pastors

In the light of facts, the prospects of Bulgaria Mission Conference were never brighter. They were beshadowed by a discouraging streak at the close of our Conference in May. It was the first Conference since the disastrous war, and the war had prevented the holding of others. The native force had been reduced to sixteen pastors. Two of these felt the need of a better training for the ministry and were leaving to pursue studies in Europe. One was to take up the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Another was to take a location. This reduced the pastoral force to twelve. All of these vacancies have been filled. Others have entered the work so that now we have twenty-two native workers. All points are covered, making our Mission better equipped with pastors than any other Mission in Bulgaria.

Purchase of Property—Sofia

An outstanding feature of this year's accomplishment is the purchase of two contiguous lots for church and headquarters in Sofia. The combined size is more than seventeen hundred square yards. The lot faces on the large semi-circular square opposite the parliament for which the square is named. Four architectural firms are competing for the plans for the buildings. Hardly another point in the city could be chosen that is so favorably situated. It might be said to be the most strategic point of the most strategic city in the most strategic country in the most strategic peninsula in the world, in relation to the world's civilization. It proved itself so to be in the last war. At the present time our church services are held in the Lutheran Church. We are limited to one service on Sundays. The week day services are held in the homes of the members.

Equipment

When we have our church and headquarters completed in Sofia, we will be the best equipped Mission in Bulgaria for pastoral and evangelical work. Among the twenty-one preaching centers, there are only four

where we have to rent either a church or house not belonging to the Mission. These properties have been well chosen for location. In every instance the location is the very best for the work intended. Some of them are very valuable and noticeably adapted to the work in the community.

North Bulgaria

Up to the last General Conference, the Discipline confined our work to North Bulgaria and contiguous countries. That Conference expanded its limits in Bulgaria by the laconic statement "Shall include Bulgaria." The traditions of Mission work in this field have it that a tacit understanding with the American Board (Congregational), held the latter to South Bulgaria, and us to the north. Hence all of our stations to date are in North Bulgaria. Over that section of the field to which we have been confined in the past, we are exceedingly well situated.

We occupy the seaport of Varna, where we have a fine large stone church, centrally located. The local church extension society has two valuable houses, one of which is used for a parsonage. We have a strong following there whose influence in that important city is far greater than the statistics would indicate. From Varna on the extreme east, to Viddin in the extreme northwest, we occupy every large and populous center in North Bulgaria. Along the Danube River, we are in the city of Rustchuk, where we have a fine church and parsonage, beautifully located. The church, however, is altogether too small for its congregation. The pastor writes me that he must have a larger church in that community; that he is hampered on all sides by the limited space of the church. We must build larger churches in the future.

We have at Sistov, which at one time was the headquarters of the Mission, with a school for training workers, a piece of property in the center of the city. It is, however, our weakest point today. We are also in the river towns of Lom. Here we have an interesting village work a little ways from the city, where our local church extension society has built for the community, a commodious church. The name of this village is Golentzi. The work in Lom has always suffered for the want of a church building.

A little back from the river near Rahova, we have a very interesting work in the village of Voyvodovo. There is but one church in this community and that one is ours. Some years ago, the government offered inducements to Slavic communities in Hungary, to migrate to Bulgaria, and take up land on easy terms, for agricultural purposes. One of these was assigned to this section. They have grown into a large and flourishing village. One of our pastors found them without religious services, began a mission work among them, and with the converts made, organized them into a church. We have now our largest church membership in that community.

Pleven is in the center of North Bulgaria, on the main railway line. Again from the standpoint of property, nothing is left to be desired. This is a city of about fifteen thousand inhabitants. Here was fought the great decisive battle in the Russo-Turkish war, which resulted in freeing Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke. The Methodist church there is continuing a battle to free Bulgaria from another yoke not less galling to the life of the nation.

Tirnovo

This is the ancient capital of Bulgaria. In 1913 an earthquake shook this section of Bulgaria, that made debris of the city. Our church, in one moment was a heap of rubbish. Some of the walls of the parsonage were left standing. We patched them up, opened a new room and continued church services in straitened quarters till last month. The city is built on hills, terraced to make room for dwellings. Our property here has been unfortunately situated. It is at one end of the town, while the city is growing at the other end. It is, too, in one of the pockets formed by the terraced hills. It becomes inaccessible on cold winter days, because of snow and icy streets.

We have at last shaken off these obstructions to successful work in Tirnovo. Two months ago we completed the purchase of a large building, formerly used as a hotel, and owned by the heirs of Bulgaria's once famous Prime Minister, Stamboloff. It is at the center of this city, on the main street. A commodious hall has been opened up by the union of large rooms. Our services are now conducted in this part of the city with a marked increase of attendance.

Improvements at Four Centers

Other building enterprises are on hand.

At Sevlievo, an inland town, a new church will be built in the spring. The congregation has outgrown its quarters.

The Voyvodovo people have been gathering stone hewn from a distant quarry and have drawn it to the village for a new church.

Gorna Metropolia Methodists have finished a new church and parsonage and can now boast of one of the finest church properties in the villages of Bulgaria.

Murtvitza became dissatisfied with its small church accommodations at one end of their large village and has bought a lot in the center of the village to build a new church and parsonage.

Suitable Churches

I could speak of other points where for the lack of suitable accommodations the work greatly suffers. For generations people have been brought up under the Greek Catholic faith to believe that Christianity needs a suitable place of worship. Under the inspiration of the Centenary we are planning to meet the need. With the prospect of meeting some of these needs there has come a thrill of encouragement to the workers in our field greater than any one thing that has come to us for the last twenty years. This is the more so because so far as we are able to obtain the information from our records, no appropriation from the Board has been made for property or equipment of any sort in Bulgaria during the last twenty-five years. The Centenary has broken the spell. We thank God and take courage. And yet within that length of time property has been acquired.

The local church extension society has been taking yearly collections from all the churches to build up an equipment for work. It has come far from meeting all the needs, and larger enterprises, because of the financial poverty of the Mission must necessarily be neglected. Still this organization has to its credit and in its own name, two homes for pastors where church services are held, five church buildings, one church hall and

eight parsonages. Among these sixteen various buildings, some of course, are of modest construction; some, however, do great credit to the village or town in which they are. We purpose to continue the policy of acquiring property for the evangelical cause in Bulgaria.

Village Work—A Woman's Faith

The work in the villages has developed an unusual interest. In one or two instances where this interest is shown there has been no pastor. An occasional visit from a neighboring pastor has been about all the pastoral ministrations that these communities have received. In one instance, a woman, a member of the little flock, gathered the women at her home and began to preach to them. The interest deepened until her home church had become a considerable following. They then contended that should a pastor be sent them they would be able to win their husbands. They said they needed a church. Without any larger hope than that created by faith, a lot was bought, and their husbands put to work to make mud bricks and dig a well. They then persisted in asking for help to shape their bricks and mortar into a building. They now have a beautiful church and parsonage.

One Tenth and a Pastor

At another point, a community of faithful Christians requested me to visit them. I went. They had but one theme, and that was the need of a pastor. I spoke of financial depression; that the Mission was short of funds. I then asked them to state how much a pastor should receive. They asked me to state the amount. I replied, "No, that it is your business." They named the amount hesitatingly. I asked them how much they would be able to give. They could not tell. It depended upon their crops and other conditions. I asked them if they would be willing to set aside a tenth of all produce of their farms for the support of the church and cause of God. They surprised me by saying that would be easy. They then agreed to put aside one-tenth of their wheat, one-tenth of their corn, one-tenth of their eggs, one-tenth of whatever else their farms brought them if I would send them a pastor. They drew up a letter to that effect, signed by them all. They have their pastor and are working for the construction of a church.

Increased Pastoral Support

The changed condition of the financial world, with the enormous increase of prices has necessitated a change of basis for the support of our pastors. Statistics from the government say that the cost of living in Bulgaria has increased twenty-eight and thirty times. We have been calling upon the churches to meet their share of the burden. The Mission has been helping them do it. We had to increase, in most instances, the support ten times the amount they received before the war. It could hardly be any less and enable them to live. Even now many of the pastors are carrying heavy debts contracted during the war.

Well Trained Pastors—Thirty Applicants

One of the great problems in the past has been that of a well trained, consecrated force of Christian workers. It has been a question how to make the ministry attractive to bright young men, so that they might hear

the call of God to the work; and how to give them the thorough training after hearing the call. This was spoken of in my last report. The eighteen applicants have increased to more than thirty, and four of the brightest of the young men are in various institutions in Europe, trying to prepare themselves for the work of evangelizing their country.

And well trained men are needed today in Bulgaria as never before. I do not know the relation of war to its aftermath of religious conditions, but the fact remains that the floodgates of divisive doctrine have been opened and through them have poured a procession of "isms" into our Mission field that staggers one in the battle for the truth. Headed by the ancient heresy of Socinianism, there follows in its wake, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Spiritualists, the Pentecostalites, the practicers of gifts of tongues, and even the Holy Rollers.

I am not saying that some of these are not sincere and pious Christians, but what I do say is, that a well trained ministry is needed in our field to meet these questions and put the emphasis on the right phase of truth. This is especially so, when in addition to these eccentricities of religious experience, materialism, rationalism and infidelity, theosophy and atheism are rife. We have them all. Strong men are needed to meet the situation. Thank God we see a hopeful sign in the volunteers who wish to get into the ranks to fight the battle of the Lord.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The Society, with its vision of enlarged opportunity, has strengthened its equipment for a larger usefulness in our field. In the same square where we have lately purchased property for headquarters and church, they have bought a large building and lot, which it is proposed to devote to influencing the lives of young women students in the national University. When the deputies from the provinces come out of their parliamentary building they will see on the opposite side of the square, two large buildings devoted to the cause of evangelical Christianity, facing them and influencing them with their silent messages of gospel truth.

How the Children's Christmas Fund Helped Us

One of the important and influential factors for increasing our prestige in Sofia, and thus in the nation, is our helpfuless to the needy and impoverished children which we have been enabled to render through the children's Christmas fund for the poor children in Europe. What we must state briefly can in no way indicate the amount of suffering relieved nor the influence it has had for our cause. With the five thousand dollars we have received from this fund, we have distributed ten thousand garments to needy children. We have furnished eleven hundred meals to the hungry, two thousand five hundred quarts of milk to sickly children and are now feeding one hundred and twenty-five children. This number will probably be increased to more than two hundred.

These new and varied enterprises have more than doubled the work of the superintendent's office, but the encouraging features of it send us cheerfully to the task.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes that part of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean Sea and Italy.

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyons. Our church has work in twenty-three pastoral charges, including Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyon, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambery, Chateau Thierry, Trevoux, Albertville and Grasse.

Missionaries:

Paris: Rev. E. W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe (on leave), Rev. R. A. Welker (contract) and Mrs. Welker (contract).

Charvieu: Mr. A. T. Halstead and Mrs. Halstead.

Grenoble: *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Grace M. Currier.

Special Workers:

Paris: Mr. A. E. Chapman, Miss M. E. Bracken, Mr. W. B. Brummitt, Rev. Paul Burt and Mrs. Burt, Rev. E. J. Palisoul and Mrs. Palisoul.

Chateau Thierry: Rev. J. S. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth.

Charvieu: Mr. Edgar Blake, Jr. and Mrs. Blake.

Institutions: Home Schools; Charvieu, for Boys, including farm of 400 acres; Ecully, for Girls; Cannes, for younger boys and girls. Day Nurseries; Albertville, Chateau Thierry, Toulon. Community Centers, Institutional Church Work; Lyon (Croix Rousse District), Toulon, Chateau Thierry. Dispensary: Gennevilliers. Headquarters; Paris, 89a, Boulevard Haussman, VIII. *W. F. M. S.*: Home School for Girls, Grenoble.

Homes for Children

There are now four Foyers Retrouves, or homes for children, under the Methodist Episcopal Church in France. The one at Charvieu is growing into a fully organized vocational school for boys, having a farm of 400 acres connected with it; at Ecully, though handicapped by a recent fire, is the beginning of a similar school for girls; at Cannes is a home for younger boys and girls; and at Grenoble is the foyer for girls supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The Rev. Roy A. Welker has charge of the department of orphanages. Under his direction is issued an occasional bulletin, called The Foyer Retrouve, giving the latest news from these homes.

Charvieu

In February, 1922, there were 86 boys in the Charvieu home and school, ranging from six to eighteen years of age; and the completion of the new dormitory makes room for 66 more. They have come from all over France, from Alsace, and even from Serbia. Mr. Edgar Blake, Jr., is now in charge, while Mr. A. T. Halstead directs the agricultural training of the boys and the work of the farm.

Rev. E. L. Nixon, in charge of the Charvieu work until March, 1922, reports: "From his sixth to his thirteenth birthday every boy studies in the primary school. When he has graduated he may then enter the high school for a course of two or three years, depending on his desire and capacity for special supplementary education. Beyond the high school are two major courses, the 'Brevet,' which prepares for teaching or which gives simply a Liberal Arts training, and the 'Baccalaureat,' which looks ahead to pro-

fessional life in medicine, the law, theology, or other work. For those boys whose abilities are of a different sort, we have the agricultural course, or the trades' course. Next year we hope to give the boys in the trade school a chance to learn practical printing."

Charvieu has a graded Sunday school. The eighty-six boys are divided into nine classes, the teachers being selected from the faculty and from the older boys. A teachers' class for the study of the Sunday school lesson meets every Saturday evening under the direction of the superintendent.

The farm consists of 400 acres. Modern American machinery is in use. During the last year a large barn was erected with silos, the first in all France. On the farm are thousands of fruit trees, clover and alfalfa fields, many acres of wheat and corn and a large truck garden.

Cannes

In the little city of Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast of France, is another Foyer Retrouve, for girls orphaned by the war. The home stands just beyond the seaside park of Cannes, and the great white beach is the most perfect of playgrounds for the thirty children who live there. Miss Marie George is in charge.

Ecully

Despite the destruction of the main building, the Chateau, by the disastrous fire in July (1921), thirty of the children are still being cared for at Ecully, the youngest ones having been sent to Cannes. Miss Gutsell, in charge of the Ecully home until recently, writes: "The little Swiss chalet, the old cobwebby studio, the wagon sheds, and even the stables have been transformed into very comfortable quarters. We are looking forward, however, to our new home and school near Paris, and making plans for the future training of our girls in housekeeping, cooking, dressmaking, stenography, nursing or millinery."

Grenoble

Here is a flourishing home under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The work is highly commended by the inspector of schools for the province of Isere. The additional land and buildings purchased last year have greatly enlarged the scope of the work. We have also here a Methodist church carrying on an important evangelistic work.

Albertville, St. Alban, Bourgneuf

These three towns, in addition to Grenoble, are the centers of Methodist work in the Savoie. In this region Roman Catholic opposition is especially strong. At Albertville, up near Mount Blanc, is a successful church, with a day nursery and a handicraft class for girls. At St. Alban a new chapel is completed, and the work is advancing rapidly. At Bourgneuf, where the Catholic prejudice is intense, our church is slowly gaining its way into the confidence of the people.

Paris

The Methodist Episcopal headquarters in Paris has been transferred from 4 Rue Roquepine to 89 A., Boulevard Haussman, VIII. We are now erecting a church near the university, which is to be both a student centre and a general community center. At present we have a congregation of 250 people with no shelter except a temporary hall.

Poissy

Half an hour out from Paris, at Poissy, is the newest of the enterprises undertaken by Methodism in France. A magnificent old chateau, Champfleury, with its surrounding estate has been acquired, and will be transformed into a home and school for girls. It will have a capacity of about a hundred students, and will be as nearly a model school as the combined enthusiasm and skill of trained teachers can make it. The girls at present in the homes at Cannes and Ecully will be transferred to Champfleury, and the director of the Foyer Retrouve work in France, the Rev. Roy A. Welker, will have personal charge of the Champfleury Home.

Gennevilliers

In this centre, within a short distance of Paris, Methodism has a combined evangelistic and social work, carried on in union with the Evangelical Methodist Church. A Medical dispensary is one of the features of the enterprise.

Lyon

The Methodist Episcopal community center in the Croix Rousse district of Lyon, on the north side of the city, was formally dedicated on a Sunday in March, 1922, when the pastor, the Rev. Emile J. Palisoul (formerly in charge of the Franco-American work at Manchester, N. H.), received 48 persons into full membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and announced many more as probationary members. The constituency of this church numbers more than 300, most of whom are silk workers, for Croix Rousse is an almost exclusively silk-making community.

The building used for this Methodist center is one that had been originally a brewery; more recently it had been a motion picture theatre. It was remodeled and redecorated, forming a chapel, a gymnasium, and smaller rooms and living apartments. A pastor trained in such institutional work, and three other trained workers, were secured, and the varied activities of the modern institutional church were inaugurated. It is difficult to determine exactly how many hundred people come to the Croix Rousse Center each week, but it is certain that it has come to mean something vital in the life of the community it serves.

At the other Methodist Church in the city of Lyon, called Place Vendome, the pastor, Rev. P. L. Perret, has developed a number of young people's organizations, a choir, missionary societies and various sorts of social activities.

Strasbourg

The Methodist work in Strasbourg celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year, having been included formerly in the South Germany Conference. Pastor Alfred Roth carries on an extensive evangelical work, and his church is one of the most flourishing in all the France Mission.

Colmar

At Colmar, a little south of Strasbourg, is another Methodist Church which makes a specialty of work among the children of the community. Pastor Albert Titus, with the aid of Mademoiselle Waldner, has made a house-to-house canvas of the town, and has reached a sound working basis for his child welfare enterprises.

Chateau Thierry

The work at Chateau Thierry, as carried on in our Memorial Building, includes a day-nursery for the babies of mothers who work in the musical instrument factory across the Marne; a kindergarten and "classe de garde" after school hours for the children who are from devastated homes and who would otherwise be in the streets; a free circulating library with nearly a thousand volumes; and the organization of three Boy Scout troops. Mr. Clayton Williams of Indianapolis has the work of the Boy Scouts in charge. Our Scout organization is affiliated with that of the government.

Toulon

Our "Foyer de la Famille," in Toulon, is carried on primarily in the interests of the young working girls of the city, but it has been impossible to stop with that. At present there are a chapel, a cafeteria, a library, a day nursery where babies are cared for by the day, an employment agency, a legal aid department and a medical equipment and various clubs and societies. The "Foyer" is at 12, Place d'Armes, in the very heart of the city.

Just across the bay from Toulon, at La Seyne, where the ships are made, a Methodist work is being built up on a property formerly held by the Free Church. Pastor Chatelain is endeavoring to meet the need of this community for a church with a real social consciousness.

Grasse

Half an hour inland and up from Cannes is the little town of Grasse, perched on the seaward slope of a mountain. Here is a small Methodist Episcopal Church, with Pastor Lanniee directing the work.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Area: The Italy Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the work for Italians in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Institutions: Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario (boys), Via Trionfale, Rome, B. M. Tipple, President; Reeder Theological Seminary, Via Firenze 38, Rome. Alfredo Taglialatela, President; Methodist Publishing House, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Carlo M. Ferreri, Director; L'Evangelista (The Italian Christian Advocate), Alfredo Taglialatela, Editor; Dispensary for poor children, Via Garibaldi 38, Prof. Amilda Pons, Directress. *W. F. M. S.*: Crandon International Institute (for girls), Via Savoia, Rome; Professional School for Girls, Via Magenta, 9, Florence.

Missionaries: Rev. B. M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mary Jane Eaton, Ellen Stoy and Mrs. Artele Reuse.

CARLO M. FERRERI, Superintendent
P. O., Via Firenze 38, Rome.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Boys' Industrial Institute, Cannaregio 923, Venice, Director, Amedeo Autelli; Cesare Battisti Institute (boys), Viale Rovereto, Trent, Director, Emilio Ravazzini.

VINCENZO C. NITTI, Superintendent
P. O., Milan

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Casa Materna (orphanage), Portici (Naples), Director, Riccardo Santi; Home for University Girls, Via Cimbri 8, Naples, Directress, Mrs. Nina Riggio; General Social Center, including Day Nursery, Via Cimbri 8, Naples, Director, Agostino Mangiacapra.

DANIELE CONTINO, Superintendent
P. O., Via Cimbri 8, Naples

SWISS DISTRICT

FRANCO PANZA, Superintendent
P. O., Avenue de Morges 61, Lausanne

From the Report of B. M. Tipple, Centenary Secretary for Italy.

Effect On Italy

The Centenary Movement in America has been a great movement, one of the greatest in the history of our American Protestantism. It aroused extraordinary enthusiasm, wonderfully deepened the spiritual life, and achieved material results far beyond anything previously realized. It has been a most important influence in spurring on other denominations and philanthropic organizations to larger programs. Through our world-wide Methodist institutions the Centenary Movement in America has been carried out to the remotest parts of the globe, its spirit has surged against every shore, swept through well-nigh every nation; and in Italy, Italian Methodism has felt markedly its heartening visitation.

A Great Experience

In America, after such supreme exertion and activities, there has come something of a reaction and this reaction has been intensified by wide-spread financial depression. We have felt this reaction here in Italy. It has more or less depressed us. We have not finished all of the projects we had in mind; we have not won all the spiritual victories we dreamed of. But it has been a wonderful experience for us that we have hitched our wagon to a star, even though the connection has broken on several of the rides, with rather painful results to the wagon and the occupants.

Way Ahead

We are a long ways ahead of where we were when the Centenary Movement started and we should bear constantly in mind that any slackening of the pace, any diminution of the program, is only temporary. Just as the political world has gone into the repair shops for overhauling and readjustments, in order to realize eventually the larger conquests of democracy; so we have slowed up for a brief period, in order to examine carefully our forces, note our weak points and our strong points and reorganize for a still more important advance. Never again can we be as small as once we were. Our knowledge of the world's needs is more comprehensive, our courage has been immensely strengthened. In Italy we have the confidence to dare today what we never thought of daring yesterday.

Property Improvements

There are stations that we have failed to occupy; churches that remain unbuilt; empty plots of ground in Genoa, Milan, Reggio Calabria. There are also the great property additions and readjustments in Savona, Turin, Gorizia, Trent, Venice, Florence, Pistoia, Naples, Bari and Rome. These important possessions are ours today. They reassure us for the larger things of tomorrow. They enable us to hope with a great hope that the day is not far distant when Italian Methodism will have a material equipment that will enable its spiritual leaders to project those comprehensive activities that are as certain to bring notable results as we are all certain that we have been called of God to work in this land and give to the people the apostolic message and life.

Enlarged Work

We have many more workers in the field today than we had at the beginning of the Centenary Movement. We have a far larger number of souls in our care. Much that we have done cannot be tabulated. Bodies have been clothed, mouths have been fed, fathers and mothers have been heartened, children have been cared for. Much of this, I say, cannot be put down in cold figures. But it has all become a part of our larger and more glorious kingdom.

Our Leadership

We are today the best known evangelical Church in Italy, the most daring Protestant organization, our enemies being witness. The reactionary wing of Roman Catholicism fears us as it has feared no other evangelical organization since those historic years when Protestant heralds were moving up and down the Peninsula as flaming messengers of God. Amazing numbers of liberal, spiritually minded men are casting their eyes

toward us for a leadership that may yet bring to Italy those fruits that were forbidden her by the Council of Trent.

Two Forms of Centenary Help

It is a source of deep joy to us that the Centenary Movement has greatly enlarged our permanent fund for the care of our aged ministers and their dependents.

We have been enabled also to provide more adequately for the education of the children of our ministers and lay members. Here is our choicest material for the future.

Forward

We shall move ahead triumphantly in the development of that great Italian Methodism for which we are convinced God established us in the Peninsula and which will mean so much to the spiritual upbuilding of modern Italy.

COLLEGIO INTERNAZIONALE, MONTE MARIO, ROME

B. M. Tipple, President

For twenty-five years the Methodist Episcopal Church has maintained a Collegio for boys in the Rome headquarters building situated on the Quirinal Hill. Every year the school has been crowded to capacity, many hundreds of applicants being turned away.

In order to meet the pressing demand for more room, and serve Italy's great need in the modern education of boys and young men, ground was bought on Monte Mario, Rome, in 1914, for the new site of the Collegio, now known as the Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario.

When the property was purchased there was standing on its central and highest elevation a large building, which for twenty-five years had been a sanitarium. This has been renovated and put in use as a dormitory. A smaller building nearby has been enlarged to double its former capacity and here for the present are the class rooms.

In addition to these buildings there are a small villa where two professors live, and a bungalow which accommodates the American and English boys.

The large majority of the students and professors are and will be Italian. Outside of Italy there are now students from Albania, Montenegro, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Africa, Switzerland, Spain, South America and the United States. A small annex has been opened to accommodate the American boys in Rome and the school authorities are contemplating a building for American young men who go to Rome for special studies.

The money for the land and for remodeling the two large buildings has been provided. Funds must be provided for the erection of the Normal building, the Technical School and Institute, the "Ginnasio and Ticeo" (High School and College), the Administration building, Auditorium and Dormitory for 300 students.

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work in Jugo-Slavia.

Organization: In 1908 this work became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911 when the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference was organized and took over all the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission and Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, the first session of which was held April 21, 1921 in Novi Sad. Twelve centers of work in Macedonia including a school in Monastir, were taken over from the American Board (Congregational) in December, 1921.

S. W. IRWIN, Superintendent

NOVI SAD DISTRICT

Area: Includes work in Serbia.

Appointments: Crvenka, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Sombor, Stari Bechej, Stari Ker, Veliki Beckerek.

Institutions: Children's Homes; Serbobran, Sarajevo, Bajina Bashta, Novi Sad. School; Novi Sad Training School for Girls (for social and religious workers). *Medical Work*: Aid to MacPhail Hospital, Belgrade, and School for Nurse Training. *Social Work*: Clubs for Boys and Girls, Stari Bechej, Velike Beckerek, Novi Sad.

JOHN JACOB, Superintendent

MACEDONIA DISTRICT

Area: The work taken over from the American Board.

Appointments: Strumitza, Murtino, Monaspitiva, Colazine, Radovitci, Velusa, Raklich, Monastir, Resin, Prelip, Skoplje, Prestina.

Institution: American School for Girls, Monastir.

General

The year 1921 has been a good year for Jugo-Slavia Methodism. The work we outlined for ourselves in the Mission Conference for the year was greatly varied and in some instances there were difficulties to be overcome in the widening basis of the work.

The venture of a superintendent coming from America into the field was new; information in the country concerning the great Methodist Church was little except in the northern provinces; the attitude of the Serbian Orthodox Church was characteristically exclusive; and the new government had no practical demonstration of what the spirit and work of the Methodist Episcopal Church might be.

Slowly but surely, however, the work has gone forward in Serbia proper until a recognized place has been given Methodist work; items have appeared in the press of Belgrade and the superintendent has been invited to address the students at the university and to speak on other occasions in the city. In the northern district progress has been marked, while in southern Jugo-Slavia the ancient province of Macedonia has been gathered into our fold with its great need and wide opportunities for social work and for gospel preaching. All considered, the program has developed in a gratifying way.

Homes

The children's home at Serbobran in the north province was opened by some Methodist laymen during the stress of war time. It has been

recently enlarged and without distinction as to race or creed, little children have been received, clothed and fed, and sent to school. The influence of the little home has been such that from the town of Serbobran seven grown girls have been sent to the girls' training school at Novi Sad by families other than Methodist.

In Sarajevo, Bosnia, a babes and mothers' home has been kept through the year, and 45 babies and 15 mothers have been housed and cared for. The way is open for Methodism to establish a far-reaching work of this kind in that needy but important center.

At Bajina Bashta in central Serbia, provision was made during the year for the housing of 60 orphans of the war. This has been in connection with an English work that has been carried on there. In the coming spring (1922) that Mission closes and has appealed to us to take over the center or to receive the neediest and most promising of their children into our homes.

The Novi Sad home is the finest we have in Jugo-Slavia, and it has been spoken of as the best children's home in the country. Among the children at this place besides those from Methodist families, are Serbian girls who are refugees in England, girls from Turk-oppressed Macedonia and others sent by the Serbian Women's Society in Belgrade. In this home Hungarian, German, Croatian and Serbian, for the first time in history dwell together in peace and harmony. The smaller children attend the schools in the city of Novi Sad, while for the older ones a course in general training is given in the home.

In addition to the work of our homes, help has been given other homes for children under the government's department of child welfare both in Belgrade and in other parts of the kingdom.

Schools

There are two schools under the Mission. One is in Monastir, Macedonia, and the other in Novi Sad in the north district. Regular school studies, elementary and high school, are given in the Monastir school while the course in Novi Sad is for social and religious workers.

The Novi Sad Training School for Girls: Principal, Mrs. S. W. Irwin. This school opened for its first term in its new building October 12, 1921. The house is of brick and is three floors in height. It is fitted with electric lights, baths, social rooms, domestic science department and a central heating-plant. The walnut and evergreen trees set around it and the adjoining villa make the grounds homelike and attractive.

The plan for preparation for social work among the great numbers of orphan children of the nation has made a strong appeal to the government. The minister of social policy has written: "The government approves your program, especially in view of the moral instruction included." The work of the school in consolidating the national sentiment in a loyal and helpful way has the genuine gratitude and approval of the people as well as of the departments of the government. The schedule of studies is as follows: Elementary branches, including Serbian language and history; Bible Study: The Life of Christ, Bible geography, memory work; Mission study and Church history; Methods for the Sunday school teacher; Recreation, games and care of children (practical work); Hygiene, first aid, elements of nurse instruction (under doctor); Domestic science com-

plete; English language, conversation, hymns and memory Bible verses; Office instruction: Business, typewriting; Lecture courses in citizenship, health, lantern travel; Music: piano and voice, class singing.

The American School, Monastir: Principal, Miss Beatrice C. Mann. This is the institution formerly operated by the American Board in Monastir. With the Mission work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Macedonia, this school was transferred with this new year to the Methodist Mission Conference. All the workers recently engaged by the former Board have maintained their connection with the school and are doing an excellent piece of work. There are about 65 girls in attendance. There is a boarding and also a day department. The difficulties the school has met in the recent unsettled years are now disappearing and the work goes forward with the renewed confidence of the authorities. The course includes courses in music, Bible study and domestic training along with the studies under the States' program.

These two schools, receiving as they do, not Methodists only but Lutheran, Orthodox and Catholic girls into their classes and home-life, will carry the touch of their excellent training, and the spirit of their devoted teachers to the child life of the churches. Perhaps, too, no greater influence is definitely at work to bring about union and harmony among the different peoples within the confines of Jugo-Slavia than the activity of these two fine Methodist schools.

Medical Work

Hospital work has been carried on in Belgrade by the generous grant to the MacPhail hospital for children. In the out-patient department from 20 to 40 children may be seen daily waiting their turn for examination and treatment.

In connection with this hospital a school for nurse training has been established. The class consists of ten girls and is the first to be organized in Jugo-Slavia. A projected addition to the work in Novi Sad to be in the form of a hospital for children, is likely to be begun with the opening of spring. With this our girls especially adapted to such work and now studying in the girls' training school there may become trained nurses. This additional department of the training school will be under the direction of Dr. Gladys Chahovitch, formerly of Los Angeles, a specialist in tubercular treatment.

From central Serbia a call has come to the Methodists for a hospital for children in that much ravaged war-district.

Relief

During the year a goodly amount of relief work was done. In the fight against typhus among the Russian refugees, Methodism took a hand. Conditions in some of the hospitals are not to be described. Hundreds were on the floor without the pretense of a bed, with little covering, with inadequate medical supplies, and dying off one by one. To this work Methodism contributed $1,000, and the immediate action co-ordinated with the other efforts made in their behalf, saved them from further ravages.

For the needy among our own people, food, medicine and doctor's care have been provided. Wherever our pastors found suffering and need, efforts were made to furnish relief.

The officials in the old Macedonian city of Strumitza sent a list to us of their needy and suffering families at the Christmas time, and our workers there, as also in Monastir and Skoplje, furnished scores of homes temporary but pressing aid.

Social Work

This phase of our work, newly undertaken, has been carried on over the entire field. Club rooms have been opened at Stari Becej, Veliki Bechkerek, and Novi Sad. In these are held clubs for boys and girls, classes in the Serbian language, games, women's meetings, Bible study, choral and orchestra practice. Though the quarters are not large, every evening offers something of interest to one group or other among the young people.

At some points a medical-help plan is being operated. For the needy of the congregation or others who come seeking aid, a card is given admitting the bearer to treatment at the office of one of the physicians of the city. We have found that the best doctors are interested to help and set always a minimum charge to the Mission.

In Strumitza a small dispensary is to be opened, and classes for the instruction of mothers will be given by a Methodist nurse, while the physician's work will be under our own native doctor in the city.

In our contacts with the government and with the Serbian church the relations have been friendly and aid has been rendered toward national unity in several particulars. Patriotic literature has been distributed, and an intelligent sentiment of loyalty to the new state has been inculcated wherever Methodist work has gone on. The Scriptures have been distributed not only among our own people but in the Serbian church and aid has been given in the publication of their Church paper widely distributed among the Orthodox clergy.

Our Church Work

The church work has been vigorously carried on. New church buildings have been acquired at three capital centers through Centenary aid. Sombor, Veliki Bechkerek, and Stari Becej have the new properties and a new parsonage has been built at Novi Sad. In Novi Vrbas where Methodism first took root here, a fine big church is nearing completion. No room could be found for the growing congregation in the old building. The Sunday school completely overflows the present premises. The new church, standing on a central corner lot and with its double tower, stained windows and choir-loft, will be a great strength to evangelical gospel preaching in the entire region.

Wherever I have gone, the preaching places have been full, and the interest remarkable. Speaking at one point during Christmas week, the house was crowded and the outside enclosure filled. After two benedictions the people refused to go, so we sang and preached again, asking for decisions for the Christian life. It seemed that all present responded to the appeal to discipleship.

Extension work goes on, and negotiations are in progress with some detached bodies of Protestants for union with the Methodists. Some are likely to come in with us this year. Among some there is a striking evangelistic fervor. At points outside our present active borders new work is springing up. English services will be held in Belgrade beginning February 1st.

Conventions. Last August an assembly for young people was held and for one week instruction was given in Bible study, methods of teaching, social work, and organization and operation of clubs for boys and girls. The Sunday school work is being especially emphasized and the graded system of lessons introduced. The first week in January a Sunday school conference was held and the teachers from the schools in Macedonia met with those from the north to study for four days the best methods of Sunday school activity. The spirit of revival is among us. This verily is the hope of these countries. Without it we must always remain the Balkans simply, with all our distress, division and jeopardy.

Macedonia. Since the days of Paul, the call has not been more clear nor the need more appealing, nor the field more open. Everything is to be done—consolidation of national sentiment, organization of government, assembling of schools, introduction of hospitals, and greatest of all the preaching of the Gospel. The Turk is going and nobody is sorry. The pity is he goes so slowly and he goes to almost uninterrupted depredation elsewhere and among helpless and unaided peoples.

On Sunday morning, December 4, 1921, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions transferred its responsibilities over to the Methodist Mission for this Macedonian territory. The Rev. J. Riggs Brewster of the American Board at Salonica preached at Strumitza to a congregation crowding the house. He detailed the work the Board had tried to do, spoke of the obstacles encountered during the war, and the impossibility of providing for the Macedonian work from the Greek headquarters at Salonica, and he emphasized the wisdom of brotherly co-operation with Methodism with an already strong work in northern Jugo-Slavia. Closing his words he turned to the writer and said, "My dear brother in Christ, the work of the American Board, and this field, with these our children in the Gospel, I turn over to your care under the direction of your Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

We have taken over church and parsonage property in eight centers together with the school in Monastir. There are preaching services in four other places. It is estimated that the church membership is about 400.

THE WORK IN NOVI SAD DISTRICT

From the Report of John Jacob, Superintendent.

New Property

In January, 1921, at the superintendent's meeting Bishop Blake promised me $10,000 for purchasing properties in the Novi Sad district. This sum was the first ever assigned for this purpose to our territory. We bought, soon after the first session of our conference, properties in Sombor, Stari Becej, and Veliki Bechkerek. These are important centers of our district.

New Preaching Places

Regular work was begun in the Banat and during the year a second preacher was appointed to this territory, namely to Mamorak, where we now have a congregation of 50 people. Banat is now open and I hope at the next conference the bishop will appoint preachers to Vrsac and Pancevo.

Another important event is our going to Slavonia, southward of the Danube. At two points we began regular preaching from Novi Sad. In the Backa we also began to preach at Senta which is the only town where we find a bridge across the Teis to the Banat. Here we recently received 16 people into preparatory membership.

An old dream came to realization in Novi Vrbas. A beautiful church is being built. For many years we have hoped for the day which is now at hand. On May 28 we expect to have the great day, when Bishop Blake will dedicate the new church.

Membership

During the conference year we received about 200 people into the Church. This is an increase of more than 30 per cent. We now have about 800 members and probationers in the district. To extend our work we must secure new properties at Senta, Pancevo, Vrsac and Indjia.

Our School

Visiting our fine home-school for girls at Novi Sad, sometimes I am afraid to awake from a beautiful dream. Once speaking of a girls' school to the American deputation in Vienna, January, 1921, I didn't dare think it possible, to realize such a plan so soon. Doctor Irwin, and Mrs. Irwin, the capable principal of the best institution of this kind in Jugo-Slavia, have done this fine piece of work. Over 50 girls are enroled.

Macedonia

The Mission of the American Board in Macedonia was taken over by the Methodist Board and is now in connection with our Mission. It is expected that this work will be organized into a District next conference. If so this will serve in a great measure, to tie together the two parts of our country. Wherever there are Methodists they serve also the cause of the country in which they live. This is especially true in Jugo-Slavia, which the government has acknowledged in decorating our superintendent, Dr. Irwin, with the Order of Saint Sava.

Serbobran Orphanage

In our small orphanage at Serbobran we also have gone a step forward. We have now 16 children in the house.

SPAIN MISSION

Area: Includes our work in Spain.
Organization: Not yet effected.
Institutions: Schools; Alicante, Seville.

Schools

Methodism has two schools in Spain, one in Alicante, one in Seville. The Wesleyans have a large school in Barcelona, the Baptists have work in Alicante and in a few of the smaller towns. Independent missionary organizations have school work in a number of cities. There are about 200 Protestant congregations in Spain, none of which possesses the resources for a strong work.

Our Alicante School

Alicante is a city of 60,000 on the southeast coast, more typical of northern Africa than of Spain in its bleakness, its tropical lethargy. To this city, twenty-six years ago, came the Rev. Francisco Albrecias, a former inspector in the Bible Society. He started a school having as his qualifications an excellent Swiss education and the humanizing touch of his Bible Society experience. In a city strongly Catholic and where more money is spent on the city bull ring than for the welfare of children, this school has prospered. It is called the Escuela Modelo and has an attendance of 531 pupils, mostly boys. There are 10 men and 4 women teachers. There are over 700 children in the Sunday school. It was taken over by our Board in 1920.

The present enrolment crowds the school. The classes in the day school must alternate between indoor and outdoor periods as there are not enough class rooms for all. The work of the school cannot be expanded without increased facilities.

Seville

We are assisting here in the work of the Evangelical Mission. Under its auspices there has been maintained a church with an average attendance the past year of 40; a Y. M. C. A. with 32 members and a Sunday school of 100 children. In addition there are schools for boys with an average attendance for 1921 of 245; for girls, average attendance 138; for the little children, average attendance 35.

The classes have been far too crowded during the year in the present buildings, and the conditions were becoming a menace to the health of the children and the teachers. It was decided, therefore, as funds were not available for enlarged facilities, to reduce the numbers in the day school and open night schools for the older boys and girls. In addition to the Director, Don Patricio Gomez, there are 4 men and 3 women teachers.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: North Africa is that part of northern Africa west of Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2400 miles; includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli, an area of 1,039,600 square miles, of which 482,100 square miles are in the arable belt.

Population: 17,000,000 including the desert section. The Moslem population is 15,300,000, of which three-fourths are Berbers and one-fourth of Arab origin. The Berbers are of the white race, (see Encyclopedia Britannica, latest edition), noted for vigor, steadiness and industry, and are capable of unlimited development. The great Berber hill tribes are called Kabyles. The few negroes found were brought across the Sahara desert as slaves. The European population is about 1,100,000, the greater part French, with Spaniards next, in Morocco and Algeria, and Italians next in Tunisia. There are 200,000 Jews.

Organization: Work in Algeria and Tunisia was begun in 1908 by Bishop Hartzell, and organized as the Mission in North Africa in 1909 with E. F. Frease as Superintendent. In 1913, by order of the General Conference of 1912, Bishop Hartzell organized the North Africa Mission Conference. It is now grouped with Europe because it is separated from the rest of Africa by the great Sahara desert; and all its historical, racial, economical and political contacts and interests are with Europe.

Algeria

Area: 210,000 square miles.

Population: 5,800,000. Natives, 5,000,000; Europeans, 800,000, principally French, Spanish next.

Government: A part of France, with three administrative departments, Algiers, Constantine and Oran.

Algiers

Location: On the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Marseilles: capital of Algeria: crowded native city on the hill slope, known as the White City, characteristically oriental: European section, great modern city.

Population: 250,000; chiefly French, Berber, Arabs, Jews and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. J. D. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, Rev. N. W. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mary Anderson, Emily Smith and A. Dora Welch.

French Workers: Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon, Rev. Emile Girardin and Mrs. Girardin and assistants.

Kabyle Worker: Rev. Said Flici and assistants.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center, Native Evangelistic and Social Center, Boys' Home. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Home.

Constantine

Location: 275 miles east of Algiers; capital of department of Constantine: picturesque, with fine public buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 65.000; chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 9,000 Europeans and 10,000 Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Emily R. Loveless and Nora Webb.

French Worker: Mr. Ballu.

Other Workers: Rev. J. L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center, Arab Church and Social Center. Boys' Home, Training School, Mission Publishing Department. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Home.

Oran

Location: 250 miles west of Algiers on the sea: capital of Department of Oran.

Population: 160,000, about one-half of whom are of Spanish origin: small native town.

French Worker: Rev. Christian Richard.
Institution: European Church and Social Center.

Fort National, Kabylia

Location: 75 miles east of Algiers: important military station and administrative center in the mountains of the "Great Kabylia." 3,000 feet elevation; regional center for our work; Out-stations, Agouni, Bourar and Taururth Abdalla.
Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.
French Worker: Mr. Henri Palpaut for industrial work.
Other Workers: Five Kabyle preachers.

Sidi Aich—Il Maten

Location: 75 miles by mountain road, east of Fort National, in the great Soumman river valley; 25 miles from the seaport of Bougie: administrative center, with a dense population: our regional center in the "Little Kabylia."
French Workers: Rev. Emile Bres and Mrs. Bres. Rev. Henri Rochdieu and Mrs. Rochdieu, Mlles. Labarthe, Gaussen, Parker and Gory: lay worker, Mr. Graber, agriculturist.
Institutions: Kabyle Church and Social Center, Workers' Training School, Creche and Widows' Home, Carpet School, Industrial and Agricultural Work.

Tunisia

Area: About 50,000 square miles.
Population: 2,200,000, chiefly of Arab and Berber origin; European population. 250,000, chiefly Italians and Maltese.
Government: French protectorate; Moslem Bey.

Tunis

Location: Near site of ancient Carthage on Gulf of Tunis: capital of Tunisia: exceptionally fine Arab city: European section, modern.
Population: 250,000, including 110,000 Arabs of mixed blood, 55,000 Italians and Maltese, 52,000 Jews and 30,000 French.
Missionaries: Rev. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey, Mr. C. G. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Miss F. E. Harnden.
French Workers: Rev. Cesar Bardet and Mrs. Bardet.
Other Workers: Miss M. Lochhead: Two native assistant preachers.

Sousse

Location: 100 miles south of Tunis; seaport; center for great olive region, and many Arab villages.
Population: 30,000, including adjacent villages open to us, 150,000; splendid roads; several thousand Europeans and Jews.
Missionaries: Rev. J. H. C. Purdon and Mrs. Purdon, and Miss Annie Hammon.

E. F. Frease, Superintendent

European Work

The note sounded from all the stations is that of widespread and deepening interest in things religious, real progress and expectant anticipation of greater things just ahead.

Sousse. J. J. Cooksey, who was there the early part of the year, writes: "A marked feature has been the growth of the French work. We have gained spiritual prestige among the people. We are the only Church there, and have a clear field for expansion. A capable young French evangelist would, one has every hope, soon develop a strong Methodist Church."

J. H. C. Purdon, since in charge, but whose serious illness and long absence interrupted his work, writes: "What little we were enabled to do

in this branch proved really encouraging, both for the adults and children, as well as for the soldiers of the 'Foreign Legion' for whom we have a special service every Sunday."

Brother Cooksey, who for many years engaged exclusively in Moslem work adds: "The organization of our French work is not only desirable in itself, but also because of its bearing upon the harder problem of Moslem evangelization. It furnishes us with another argument. For if their French leaders accept the Christ as Lord, their Arab subordinates also must feel the force of its religious implication."

Tunis French Work. Pastor Cesar Bardet reports a number of accessions and that all services are largely attended. This has been the most prosperous year's work. His last letter says: "Our hall is almost always packed Sunday evenings and a very serious work is being done in the hearts of the people. We have just had the joy of receiving eight new probationers. Careful attention is given to the Sunday School, and Madame Bardet is active in work among the women and girls."

Dr. Kelly writes: "At the Church hall, I have social work among French, Italians, Maltese, Jews, Moslems, and Russian refugees from the Bolsheviks. The meetings of the Epworth league of 88 members are very helpful. We are happy to lend our hall once a week to the Europeans and Arabs of the newly organized Y. M. C. A."

Constantine. Emile Brieu left for a vacation in France the beginning of June, applied there immediately to another Church and was received and appointed without reference to us. It was not until October that Joseph Ballu, an earnest young Frenchman, who has completed two years' training in Scotland, arrived for the French work. In the meantime J. L. Lochhead directed this department, and still helps Brother Ballu. Madame Reboul continues her efficient work among women and girls.

Brother Lochhead reports: "We have most encouraging services both as regards attendance and the interest shown by the members of our church. We have about 50 children in our Sunday school and a Thursday class with about the same attendance. The attendance at the Sabbath evening evangelistic services has gradually increased until we now have a well filled hall. We greatly require an attractive church building."

Algiers. The housing problem is perhaps more acute in Algiers than elsewhere and Brother Emile Girardin and family who have succeeded Brother Lieure here, have had to occupy a house, fortunately available during the absence of the Townsends on furlough, but which is a long distance away from the needs of the French work. The time and strength thus lost in the hunt for another house, have seriously interfered with the work of Brother and Sister Girardin.

Moreover, to replace our utterly inadequate church hall unremitting search has failed to find a suitable place to rent, nor has the financial situation permitted the purchase of the headquarters property so imperiously needed for this outstandingly important branch. The congregations have increased, the Sunday school, Epworth league and Woman's work have grown, and the prayer meeting is well attended.

In the poorer quarter of Bab-el-Oued the interest is intense; the small hall overflows at each meeting; there is a Sunday school of 60 children and a Thursday school of the same number. There is perhaps no more

pressing call in North Africa than for the housing of this European work in Algiers.

Brother Paul Villon, in his report of the work in the Arab Town headquarters, tells of the remarkably large attendance of European and Jewish children at the special classes for them. Miss Anderson's evangelistic work among French young women has had to be almost discontinued during her absence on furlough.

Oran. It was hoped a year ago that by this time a section of the new building planned for our central site would be completed. But owing to the health furlough of Pastor Christian Richard, who made a brief visit to the United States, the work of construction has been indefinitely postponed.

Brother Richard writes: "The educational films of our cinema have been an important element the past year. A professor of music is teaching our young people once a week, how to sing. Others have volunteered their services for our educational work. A professor of the woman's normal school has helped by her unusual musical talent, and in inviting intellectual youth to our hall. One of the leading physicians of the city has offered his services free for our proposed department to teach the expectant mothers of the poor, and train them in caring for their babies—infant mortality being terrible here. During my long absence the large Sunday and Thursday schools and the young men's classes were continued by the voluntary services of Mlle. Marie Lopez (received into the church by Dr. Lowther), and Mr. Rene Bloch, one of our converts. These two have since been married and employed as assistants. Hundreds in Oran would come to our meetings, but our hall was built for a garage and has only 80 seats! I call aloud to our great Church to enable us to give the multitudes of Oran a chance to come into living touch with Jesus Christ!"

Arab and Kabyle Work

Church, Evangelistic and Social Branches. A new, vibrant, really triumphal note appears in the reports from all the stations. A contrast will help to understand this. On his return from an inter-Mission committee meeting on literature for Moslems held in December at Cairo, Percy Smith, among other things, contrasted the situation in Egypt after a half century of work by two great Missions, and which we believe characterizes that in the other distinctively Moslem lands, with that in North Africa in two particulars. In the first place, missionaries there were amazed that we have some seventeen Arab and Kabyle Christian workers. But in addition we have in various stages of training at least half as many more, and apparently others will be ready as fast as we can undertake their training. This is unique in Moslem work.

In the second place there is the difficulty in all Moslem fields of securing attendance, particularly in meetings for direct teaching and preaching, and a quiet and respectful hearing in them. This has by no means been overcome entirely in North Africa, but it has been growing less, and the improvement the past year has been remarkable.

Tunis. Brother Cooksey reports: "The French Church and the Arab Church are receiving a little stream of adherents. The hall is frequently crowded to the door with those attending their respective meetings. I have never been so busy talking for five days in the week with Moslem

students and others who visit at the Bible depot and hall, where Brother El Beddai is constantly on duty. On many days we just manage intervals for meals. Though the fanatic is by no means extinct, the attitude of the people is becoming more tolerant to our claims."

Sousse. The Kabyles congregate in villages. The Arabs are nomads, scattered except in the urban centers in their "gourbis" or tent groups. Sousse, a town of 30,000, and its surroundings, a wonderful country of olive groves, forms a striking exception.

Brother Cooksey writes: "Lying around Sousse nestles a solid mass of Arab Moslem townships and villages (some of eight to ten thousand population and well built villages—connected by splendid French built roads—E. F. F.) with a quarter of a million Moslems awaiting our evangelizing effort. Simpler and franker than their countrymen of the great city, theiy readily appeal to one's Christian interest. The opportunity is unique. So are the difficulties. One or two good men of God could solve them. The plan of a regional center has been carefully worked out. It calls for an ordained missionary, a doctor, dispenser and nurse." Sousse is unquestionably the best center for reaching the Arab Moslems of North Africa. The breakdown in the health of Brother Purdon has delayed opening the active campaign.

Constantine. Brother Lochhead writes: "Evangelistic services for Arab men were begun this autumn in our hall in the town. We have had as many as sixty at a meeting and all listened well to the message given. This is always difficult work, but there have never been such large audiences in the history of the work here. It would appear as though we were near the time when we shall see many Moslems become true followers of the Lord Jesus."

Moreover the larger hall, a considerable distance from the Arab quarter, is full at the regular Arab church service, and at the finely organized and conducted Sunday school.

The Woman's work of Miss Webb had to be discontinued while she took charge of the Girls' Home during the absence on furlough of Miss Loveless, and has not yet been resumed. But a number of the women and girls attend the services.

The Bible depot is in charge of Brother Abd-el-Wahad. An unprecedented number of Arabs, Jews and French have frequented the depot, with whom he has had deeply interesting conversations. The sale of Scriptures has far exceeded that of any previous year. With another native, Brother Abd-el-Wahad has done colportage in the city, selling in one month over a thousand New Testament portions, mostly to Arabs.

The Fort National Region. J. T. C. Blackmore reports a year of consolidation and progress. He and his Kabyle preachers secure a ready hearing in the villages.

At Taourirth Abdalla, Jules Zedam in charge, regular services are held in the new mountain-top chapel; an average of 45 boys attend the classes five times a week, and 38 girls, all receiving careful Scripture teaching and memorizing the simple catechism.

At Agouni Bourar, Said Abouadaou and his wife are the first Kabyle workers to occupy a village without a missionary. There was considerable initial opposition, but now 35 boys attend the classes three times a week, besides the work among the men, women and girls.

Brother Blackmore has hoped to start work among the very important Beni Yenni tribe as soon as funds were available. He writes: "God seems to be opening the way. We have received a pressing invitation from one of the leading families of one of the chief villages to open work there. The eldest son, a very serious and independent character, has actually offered his services gratis for two years in order to establish our work."

In the El Maten-Sidi Aich Region, the missionaries have come into more direct contact with village life, and operations have been more centralized. The men and women missionaries as well as the native workers, including simple women evangelists, secure a hearing in the surrounding villages. Emile Bres writes: "The impertinent pride which we found everywhere a few years ago has indeed fallen. Entire families beseech us to enable them to be grouped about the station in order to live no longer under the social and religious law of Mohammed, but under that of Christ. During the year 31 new converts have signed the declaration of their Christian faith on the church register. The Kabyles do not have the practice of public assemblies for worship, and it has always been difficult to get them to Sunday services. This year for the first time the adherents from the neighboring villages have come quite regularly to the number of about sixty. To the Sunday school come about 150 children. An afternoon young people's meeting is much appreciated. Two hundred and twenty are inscribed on the children's weekly day class lists, and the number is increasing."

Brother Bres reports two interesting incidents. The one is the marriage of one of the orphan girls, now a young woman and baptized, to the son (also baptized) of the second in authority in the tribe, with the latter's consent, in the presence of 16 witnesses. The second is that of two men converts each having two wives, who have each put away one of them in order to become Christians. Both of the women thus divorced are being taught in the carpet school to earn their living.

Algiers. We have here our one central building for the development of religious and social work among the Moslems, although as last year, owing to the post-war rent laws, we as yet occupy but little more than a third of it. This, however, has permitted us to test the result of the putting into effect of only a part of our new methods of work. The year has shown that the phenomenal attendance when the hall was first opened was not merely due to novelty. Brother Paul Villon reports, in substance, as follows: "Last year friends asked in astonishment what we thought we could possibly do with so much space for evangelistic work. In less than a year the available space has become too small! Our present hall only seats 150, whereas we have weekly 400 different children and 100 different men in attendance. To enable us to receive more, we are making a new classification, not only by European and Native, men and women, boys and girls, but also by ages, the different groups being received of course at different days and hours.

"There is some confusion about entering, as they fear they will not get a seat. But once seated and the Bible teaching commenced one could almost hear a fly fly. One day I approached three boys who did not appear to be very attentive, and found to my astonishment that two of them were doing their best to translate the lesson by signs to their comrade who was

dumb. Another day a boy asked permission to bring a paralyzed friend, and he soon returned carrying the helpless friend on his back. In the men's meetings we are encouraged to see so many who come regularly.

"The drop of the hill gives us a lofty, airy, double story basement, in which the installation of a gymnasium is just being finished, including a small swimming pool and shower baths. We count on the salutary effect of this, and epect to organize the children into clubs. Many are offering to pay fees. God has given us for this branch of the work a Christian Kabyle, Mr. Hazim, as assistant. As a sub-lieutenant in the army reserve, he is up on all matters of physical culture. About 100 Native, European and Jewish girls attend the Bible, sewing and other classes directed by Mrs. Villon and Mrs. Rolot. All this is of course but the means. Our object is the salvation of souls through the Lord Jesus Christ. In the student hostel department five Kabyle students from the interior are crowded into the only room as yet available, each paying for his lodging. All attend daily evening worship and Bible instruction."

Institutional Work

The Homes for boys and girls have all had the most prosperous year of their history. Their vital importance has been so stressed in former reports that brief mention here will suffice.

The Algiers Boys' Home. Since the departure in July of J. D. and Mrs. Townsend on furlough it has been under the care of N. W. and Mrs. Lindsay. Although a number of famine boys have been sent to Tunis, the year closes with 56 boys in this Home, which is thereby overcrowded. The erection of the proposed dormitories is more than ever urgent. The parents or guardians of most of the boys are not yet Christians. Yet all the boys over sixteen years old have been baptized and several others are asking to be. The spiritual tone is high. Eight of the older boys are now learning trades.

The Algiers Girls' Home. About the same number of girls have been here as last year, the accommodations limiting the number to 32. The teachers and children have all survived a serious epidemic of influenza.

The Constantine Boys' Home. Since the last Conference the Home has been in charge of S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser. The balance of the property having at last been vacated by the tenant, the alterations planned have been carried out and for the first time the Home is suitably housed. Brother Kiser writes: "Our boys are now well installed, the material part of the Home is in good shape, and we feel that we have a very good plant for carrying on the work. We are now able to choose from among the boys offered, and find discipline easier when not every one is accepted. We have a number of boys who are six or seven years of age and feel that they are the most promising cases." The missionaries in charge are also now comfortably housed, as well as the French assistants.

The Constantine Girls' Home. The Home is finally in possession of almost all of its new building, and for the first time it is suitably housed and equipped. About 18 girls have been accommodated, but this number will now be increased.

The Tunis Boys' Home. Several Arab boys from the famine region were sent to this Home, three from Sousse, and others came in locally, so that the present number is 17. The Home appears now to be firmly established and Dr. and Mrs. Kelly are greatly encouraged. More accom-

modation is badly needed, however, as Brother and Sister Cooksey are obliged to live in the building, unable to find lodgings elsewhere.

The Tunis Girls' Home. The work has grown here. After experimenting with European girls it has been decided to receive only Arab girls.

Workers' Training School. Percy Smith was released from other work at Conference to apply himself to literary and translation work, and a workers' training school. In the limited accommodation now available there are three students. The development of this work is of vital interest to our success.

El Maten. There are four embryo institutions here, all of which have had to function as best they could during the year pending the moving to the new property at Sidi Aich, which it is hoped may be in large measure accomplished in 1922.

The Training School. Mr. Rochdieu has had under his instruction eight promising students. The number of applicants indicates that there will be large classes as soon as quarters for the school can be provided.

The Creche and Widows' Home. Mlle. Gaussen has had a hard year owing to the utterly unsuitable quarters. She has taken advantage of a vacation to secure three months special training at the Paris University, and will return better qualified than ever. In both departments it is evident that the only limit to numbers will be that of accommodation and our ability to receive children and widows.

The Carpet School. In spite of what would have been to many quite impossible and unsurmountable obstacles, the school has made really remarkable progress, even undertaking with good success the more difficult type of oriental rugs. The school obtained a gold medal at the Algiers Exposition in May, 1921.

The Agricultural Department at Sidi Aich. Robert Graber, graduate of the agricultural college as well as of the commercial school of the canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, arrived early in October and began his plans and work for the development of our 55 acres of fine land, but with utterly inadequate resources. It is on this magnificent site that our regional center for this great section of Kabylia is to be placed.

Medical Work

At Tunis the lack of staff has prevented the full working of this branch, but Mrs. Cooksey reports that 120 women and children have been treated weekly.

At Fort National Brother Blackmore writes that "this branch has won the sympathy of the Moslems and continues to strengthen our position. Our removal from one side of the Fort to the other side, to our new property, has had a temporary effect on the attendance of sick, which will soon be overcome when the new dispensary building is completed. Said Abouadaou and Jules Zedam give simple remedies at their stations, and that increasingly. Abouadaou also extracts teeth."

At El Maten the arrival of Mlle. Gory, a trained nurse from the "Bon Secours," Geneva, and who saw much nursing in the French military hospitals during the war, has put new life into the medical work there, of such immense help to the villagers. A French doctor treats the patients once a week.

Property

No new properties have been purchased during the year. It has taken the entire receipts from the Non-recurring budget after advances had been deducted, to meet existing obligations and to carry forward new buildings or alterations on old ones already undertaken.

The Mission House at Fort National has been completed and occupied, and the dispensary building about completed. At Sidi Aich an existing building has been remodeled for the occupancy of Brother Bres and family, and Mr. Graber; and the necessary preliminaries for the agricultural department begun. At Constantine the alterations to the Boys' Home property have been carried out as planned. Other minor alterations and repairs have been made, and indebtedness met as due at Sousse, El Maten, Tourirth Abdalla, Agouni Bourar and Algiers.

The Centenary has already done wonders for us; but it has brought us just to where we must go forward to reap the benefit of what has already been done. We have no doubt it will enable us to do so in good time.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands. By action of the General Conference of 1920 it is a part of North Africa Mission Conference.

Funchal

Location: Principal city of the islands and a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, and Europe and South America, North America, and the Mediterranean.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, and its headquarters occupy a large building in which are missionaries' residence, day school, church, and sailors' rest and recreation rooms.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

Institutions: Sailors' Rest, Caroline Newton School.

Mount Faith (Sao Antonia Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles from Funchal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Nind (on furlough) and Mrs. Nind (on furlough).

Machico

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

W. G. Smart, Superintendent

The Portuguese Work

Our meetings in Funchal have increased in attendance especially at the Sunday afternoon meeting. It is not always easy to hold them but the attention they pay to the sermon is remarkable. Sometimes it is difficult to find seats at either of the Sunday services. There is also a service on Friday evenings. We have a large number of adherents.

Mission School. Our Portuguese School continues under Miss Caroline Newton. In the face of bitter opposition we are persevering and the

school is growing. The widow of one of our former evangelists, Mrs. Alice daSilva is now assistant teacher in the school and brings her own children and several others. The school is always opened with prayer.

Mission to Sailors and "Sailors' Rest." Last March a British Squadron visited the port. Large numbers of blue-jackets and marines came to our "Rest" and partook of tea and soft drinks, cakes, and other refreshments. A special concert and free tea were provided for fifty men which was attended by many English ladies. The patrol made their headquarters at our "Rest." Parcels of reading matter are frequently sent on board vessels. More recently a large French cruiser came and three French Protestant sailors came to see us. During the year a French cruiser took to France the remains of the sailors of the gunboat Surprise which was torpedoed here by a German submarine in 1916. Three of us invited by the French Consul, walked in the impressive cortege from the Portuguese cemetery to the place of embarkation. Our sailors' work is important. Last March Lieutenant Startin, R. N., whose father is an English Admiral, preached in our chapel to our Portuguese congregation and I interpreted. Mr. Smisser, a Congregationalist minister from London, who was wounded in the war, also spoke one Sunday in French, and I interpreted again. Our Portuguese members greatly appreciate the words of these friends.

"Voz da Madeira," Madeira Voice. This monthly periodical which is kept up through the generosity of the Board of Sunday Schools is much appreciated wherever there are Portuguese people and we receive many letters to this effect. Brother Duarte is Editor and I am "Proprietor and Responsible Editor." The Journal goes to the ends of the earth, including Hawaii, where it is much liked, many natives of this place having gone there some years ago. The paper is useful and takes up all questions of interest to Protestant truth.

Our Church House. As usual many missionaries of various denominations and other Christian people called here during the past year, visited our fine large reception room and the other premises, and in other ways showed interest in our work.

The Sunday School. After having been closed because of persecution the school has been re-opened with 18 children on the roll.

Machico-Ribeira Grande

Our chapel is at Ribiera Grande where there is a day school and a Sunday school with regular church services. The property in both cases belongs to the Board and some improvements have been made on the village property. The work progresses at Ribeira Grande but more aggressive work is needed in the village.

Mount Faith—St. Antonio de Sarra

The regular church services are well attended. The house is much in need of repair. There is a day school and a Sunday school.

Ribeira Brava

I visited this place in August and baptized the infant daughter of Brother Dias, who is in charge. The people were out in force and we had a good service. The work here is interesting and capable of development.



Widows and Orphans in Macedonia Cared For by the Methodist Episcopal Church, as One of the First Acts in this New Center

ZURICH AREA



The First Methodist Congregation in Latvia (Libau). There are 12 Preaching Places, and 20 More are Calling for Preachers.

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Austria.
Population: 6,000,000, one-third of whom live in the city of Vienna.
Religious Denominations: Protestants, 200,000; Jews, 200,000; Roman Catholics, 5,400,000.
Industries: Vienna is the chief center of commerce and industry on the Danube River. In the section of Styria is one of the largest and richest iron fields in Europe. In the Alpine regions, cattle, wood, salt, magnesia.
Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church has had work in this section since 1897. In 1908 it became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911, when it was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference and included all of the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919. the General Conference of 1920 established the Hungary Missions, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, and Austria Mission Conference, the first session of which was held July 16, 1920, in Vienna.

HEINRICH BARGMANN, Superintendent

Children's Relief

The relief sent by the whole Church enabled us to do a blessed work among the 1,500 children in our Sunday schools and many other poor little folk. We supplied milk, flour, clothes and shoes to 1,000 children.

The Auhof

This beautifully situated home for rachitic children has been enlarged and brings help to some hundreds of the poorest of all suffering children. It has had a successful year. The government as well as the citizens have expressed their gratitude for this blessed work.

Ferienkolonie Turnitz

Unless we wish to lose our youngest children we must take care of their health during the next five years. Therefore we built a summer station for school boys and girls. At present one hundred boys are well accommodated in this nice home.

Home for Young People

Our physician found that 65 per cent of the youth in our own congregations in Vienna were in danger of consumption. In order to save them we established in Turnitz a section for young people with 20 beds. It is crowded.

Tagesheimstatte Floridsdorf

In this manufacturing district of Vienna we bought a public kitchen and made it a day-home for little children, whose mothers are working in the factories. Nearly forty of the little folks have found here a warm refuge. Deaconesses of the church stand here in the place of the mothers.

Relief Industry

In order to help our people to live again on their own labor, and not depend on foreign relief, we have created a relief-industry. Bishop J. L. Nuelsen sent us valuable rests of silk from Switzerland. We give employment to many of our church members.

Progress of the Church

More important than all the blessed social work is the preaching of the gospel in this dark and heavy time. The visible result of the last year is a gain in membership of 60 per cent.

A Czecho-Slovakia Church

There are 400,000 Czecho-Slovaks among the two millions of Vienna. The Methodist Episcopal Church has been working among these people for twenty-five years. We have recently organized a new congregation and bought a good property for this branch of our work in Vienna.

Bible Work

For several years it has been difficult to buy a Bible in Austria, because of the price. The Bible Society has found a way to help us, and we have bought a large supply of Bibles. Church members, ministers and a colporteur have worked diligently to carry the Bread of Life to the people.

Opportunities

In this Catholic land, so long closed against the Gospel, the door is wide open. The people are tired of war and materialism and of dead religious forms. They are longing for the eternal good. If the Lord sends the workers we could establish twenty new churches in Vienna and many more in the whole country. The Austrian people welcome heartily the Church which brings them the pure and saving gospel of God.

HUNGARY MISSION

Area: Includes the work in Hungary, now about 67,000 square miles.

Population: 8,000,000; includes Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Croats and Servians.

Established Religions: Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Orthodox, Lutheran, Reformed (Calvinistic) Unitarian. Jewish.

Free Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Rev. Robert Moller, Vienna, in 1899 made his first visits in Hungary (Bacska); Rev. F. H. Otto Melle was sent from the North German Conference as the first missionary in 1900 to southern Hungary and organized the congregations in the Bacska (now Jugo-Slavia). In 1906 he began the work in the present Hungary in Budapest. In 1907 the work in Austria became a district of the North German Conference; in 1911 Bishop Burt organized the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Austria Mission Conference, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference and Hungary Mission.

Institution: Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

MARTIN FUNK, Superintendent

Evangelization Work

Budapest, the capital of our country, has become a strong centre for Methodism. Many conversions from all classes of society and especially among the poorer classes, have enabled us to gain a footing here. Four new preaching places have been opened, with a membership of 150.

North Hungary. The work under the Slovaks has been extended and the preaching has been in Hungarian. Our prayer meeting room accommodates only 120 persons, while about 500 are usually waiting to get in. During the summer we had open air meetings or erected a tent. We pray that our mother Church will aid us in securing a chapel in the town of Nyireghyhazc, where we have about 50 members.

South Hungary. This has been our battle field during the past year. Certain officials imprisoned our assistant but the government took sides with us and released him so that now our work is progressing. Work has been begun in four new places. Six new workers have been added to our Mission. We have four young Hungarians at our theological school at Frankfort-on-Main; two young women are preparing themselves for Mission work among women, and eight are taking up deaconess work.

The Sunday school work is flourishing. We have 12 schools with 600 scholars.

Social Work. With the help of Bishop Nuelsen and our deaconess we were able to distribute the food and clothes sent from America among the poor and needy. This created great interest in the work the Methodists are doing.

Our New Prohibition Work. In Budapest this work is highly esteemed by officials and citizens. In November we opened an anti-alcohol eating house, with a night mission. The Methodists are the only denomination doing work of this kind in the city. The Board of Temperance and Morals donated $700, and also loaned us $1,200.

Our Home for Young Ladies. This is a blessing to many girls. We have also been able to open a small home for aged people. These are

both in Budapest. At Christmas time we opened our orphanage at Budakeszi, near the capital, the money for which has been supplied by our Scandinavian Methodists.

Relief Work. The relief work for children which has been done by our Church has been greatly appreciated by all classes of society as well as by the government. Bishop Nuelsen through his great work has won the hearts of the children as well as the grown-ups and has laid a good foundation for future Methodism.

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes North Germany.
Population: 35,000,000.
Industries: Hamburg and Bremen are the gates of the trans-Atlantic trade. Extensive docks and dock yards are there as also in Stettin, Danzig, Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven. These, and other large cities are manufacturing centers. Coal mining and the iron industry flourish in Westphalen, Sachsen and Schlesien. In the Leipzig district the chief industries are the weaving of wool, cotton and silk, and the embroidering of linen and silk which was introduced in 1844. In the Erzgebirge the industries are varied. Many great factories make machines for steam and electricity, also automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines and agricultural machines. Many families eke out a small income by making playthings, baskets, wood sculptures and brushes. In all parts of Germany, commerce and traffic are checked because this country lost more than nine-tenths of all her merchant-men through the war, and is paying part of her reparation costs in coal. The price of raw material is very high because the value of the mark is very low.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878 this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France separated from this conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into the North Germany and South Germany Conferences. The work in Austria-Hungary, a part of the North Germany Conference, separated in 1911.

Institutions: Book Concern, Bremen.

BERLIN DISTRICT

Area: Includes northeast Germany with the provinces of Brandenburg, Pommern, East and West Prussia.
Population: About 9,000,000. Includes the largest cities of Berlin, Stettin, Koenigsberg.
Industries: General manufacturing including furniture, bicycles, autos, brick and cement.

BERNARD KEIP, District Superintendent
P. O., Mommsenstr. 42a, Berlin-Steglitz

General Conditions

The Berlin District is in the northeast of Germany and is the one which suffered the most through the end of the war. The country is torn up and in a bad condition. There is constant political uncertainty. Many difficulties have arisen from the great number of refugees who have come from Poland back to Germany. These people lost everything and are obliged to live under the worst conditions.

At Koeningsberg, in the Sunday school, we gave to a diligent boy, a little picture and told him to hang it on the wall in his home. His reply was: "We have no wall." The Sunday school teachers asked: "Well, where do you live?" The boy said: "In the middle." The fact was, that the parents of this boy were obliged to live with two other families in the same room. Those families had their furniture against the wall and the parents wth their boy had only the place in the middle of the room. Such difficulties are not only in Koenigsberg, but in all Germany.

Schneidemuehl, for example, had in 1914, 22,000 inhabitants; now it has 50,000, yet no more lodgings than before. Every one will understand

that there is great misery, and all kinds of crime and vice under such conditions.

Our Social Work

By the gifts of our American friends we have been able to help our poor people in all parts of Germany, especially the poor emigrants in Stettin, Stargard, Kolberg, Stolp, Elbing, Tilsit, Koenigsberg and Schneidemuehl. I had the privilege of distributing 171 large boxes and many barrels, a gift of love from America, which included all kinds of clothing, linen, shoes, and victuals. From the Christmas collection of the Sunday School Board we received $20,000 with which we bought milk, flour, cake, sugar and other supplies for the poor children.

Centenary Gifts

With the help of our Mission Board we were able to buy property at three places. Our congregation in Arnswalde has had no room to hold their services for a whole year. In February, 1921, we bought a house and a chapel for 80,000 marks. We had another house in Koenigsberg, Collegienstrasse, where our congregation had held services for 10 years. The landlord was obliged to sell it. Several buyers were at hand, and we were in great danger of losing our hall. With the help of our Mission Board we bought the house for 220,000 marks. A most attractive property we bought in Berlin-Schoeneberg for the price of 1,300,000 marks. It is a well built house in a good part of the city, with a beautiful large garden in which we have built a chapel at a cost of about 1,500,000 marks. Bishop Nuelsen hopes to make this place the Methodist center of Berlin, with a modern hotel and a splendid work for young people. We have received $40,000, but we need at least $2,000 more for the house and chapel, because the expenses have increased 100 per cent during the last year.

Spiritual Life and Progress

Everywhere a deeper knowledge of the Scriptures and more co-operation in the mission is to be noticed. In the 28 Epworth leagues of our district, there are more than 1,000 young people. In 261 Sunday schools there are 3,345 children who are regular attendants, an increase of 800 over last year. The attendance at the services is so large that the churches are too small to accommodate the members. Through the country there is a wave of revival, in which our Church has a good share.

The Berlin district has 3,626 members, an increase over last year of 287 members, the largest in the history of our work. For collections we raised 382,357 marks or 114.37 marks for each member. The total increase is 164,147 marks.

The Work in Schneidemuehl

In this town of West Prussia, we have our youngest congregation of the district. We started work among the German refugees who came from Poland, in a house that was an old railway car. Later on we met in a school room, and then in a carpenter shop which we fitted up for a hall. We have a flourishing Sunday school and a congregation of 70 members. Often we rent a large public hall and then hundreds of people come to hear the gospel. We need here an adequate church building.

BREMEN DISTRICT

Area: The District includes the northwest of Germany: chief centers, Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Cassel, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Oldenburg.

Organization: In Bremen, in 1849, Rev. L. S. Jacoby began the work of the Methodist Church in Germany.

MAX STEMMLER, Superintendent
P. O., Nordstr, 78, Bremen

General Condition

On the district there are 20 circuits, 82 preaching places, 21 active preachers, 6 local preachers, 37 exhorters, 3,274 members, and 3,305 children in 54 Sunday schools. Evangelistic meetings have been held in every circuit, and 288 persons have been received on trial and 164 admitted into full connection. In order to increase the interest of the young people in the work of the Church we have held Bible conferences and Sunday school conferences which were well attended.

Finances

During the year the District raised 419,887 marks, an increase of 154,887 marks over the preceding year.

Centenary

With the help of the Centenary we have bought a fine piece of property in Hamburg, for the third congregation, where we have room for 800 persons. We hope that the Centenary will help us to build new churches in Hamburg, Hannover and Vegesack, where our greatest hindrance is the lack of suitable chapels. In Vegesack we have had blessed revivals in a dancing saloon, where many persons were converted. Four hundred persons came day by day to our meetings. When our brethren arranged a singing festival in the State Church or in the hall of the real gymnasium 700 persons attended, but our small chapel has room only for 120 persons. If funds were available we could extend our work into Central Germany where there are many places without Methodist congregations.

Book Concern

Our Book Concern in Bremen has had a successful year. Nearly 100 persons are employed. Many Bibles and New Testaments have been sold, and the number of periodicals has increased. The Book Concern publishes: Evangelist, 11,785 copies (an increase of 331); Kinderfreund, 17,946 (an increase of 109); Friedensglocke, 81,485 (an increase of 1,125); Missionsbote, 8,715 (increase of 13); Leitstern, 4,185 (increase of 2,177).

Deaconess Work

The Bethany Society of North Germany, with the mother-house in Hamburg and its 202 deaconesses, continue to spread the influence of our Methodist Church.

DRESDEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eastern Saxony, Silesia and small part of Brandenburg: chief centers, Chemnitz with large factories; Dresden, capital and art center; Breslau, commercial metropolis and gateway to eastern Europe.

Organization: Became a district in 1913.

W. MATTHIES, Superintendent
P. O., Gravelottestr. 7, Chemnitz, Saxony

The war with its accompanying experiences and dire consequences has nowhere worked greater and more lasting havoc with social conditions

than in the mountain region and on the Polish frontier of Silesia. Nevertheless, our 17 pastors and about 100 devoted and self-sacrificing lay-workers have achieved an encouraging success in 86 preaching places.

The total of members and probationers rose from 4,897 to 5,412, an increase of 515. The increase of free-will gifts, amounting to 306,366 marks, raised the receipts to 581,708 marks. This is another proof of the sound condition of our work.

Twenty-two churches, 11 parsonages and one building plot represent a total value of 1,211,181 marks (according to the pre-war exchange!).

In 62 Sunday schools 6,000 scholars are being taught by 337 teachers, and a host of Epworth leaguers receive not only their spiritual nourishment at our hands, but are active in aggressive evangelistic work in bands, choirs and Christian music societies.

We are confronted by a ripening harvest field and large possibilities that invite us more than ever to take a courageous part in the work of our Lord's vineyard.

LEIPZIG DISTRICT

Area: 12 circuits are in what, before the war, was the kingdom of Saxony, 4 circuits are in Thuringia and 2 are in the Prussian cities of Halle and Magdeburg.

Industries: Wool, cotton and silk are worked into tissues of most varying form and color. Lace and silk embroidery were introduced in 1844 and in the upper Vogtland have been developed by machinery since 1857. In the production of curtains and musical instruments this section has led the world. The cities are great centers of trade and traffic. Leipzig is the commercial center of Saxony.

E. H. Zeuner, Superintendent
P. O., Georgenstr. 1, Zwickau, Saxony

With but one exception the 19 circuits of the Leipzig district are found in densely populated industrial and mercantile regions.

Internal Growth

Our churches and congregations have continued their satisfactory growth during the last year. One new circuit has been developed, and if we had the necessary funds we would be able immediately to divide four other circuits and to form as many new churches. Our preachers have labored faithfully but they would not have been able to minister regularly and effectively at 81 preaching places except for the ready assistance of nearly 100 gifted local preachers and exhorters, who in an unselfish manner have placed their gifts and their leisure at the disposal of the Church.

Sunday Schools and Young People

The work among the young people has had a share in the general advance. The number of scholars, who are taught by 366 teachers in 55 schools, has reached 5,385. Our preachers had 784 children in religious instruction preparatory to church membership. Our young people's, men's and young women's societies and Epworth leagues prove to be sources of blessing to our sons and daughters. Suitable courses of instruction for Sunday school teachers, leaders of young people's societies and exhorters have been found to minister to a long-felt want.

Membership

Seven hundred and thirty persons have joined the church; 472 probationers were received into full connection, the net increase being 405 per-

sons. The district numbers at present 5,137 members and probationers. If we include 1,166 church children, we have 6,308 Methodists, not counting the ministers of the district.

Finances

The free-will offerings of the district amounted to 625,883 marks for the year, an increase over last year of 267,411 marks, and an average per member of 132.36 marks. In these sums there hides many a real sacrifice, considering the fact that we have some churches that among their 400 members have not less than 100 widows and war invalids, who need some sort of support, rather than help in the support of the church.

Social Work

Twice every week in our Church in Planitz more than three hundred dinners are served to the poor. No questions are asked of the applicants as to political views or religious confession, the only condition being that the monthly income of all those partaking in this benevolence does not exceed 80 marks. This work has done a great deal to further our church interests, and even at long distances from Planitz it is spoken of with great admiration.

More Room Needed

In many places of our district our greatest trouble has been to provide suitable church property for our congregations. We have three classes of stations, suffering seriously from want of room. Some have beautiful churches and buildings, as Plauen, Zwickau and Falkenstein, but these have grown far too small for the congregations. In other circuits the people are obliged to use unsuitable rooms in dwelling houses, where there is absolutely no possibility of growth, as Planitz, Oelsnitz, Mylau, Zeitz. Some congregations are without either property or the possibility of renting the necessary accommodations, as in the large city of Madgeburg. Even in the trade metropolis of Leipzig our thriving congregation was without a hall for services. But through the help of Centenary funds we have purchased a property there and dedicated a chapel in October, 1921.

We have more than one congregation on the district, where even large assembly rooms are filled by the members alone, and strangers cannot be invited as they should be. Occasionally the pastor has to request the church members to stay away from services reserved for strangers. Such conditions are out of question for any lengh of time. There are at present opportunities for securing properties in various places, if we had the funds. Our successful work in those places, where God has signally blessed us in the past, should not be wrecked by the fact that we cannot provide larger church buildings for the congregations. At present our Church has most glorious opportunities for work in Saxony.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Southern Germany.
Population: About 12,000,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878 this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland. The Churches in Switzerland separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany and South Germany Conferences.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Population: About 4,000,000.
Chief Centers: Augsburg, 153,000, cotton mills; Ausbach, 24,000; Bayreuth, 35,000, varied industries; Munich, 640,000; Nuremberg, 360,000, machine manufacturing; many other places of less than 20,000 are largely employed in agriculture.

JULIUS STRAEHLE, Superintendent
P. O. Ansbach, Bavaria

Progress

There has been an increase of 184 in membership, and of 160,932 marks in receipts the past year. The following places have had a good year: Ausbach, Happenbach, Augsburg, Halle and Kirchberg-Crailshein. In Erlanger-Fuerth we are unfavorably located, but expect to have the new property this year.

Other Appointments

In Muenchen our progress has been encouraging. In the face of opposition in Neuhutten we have had good evangelistic services. The large room in which we hold our meetings in Nuernberg-Zionskirche is crowded on all occasions. In this influential center of our Bavarian work we shall soon need new quarters. Our second church in Nuernberg, Paulusge-Meinche, is unable to accommodate the people. If we had a building seating 800 people we could easily fill it. In the Gaboterhof quarter a chapel has been dedicated. In the Durer township we have five preaching places.

In Ottmarsheim, Prevorst-Beilstein and Weinsberg-Oehringen, progress is noted in all phases of the work. In Wuerzburg a new chapel has been erected.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Population: About 5,000,000.
Chief Centers: Frankfort, 448,000; Offenbach, 16,000; Wiesbaden, 109,000; Dusseldorf, 415,000; Heidelberg, 56,000; all of which are great trading cities. Mannheim, 225,000; Wurzburg, 90,000; machine manufacturing. Other centers of about 40,000 have varied industries such as mining, iron and steel goods. Only a few have chiefly agriculture.
Institution: Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort.

W. KUDER, Superintendent

Growth

The Northern district has 3,666 members, 867 preparatory members, 1,230 children under instruction and 37 pastors, a total of 5,800 Methodists. During the past year 384 people joined on probation, the net increase being

145 members. Without exception there has been a far better attendance at the services in all parts of our district than a year ago; a healthy growth is to be noted and there is a special strengthening of the spirit of the church community. Much of this is due to the many well conducted members' meetings. The receipts for the year amounted to 583,720 marks, which is 133 marks per member, as against 70 marks the previous year and 44 marks two years ago.

Young People's Work

The various Home Mission fields of the district have given particular attention to the evangelization and care of the young. A three days' course for Sunday school teachers in the seminary in Frankfort proved a great blessing. The school board has placed two school buildings at our disposal for Sunday schools.

There were reported 134 young people's societies with 3,252 members. We have acquired property in Elberfeld and Mannheim. In the latter place, a house formerly belonging to the Socialdemocrates is to be used for social work in this largest industrial center of southern Germany. It is intended to open here a home for the young, a Christian hostel, and a restaurant, all in one building.

Our Institutions

The theological school and the motherhouse of the Bethany Society are located in Frankfort. In addition there are in the district nine other stations of our deaconess' work, all doing good work.

Gratitude

Owing to the assistance of our mother Church in America we were able to meet our financial obligations. But we are anxious to carry on the work of evangelization and care of the young on a far larger scale, and at the same time to give more attention to social work. If we are to do this, we shall need the continued help from America.

MARTIN MISSION INSTITUTE

F. H. Otto Melle, President

Our Field

Martin Mission Institute is the theological seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Area of Central Europe, including Germany, Switzerland, the Baltic provinces, Russia, Austria and Hungary. Taking into consideration the vast territory, the different languages and nations, and the number of people that should be influenced by Methodism (about 200 millions), I think we have here perhaps the greatest Area in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and everybody who is acquainted with the tasks of the Church will easily understand how important the only theological school is, we have in this Area. It is the school where the leaders of the Church are to be educated.

Need for Leaders

Methodism in Central Europe is beginning a new chapter of her history. Doors for the Gospel of Christ are open as never before. Our fathers would have liked to see what we see. Whole nations, shaken to the utmost, seek after new foundations not only for their political and

economical, but also for their religious life. Philosophical and theological dogmas and Church organizations change like governments and states. There is, for example, no longer any state church in Germany. The future belongs to the free churches. People throng to hear the Gospel. Churches and halls where religious subjects are discussed, are crowded everywhere, and we have the impression that we are at the beginning of a mighty religious revival. Methodism will be a strong factor in this movement. The net increase in membership of our two conferences in Germany alone was 4,000 during the past two years. We need workers, for the field is white for the harvest.

Outside of Germany

The same can be said, and perhaps still in a stronger way of the other countries belonging to our area. There are the Baltics and Russia with the cry, louder and louder every day: "Come over and help us!" We are glad that we were able to receive a number of students from these countries. Then we have Hungary, where after the short rule of the Bolshevists, order begins to be restored, and Methodism preaches in the Hungarian, Slovak and German languages; Austria, where the people come by hundreds to unite with our Church, and last but not least, there is Switzerland, where we have one of the best founded, spiritually sound and well organized Mehodist congregations of the world. Martin Mission Institute has the task to train the workers for this great field.

Our Students

After the war we began with 25 students. At the end of 1921 we have 47: 9 from Switzerland, 11 from North Germany, 9 from South Germany, 2 from Austria, 4 from Hungary, 10 from the Baltic and Russia, 1 from Jugo-Slavia, 1 from Bulgaria. What interesting stories could be told of how these young men became converted, and how the Lord called them into the ministry! One of them, a Hungarian, is a Doctor of Laws; another was an officer in the Russian army of Kolshak and walked more than 1,000 miles in order to get out of Russia; another, formerly in the service of the Russian Church, was converted in Palestine and led to the Methodists by a leading professor of the Berlin University!

The economic situation is the cause of many difficulties. Some of the students are even not able to buy a book, not to think of clothing, and other needs. The expenses for everything grow from day to day. The conferences of Germany and Switzerland would not have been able to keep the school, therefore we are especially thankful that the Board of Foreign Missions granted a special appropriation for this most strategic point of Methodism in Central Europe.

Staff

The staff of professors consists of the president, who teaches practical theology and Methodism; the well known linguist and missionary, Dr. Emil Leuring, who teaches ancient languages, dogmatics and history of missions; Professor Sommer, Old Testament theology, ethics and English; professor Sporri, church history and New Testament; and Dr. P. Scharpff, psychology and religious education.

Our Aim

It is our aim to educate the young men in the spirit of John Wesley with the motto: "The world is my parish and to save souls my mission."

The buildings erected in 1914 are already too small. We must enlarge them and develop the school more and more as a center of powerful influence for Methodism in Central Europe. We hope that the whole Church will be with us in their prayers and their help.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Population: About 3,000,000.

Chief Centers: Stuttgart, 358,000; Ulm 60,000; varied industries. Many other places of less than 20,000 are largely employed in agriculture.

RICHARD WOBITH, Superintendent
P. O., Reinsburgstr. 182, Stuttgart

Revivals

The Lord gave us glorious revivals in all the circuits, many conversions and an increase of membership of 519 persons. He blessed us with the spirit of love and of unity in the work, and raised up for us many a fellow worker in the saving of souls.

Bachnang

The Bachnang circuit has divided itself into two almost completely separated districts for work. The one centers around Cottenweiler, the other around Bachnang. The first named received a preacher eight years ago and in that time has doubled its membership and its receipts. Today Cottenweiler numbers over 200 members, and desires to become an independent circuit. The Bachnang part works with difficulty and has probably a serious crisis to meet, which has been caused not to a small extent by an unsound doctrine of sanctification imported from America.

Bietigheim

Bietigheim has had a good year. In all the places the buildings were too small to hold those who came to the revival meetings. There are now four Epworth leagues in the circuit.

Other Circuits

Cannstatt-Esslingen has developed so that the buildings are crowded. In Ebingen the work thrives and the young people attend in force all the church services. Revival services have been successful. The church in Mefstetten is crowded at all services. Ludwigsburg shows an increase of 31 members. This is the oldest of circuits in Wurtemberg. The people have paid for all local repairs and have raised money for a new chapel. Marbach continues to grow in all departments of its work. The chapel in Murrhardt is too small to accommodate the work. The Stuttgart circuit is prospering as are the Ulm and Welzheim circuits. In each of the six chapels of the Waiblingen circuit there is a fine Sunday school work. In Hegnach the people have erected a new chapel by their own labor and without expense to the society. A forward movement in all activities has begun in Winnenden.

Easter Offering

The young people have provided the funds through a special Easter offering for a Field Secretary.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Population: About 2,000,000.

Chief Centers: Karlsruhe, 143,000, general trade. Pforzheim, 80,000, jewelry.

Many other places of less than 20,000 have chiefly mills. wood and home industries and agriculture.

KARL ULRICH, Superintendent
P. O., "Kurhaus Teuchelwald," Freudenstadt

Institutions

In this district there are three institutions for social work which have been called into existence by Bishop Nuelsen and the liberal help of the German Methodists of the United States: The Children's Home at Nagold; the Old People's Home at Schwarzenberg; and the Bible Home "Kurhaus Teuchelwald," at Freudenstadt, directed by the district superintendent.

Need for Buildings

A difficult problem is the great need of meeting rooms. Some congregations forbid their children to come to the usual service, because there is no room for them. Sunday schools are so crowded that there is even no room to stand. Choirs and bands are obliged to give their selections outside the building because of the number of other attendants. The cost of building is so high that we cannot afford it without assistance.

General Conditions

A part of the district is situated in Baden, where our church has now been incorporated by an act of government.

A change is going on in the attitude of the state church toward the free churches. The latter have been looked on as "sects," but now they are regarded as equal. There is, however, a new spirit of activity among the state churches. On the other hand, great numbers of people are coming to us. We have open doors everywhere and our membership is increasing more rapidly than ever before.

RUSSIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia. Russia has an area of 8,770,703 square miles.

Population: 180,000,000, including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Ugro-Finns, Jews, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Perhaps 150,000,000 of these people have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Petrograd

Location: Former capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,908,000 (estimated).

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church began to hold regular services in 1907.

Editorial Note.—Bishop Nuelsen held both the Russia Mission Conference and the Baltic Mission simultaneously in Hapsal, Esthonia, July 28-31, 1921. The division will be made at the session of 1922. The appointments in the Russian District are Handrovo, Kiev, Marunsk circuit, Moscow, Petrograd, Petrozadovsk, Repola, Porajarvi, Sigolovo, and Wolosovo. Hjalmar Salmi is superintendent. P. O., Reval, Esthonia.

BALTIC MISSION

Area: 35,614 square miles. Consists of the states along the Baltic Sea on the Russian side—Latvia (formerly Courland), Esthonia, and Lithuania.

Population: 2,687,400 (1911).

Organization: The Baltic Mission was organized in 1921.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons, Reval, Esthonia.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—See note under Russia Mission Conference. There are two districts for the work at present, Esthonia District, Martin Prikask, superintendent, P. O., Reval, Esthonia; Latvia-Lithuania District, Heinrich Holzschuler, superintendent, P. O., Riga, Latvia.

G. A. SIMONS, Superintendent

The following account of work in Russia is from a statement prepared under the direction of Rev. H. E. Luccock:

Relief for Petrograd Methodists

At 6 o'clock one morning last August a man alighted in Petrograd from a train which had just arrived from Viborg, Finland. The church bells were ringing, for it was Sunday. He left the station and made his way afoot—no cabs or tramcars were running—to a church in the distant part of the city, over whose door appeared the words, "Tserka Christa Spasityela," which, being interpreted, means the Church of Christ the Saviour. As he entered, he was greeted by a woman in the white-capped garb of a European Methodist deaconess.

Within he found the congregation on their knees. The service, which had been conducted by the pastor as usual, was over, but the congregation had not left the church to go to their homes. The desperate people were praying in hungry Petrograd for immediate relief. Sister Anna Eklund, who has stayed at her post during these years of isolation and suffering, was the woman who welcomed him. Sister Anna was not only praying but watching, and she saw the man when he appeared at the door. The Rev. Hjalmar Salmi it was who arrived at that critical moment—the district superintendent of the Petrograd District. He had come by permission of the Soviet Government with a consignment of goods from the Methodist European Relief and had found the Petrograd Methodists at prayer in their church.

"I shall never forget," writes Mr. Salmi, "the earnest prayers of thanksgiving that were sent up to Almighty God that morning. It was not so much what I had brought that made them rejoice as that the Mother Church in far-away America had not forgotten them and that now again the connection was established.

"I had accompanied the goods train across the border where every box was opened and the contents inspected. Nothing was taken and the cars were sealed and locked. I was then invited to take a seat in the engine and so I entered Russia in the company of ten of the most talked of men of our time, with no other feeling than a great satisfaction that at last the long cherished wish was to be realized: to bring the greatly needed supplies to our friends in Petrograd."

Quarterly Conference in Soviet Russia

A Quarterly Conference was called to arrange for the distribution of the food and clothing and to this special session were invited the members

of the society. Imagine deaconesses, district superintendents, and Quarterly Conferences in Soviet Russia! Think of it: one village Soviet has a Methodist preacher for president. How the imagination creaks at the effort to visualize these Methodist activities in the midst of the life we associate with Russia, and Soviet Russia at that. And ten Soviet leaders have invited a Methodist preacher to ride with them into Petrograd!

Through the Reign of Terror

For more than three years Sister Anna Eklund has carried on alone in Petrograd. To her is due the very existence today of the building in which the Methodist congregation meets, and the uninterrupted life of the congregation itself. Isolation, hunger, cold, fatigue, the sight of distress, the sound of the threatening roar of the mob in the street, the frequent death of friends, were her lot, in the midst of active ministry and intense labor. This Phoebe, the servant of the Church at Petrograd, has in the days and nights of terror and desolation been a helper to many. She has helped in life and attended in death eighteen who died of starvation.

"I Fought Like a Lion"

There was the property to be protected and the organization to be conserved. The Soviet Government's policy of confiscation of property was always in the background as a threatening Nemesis. "I have fought like a lion for the Church," Sister Anna says, "and it is safe for the present and I think for the future. I promised to find as much wood as it would yield, if we were allowed to keep it." All the church property is intact because the gentle Sister Anna can fight like a lion. It has never been out of her hands, either the Petrograd church or the chapels in the villages. Only the fence in Petrograd was taken, and probably all danger is now past, since the government is returning all property to private ownership.

But seizure of the church and deaconess home was ever imminent, not for their value for government use, but for the wood they would have yielded. The buildings in Russia's cities are marked all over with spots—like gaping wounds—from which wood has been stripped in the vain attempt to supply their populations with fuel, for as scarce as are food and clothing, fuel is even scarcer. As early as October the bitter cold of winter was upon them; in November the children were freezing in the streets, and in the so-called children's homes, in which children from three to six are brought up by the State, there was no fuel at all.

Sister Anna's promise of wood saved the church and the house; so it was that her parting words to Mr. Salmi, when he left after helping with the distribution of relief, were, "Come again soon, but do not come without fuel." Wood has been sent—several car loads of it—and Sister Anna's contract with the government kept.

The Work Goes Forward

Sister Anna writes about the growth of the churches with an optimism like Paul's, and in his style. Her enthusiasm for the Petrograd pastor reminds one of Paul's attitude toward Timothy. "Brother Poeld was quite emaciated during that long period when we were getting no boxes, but he never thought of abandoning his work. You cannot imagine what support I have in this young brother." Again, "The work is increasing daily and

the local authorities have promised motor cars for the transportation of the goods needed for social work. My young Timothy is a great help to me and is very suitable for the work."

Of two local preachers, brothers, whom she appointed to take the place of ordained men who were forced to leave Russia to save their families from starvation, she writes as follows: "I can give the best report of Sigolowo, the village where they labor. The men out there are working more than ever and I am sure that trained men could not have done better than these brethren. Our last visit was crowned with rich blessing. After I had made an address, immediately fifty-five persons came forward to be received into full membership, having been recommended by their local preachers. After the reception of members there came the Epworth league with thirty-five members.

"Our work in Petrograd is going forward with great strides," she continues. "Our church now has fifty members, not counting the young people and children. Many have long ago asked to become members and are waiting with longing hearts to be received. I have refrained from receiving them in order to examine them more." A disciple of Paul in her discipline, too.

"The time appears to be ripe to resume relations with Russia," says an editorial in the current number of the World's Work. The magazine is speaking of economic and political relations. Lenin has confessed to defeat on his economic front and has advised a change of policy. Whatever may be imminent in the economic realm, it is true that the doors are open for Methodism in Russia. It is the only American Church which continued in active operation in Russia under the Soviet regime.

Sharing Food and Clothing

The Soviet leaders say, "In the Methodist Church we see what living Christianity means for a community." Food, clothing and wood from the Methodist European Relief supplies have been shared with the Soviet children's homes.

"We often meet the children who have been clothed by us, and, greeting us in a friendly manner, they swing their caps at us, and their joy—genuine children's joy—radiates from their eyes. They visit us off and on and we are invited to their place. Last Sunday we spent the evening in such an institution. The children rendered a program. They wished to send their greeting to the children of America." They all know Sister Anna, for she personally distributes the food and clothing and since early autumn she has had the joy of receiving regular shipments.

A Prophetess With Honor

On November 6, 1921, the thirteenth anniversary of Sister Anna's coming to Saint Petersburg was celebrated. A teacher from one of the Soviet schools, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made an address from which the following extract is taken:

"Sister Anna had a hard time at first in this strange place, not knowing the Russian language, but Sister Anna had another language—the language of love to suffering mankind. The poor, sick and the distressed understood her very well. Who does not know Sister Anna? How many poor has she visited, how many sick has she helped, how many unhappy has

she comforted, and how many tears has she dried! Her work was always hard, but God wanted her to do more.

"The World War began, then started the Revolution, and Dr. Simons, being an American citizen, was obliged to leave Russia and his beloved work and church. To whom shall he entrust the work? He does not hesitate a moment and hands everything over to Sister Anna.

"Here begins the hardest time of all for Sister Anna. All communication with America is broken off. Many of the congregation have to leave. Her money is all gone. How shall she keep up the work, how shall she help the poor, how shall she exist herself? Without hesitation she sacrifices her own things and tries to help others who have less than she.

"She could leave Russia. She has a home only a day's ride away. She could live there better than here, but no hardships could make her leave our church and the little group of friends.

"Thirteen years of very hard work but very blessed work of this self-denying worker in the vineyard of the Lord."

Baltic and Russia Statistics

Rev. G. A. Simons writes as follows: "Recent statistics show a membership of 1,184, with 46 Sunday schools, 118 officers and teachers and 3,046 scholars. The number of our preachers and helpers and candidates has increased to 65 persons, distributed as follows: 14 in Russia and Karelia; 13 in Esthonia; 19 in Latvia and Lithuania, with 11 candidates and 8 women helpers. Almost every month new groups of preachers, congregations and candidates are knocking at our door. Fully two-thirds of the preachers and workers can preach in Russian, besides knowing three to four other languages that are used in Russia and the Baltic States. Among the preachers and candidates are a good number of university men." Of Russia he says that the Methodist property in Petrograd and the village chapels are still intact. He points out the strategic position of these border states for the evangelization of Russia, as the Russian language is spoken in them, along with their own tongues. In Riga, the capital of Latvia, during the school year, 900 Lettish students of the university dined every day in the Methodist Central Mission—their only substantial meal.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

EAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Appenzell, Grison, St. Gall, Thurgovie, Schaffhausen and Zurich.

Population: 821,000 Protestants; 503,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: German.

Industries: Manufacturing, including silk and machines; and agriculture.

Institutions: Zurich, Methodist Book Concern; Bethany Home and Hospital.

G. A. Marquadt, Superintendent
P. O., Winterthurerstr. 39, Zurich

WEST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Argovie, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Soleure and Vaud.

Population: 1,193,000 Protestants; 425,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: French and German.

Industries: Agriculture. manufacturing, especially watches.

Institution: Lausanne, Bethany Home and Hospital.

J. G. Sporri, Superintendent
P. O., Viktoriastr. 102, Berne

From the Report of Rev. R. E. Grob.

General Condition

Though Switzerland was not in war with other nations, we feel the after-effects of the victory and the defeat of the nations around us. As a country of three national languages, the sympathies of its population are naturally divided, and are strongly influenced by the victorious or defeated nations. The economic clouds which have hung heavily over our country for seven years have not yet disappeared. Owing to the low par of the mark the export of our goods has, so to say, totally ceased. The consequence of this is the non-employment of 150,000 workmen, which means an industrial crisis for our country.

Effect of War on the Work

We have often been asked: "Will the war prove to be of a spiritual benediction to our people? Man has failed and his confidence in others shaken. But do we really see the encouraging signs of repentance?" As a whole we must say: "No!" And yet it would be wrong to say that nobody has learned the grave lesson war has taught us.

The spiritual condition of our Methodist Church is good. Neither the war nor the social unrest have crippled or disorganized the work. Our workers and members have come through those trying times with a hope, courage and faith which show clearly that we are moving towards a remarkable revival. In many places we have vigorous churches, good pas-

tors and loyal members filled with the true spirit of Methodism. The gospel of Christ is still the message which proves itself gloriously a power to save.

The state church, with which we have to count, is not actively antagonistic. It has increased its activities in the industrial centers and has tried to get hold of the evangelical situation. There is no open opposition to our Church, but nevertheless we feel that we are, in the eyes of many state church pastors, "foreign intruders."

Methodism is slowly but steadily moving forward on the whole line. In Christian charity, the Methodism of this country has borne its share in saving the lives of many children. Hundreds of them came from Germany and Austria to this country and were clothed and fed free by our own people and with the help of the relief work Bishop Nuelsen organized. The bishop's activity has made a deep impression far beyond the borders of our own Church.

Membership

We have now on our Church registers on both districts 10,226 members, and 908 probationers, an increase over last year of 134 members and 28 probationers. We have 61 pastors and 5 preachers on trial, 26 local preachers and 115 exhorters. Through death and removal, we lost 998 members. We preach the Gospel in 250 places.

Sunday Schools

Great attention is paid to the work among the youth. We have 264 Sunday schools, 1,310 teachers and officers, and 21,776 scholars. In some places the municipal authorities have placed suitable rooms at our disposal. The Christmas collection was given to the work in Jugo-Slavia. For the first time we observed Rally Day which proved to be of great benefit to the schools. We are planning special courses of instruction for our teachers, and are preparing the edition of suitable books for the graded lessons.

Epworth League

We have 113 chapters with 3,661 members. Almost in every preaching place the League has been introduced. Bible talks, lectures, readings and consecration meetings take place in turn. Our Church choirs form a part of the Epworth league and are edifying the congregations regularly in the Sunday services.

Deaconess Work

The deaconess work which is now under the care of the Church is in a flourishing condition. We have 7 stations with 150 sisters. At Zurich we own a fine hospital and the motherhouse. At Lausanne we purchased a fine estate with a magnificent building which is worth a million of francs. Our sisters are called to work both in hospitals and private homes and are a great blessing to all.

Temperance Work

The work has been started on new lines. With the financial help of the Board a permanent secretary has been engaged, who is traveling through the country giving lectures and instructing the local organiza-

tions. Our people have taken a large share in the work for prohibition. The Temperance Alliance has 101 local organizations with 3,546 members.

Finances and Self-Support

During the last year we received 984,258 francs for benevolent and church collections, which means nearly 100 frs. per capita. The Church has contributed towards ministerial support 177,708 frs., 28,904 frs. over last year. Very encouraging is the self-sacrificing spirit of our people in these times of economical depression. Considering the fact that they belong to the poorer class of the population the large amount they contribute towards all church matters is really astonishing.

The Centenary has a strong grip on our people. In spite of the industrial depression and the lack of employment we have been able to carry through our program.

But it is evident that we must appeal to the generosity of our Church in America. Our pastors live on small incomes, and we are not able to give them more, because our financial resources are exhausted.

Church Property

We own 88 churches and 38 parsonages with a total value of 7,854,373 francs. We have still 3,667,960 frs. debt. In some places we need chapels, but owing to the high prices we cannot think of building. The cost of repairs has increased more than 100 per cent, and rents, taxes, lighting and fuel are higher than ever.

General Outlook

God has wonderfully helped us through this trying time. We have realized his presence and that encourages us to continue on our way. We are greatly indebted to our friends in America for their help and hope they will continue to give full attention to the work of our beloved Church in Switzerland.



Algiers, One of the Centers of Methodist Episcopal Work in North Africa.

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SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

1921

Missionaries of the Board (July 1, 1922):		
Men		
Ordained	107	
Unordained	141	
Women		
Wives	491	
Single	129	
Total		1,168
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society		678
Other Foreign Workers		41
Total Foreign Workers		1,887
Ordained Native Preachers:		
Members of Conference: In Full	1,386	
On Trial	284	
Local Preachers: Appointed	809	
Not Appointed	465	
Total		2,944
Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters:		
Appointed	3,293	
Not Appointed	3,970	
Total		7,263
All Other Native Workers: Men	4,501	
Women	5,339	
Total		9,840
Total Ordained and Unordained Native Workers		20,040
The Christian Community:		
Church Members	272,937	
Preparatory Members	305,867	
Total		578,804
Baptized Children Under Instruction		170,724
Total Christian Community		749,528
Baptisms: Adults	32,381	
Children	26,635	
Total		59,016
Sunday Schools: Number		10,374
Scholars		491,233
Churches and Chapels: Number		2,874
Parsonages and Homes		1,853
Missionary Residences: Number		326

Estimated Value: Churches and Chapels	$10,132,729
Parsonages and Homes	3,007,838
Missionary Residences	1,848,738
Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants	9,850,768
Total Estimated Value	24,840,073
Estimated Value Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Property	$ 4,714.423
Debt	3,250,804
Paid on Debt, 1921	147,400
Contributions of Church on Foreign Field:	
Ministerial Support	761,846
Disciplinary Benevolences	97,352
Annual Conference Benevolences	771,564
New Buildings and Improvements	308,099
All Other Purposes	980,748
Total Contributions	$ 2,919,609

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

1921

This summary is based on statistics given on pages 667 to 671. It is inaccurate inasmuch as the statistics for some schools were not received in time for tabulation. Figures for last year's report for such schools were used in making the summary.

The figures for elementary schools of the Board of Foreign Missions include the village or district day schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society which are reported by districts with day schools of the Board. The figures for elementary schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society therefore include only such schools as are reported on individually. It should also be noted that figures for pupils in union institutions generally refer to all pupils and not to Methodist pupils only. The figures for number of schools include schools whose pupils are not reported in the figures for pupils of the various grades.

Classification of schools and pupils as elementary and secondary is necessarily arbitrary as the classification "middle school" may consist of secondary as well as elementary pupils. It should be noted that it is extremely difficult to combine the statistics for school systems organized on different bases. The total number of schools approximates 3,150; of teachers, 7,000; of pupils, 127,000.

Number of Schools

	Total
Universities and Colleges (Board 7; *Society*, 8)	15
*Medical Schools (Board 3; *Society*, 1)	4
Theological Schools, Board	20
Bible Schools (Board, 25; *Society*, 22)	47
Secondary Schools (Board, 48; *Society*, 27)	47
Elementary Schools (Board and *Society*, 2,844; *Society*, 77)	2,921
Kindergartens (Board, 13; *Society*, 13)	26
Other Schools (Board, 20; *Society*, 20)	40

*Peking Union Medical College not included.

Number of Teachers

Universities and Colleges (for all grades) (Board, 244; *Society*, 136)	380
*Medical Schools (Board, 27)	27
Theological Schools, Board	55
Bible Training Schools (for all grades) (Board, 75; *Society*, 72)	147
Secondary Schools (Board, 831; *Society*, 416)	1,247
Elementary Schools (Board and *Society*, 4,195; *Society*, 541)	4,736

Kindergarten (Board, 15; *Society*, 32)	47
Other Schools (Board, 228, *Society*, 53)	281

*Peking Union Medical College not included.

NUMBER OF PUPILS

University and College Grade (Board, 1,303; *Society*, 669)	1,972
*Medical Schools (Board, 62; *Society*, 32)	94
Theological Schools, Board	611
Bible Training Schools (Board, 554; *Society*, 708)	1,262
Secondary Grade (Board, 3,869; *Society*, 2,533)	6,402
Elementary Grade (Board and *Society*, 97,844; *Society*, 11,455)	109,299
Kindergarten grade (Board, 967; *Society*, 962)	1,929
Other pupils (Board, 2,598; *Society*, 927)	3,525

*Peking Union Medical College not included.

I. EASTERN ASIA

For Educational Statistics, see page

1. Foochow Area

FOOCH

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Binghu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	7	7	19	22	22	840	453	1293	97	
Bingtang	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	11	13	4	16	8	45	1401	1580	2981	244	
Foochow	6	10	13	5	34	15	1	12	2	7	20	11	24	85	60	1616	1208	2824	149	
Futsing	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	6	2	8	11	..	18	14	20	1397	1714	3111	132	
Kutien	2	..	2	..	4	4	1	10	2	14	31	4	48	38	85	1388	750	2138	72	
Lungtien	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	3	8	27	..	27	27	32	1906	1591	3497	186	
Mingau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	7	13	5	10	34	12	368	226	594	39	
Nguka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	11	7	..	13	12	13	1098	1278	2376	324	
North Mintsing	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	8	6	3	25	22	6	886	753	1639	31	
South Mintsing	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	4	11	21	3	30	38	28	1247	1124	2371	86	
Total	11	10	18	5	44	27	3	70	18	92	156	37	230	300	323	12147	10677	22824	1360	2
Last Year	12	9	18	4	43	29	1	73	16	91	162	45	247	313	332	10626	10807	21433	1035	2

HINGH

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Binghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	16	25	17	19	874	757	1631	....	
Hankong	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	4	..	..	20	27	17	18	846	588	1434	....	
Hinghwa	3	1	3	1	8	6	..	16	5	..	..	27	108	14	..	1274	846	2120	562	
Kio Sauh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	15	13	14	10	405	526	931	290	
Ng Sauh	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	4	..	..	25	33	21	17	703	633	1336	....	
Sienyu East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	37	32	24	31	943	759	1702	35	
Sienyu West	2	..	1	..	3	7	..	8	2	..	..	12	25	40	45	1166	854	2020	558	
Tatien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	23	39	23	...	519	373	892	....	
Tehwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	28	17	24	1	505	423	928	...	
Yungchun	3	..	3	2	8	..	..	7	3	..	..	24	37	53	12	428	539	967	...	
Total	8	1	7	4	20	15	..	65	25	..	..	227	356	247	153	7663	6298	13961	1445	1
Last Year	6	1	6	3	16	16	..	62	21	130	77	76	298	190	169	6833	6003	12836	...	1

YENPI

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Changhufan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4	8	11	2	43	31	15	1247	715	1962	...	
Shahsien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8	1	...	11	6	10	264	515	779	...	
Shunchang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	2	1	29	11	12	1185	936	2121	...	
Yenping	7	4	10	1	22	6	..	14	3	11	13	6	62	42	29	1118	1132	2250	...	
Yuki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	9	5	6	45	14	16	688	696	1384	...	
Yungan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	2	...	22	12	5	312	423	735	...	
Total	7	4	10	1	22	6	..	53	17	57	34	15	212	116	87	4814	4417	9231	...	
Last Year	6	4	8	1	19	4	1	29	18	55	26	20	184	95	87	3800	4419	8219	...	

2. Peking Area

NORTH CH

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Chingchao	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	3	24	5	11	4	36	16	1395	1047	2442	234	
Lanhsien	1		..	..	1	½	..	5	4	21	18	8	35	25	20	2801	1060	3861	361	
Peking	12	10	19	5	46	17	6	22	3	15	30	1	14	85	22	4418	1445	5863	495	
Shanhaikwan	2	2	4	..	8	4	..	7	2	9	8	4	16	27	10	1622	305	1927	64	
Taianfu	2½	2	5	..	9½	4½	2	11	5	16	9	11	7	60	15	1585	1262	2847	250	
Tientsin	3	1	4	..	8	9	2	6	3	8	2	...	5	35	34	1216	971	2187	319	
Tsunhua	1	.	..	..	1	½	..	9	1	15	14	2	29	20	13	1511	638	2149	481	
Yenchowfu	½	..	..	..	½	½	..	6	4	10	..	5	7	17	10	667	731	1398	62	
Total	23	15	32	5	75	37	10	72	25	118	86	42	117	305	140	15215	7459	22674	2266	2
Last Year	14	11	19	2	46	31	8	65	24	112	70	42	102	208	59	13700	5723	19423	2438	2

r Medical Statistics, see page 676

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistic:

APTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)								CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Col. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid						
2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
79	36	19	892	12	5200	7	3400							1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
86	209	22	925	17	23900	14	8900	..	....	4000	.....	.....	....	1446	80	82	2311	292	4211
37	48	15	2477	8	73000	6	14200	15	217500	278000	.....	.....	....	3657	80	547	250	859	5393
03	111	17	1011	13	36200	5	6600	1	10000	10000	.....	.....	....	1695	67	247	176	693	2878
82	72	39	1478	20	23086	6	1240	2	35000	60000	.....	.....	....	2017	66	116	1681	296	4176
54	158	35	1447	38	46800	10	8300	1	8000	33000	.....	.....	....	2019	116	392	321	552	3400
29	20	26	1144	14	13925	7	1100	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	695	34	15	....	3	747
22	92	21	145	21	29560	11	7670	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1684	49	276	616	622	3247
51	34	15	712	7	3720	1	1000	1	7000	25000	.....	.....	....	750	24	51	29	34	888
39	79	25	2021	9	9200	8	1800	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1413	49	179	35	201	1877
82	859	234	13052	159	261591	75	54210	20	270500	410000	393060			16[illegible]	658	1934	54[illegible]	[illegible]560	28847
23	881	212	13194	152	248235	76	46600	21	275500	403000	390000			11075	4110	723	15000	[illegible]920	44129

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

32	118	37	816	12	15320	6	7084	..	....	500	9000	40	....	1750	....	245	3800	255	6051
61	51	35	777	28	38000	12	10700	..	....	16000	63450	1298	....	3035	....	646	2097	642	6420
51	21	27	1087	16	71000	7	8200	3	20000	85000	.....	4296	....	3190	....	375	700	599	4864
39	47	17	805	9	12000	5	1700	..	....	2000	.....	40	....	1496	....	55	417	292	2260
18	52	26	947	16	18470	4	4700	1	7000	45000	.....	11866	....	1998	....	114	573	258	2943
43	121	34	1425	19	22800	11	10740	..	....	500	.....	40	....	3022	....	152	1394	535	5103
14	81	30	1577	26	36100	6	6800	1	5000	17000	75600	2240	....	3709	....	122	1500	649	5980
72	51	37	879	42	39200	29	33900	..	....	4000	.....	1200	....	2767	....	238	619	1032	4656
84	29	31	1206	29	48300	21	36100	..	....	10000	.....	500	....	2985	....	279	670	310	4244
63	44	27	1634	21	41600	15	32500	1	5000	29000	.....	40	....	1750	....	612	3226	614	6202
77	615	301	11153	218	342790	116	152424	6	37000	209000	148050	21560	....	25708	....	2838	14996	5186	48728
76	773	270	10608	214	348440	126	154854	5	28000	153900	60214	.....	....	16702	97	6066	11346	3696	37907

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

92	83	16	1055	9	14700	7	4850							2400	848	894		178	4320
80	32	7	294	6	11800	4	3040	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	916	89	574	....	422	2001
91	79	16	1110	13	17630	7	5600	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2323	641	543	....	370	3877
51	115	28	1652	16	26800	14	8803	7	33000	47500	21000	.....	....	2768	127	1617	....	501	5013
35	43	14	461	4	8350	4	412	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1751	30	267	....	108	2156
45	17	14	677	4	6100	3	1550	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1282	130	128	....	511	2051
94	369	95	5249	52	85380	39	24255	7	33000	47500	21000	.....	....	11440	1865	4023	....	2090	19418
57	291	82	4334	44	75450	32	23620	7	33000	31500	21000	.....	....	10414	547	2928	6140	1985	22014

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

4	100	35	1798	21	25930	33	13353	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	869	382	412	1425	225	3313
3	129	23	1929	20	30650	28	12100	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2337	309	700	1776	463	5585
6	271	13	3717	7	70300	12	21100	12	218000	710000	268000	.....	....	3881	618	3112	250	724	8585
0	39	15	1293	18	67730	15	13100	4	55000	40000	44000	.....	....	1373	302	733	319	491	3218
4	32	19	1461	15	23775	23	8600	4	58000	40000	51000	.....	....	1093	240	147	1256	248	2984
8	175	5	774	10	53300	11	25400	4	73000	100000	194000	.....	....	1634	444	1485	562	1961	6086
0	64	18	965	17	40300	17	12800	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	660	222	67	26	89	1064
7	11	12	670	14	16188	14	9050		...	.....	.....	.....	....	518	37	142	59	125	881
2	821	140	12607	122	328173	153	115503	24	404000	890000	557000	.....	...	12365	2554	6798	5673	4326	31716
6	577	103	9637	124	300324	164	86913	19	313000	862112	557000	.....	....	10984	1830	3105	4640	3166	23725

WEST CH

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Chengtu	*9	*2	*10	*4	*25	*13	*	*12	*1	*7	*22	*4	*31	*43	*22	1859	1932	3791	100	
Chungking	3	..	3	..	6	6	1	6	2	8	12	2	13	53	36	801	821	1622	...	
Hochow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	3	...	....	5	9	4	186	107	293	...	
Suining	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	3	1	6	...	2	1	39	19	439	429	868	2	
Tzechow	1	..	1	..	2	7	..	5	...	6	9	6	50	61	25	1488	2297	3785	15	
Yungchwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	1	3	11	28	8	780	1046	1826	29	
Total	15	2	16	4	37	31	1	29	7	36	44	17	111	233	114	5553	6632	12185	146	
First Year	..	..	..	..	24	17	..	19	9	31	26	10	85	183	102	4638	5595	10233	132	

*Repeated from 1920 Report.

CENTRAL CH

3. Shanghai Area

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Chinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	5	1	1	5	12	25	217	237	454	...	
Kiangning Chen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	...	....	2	13	9	186	142	328	24	
Nanking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	10	....	5	39	18	885	381	1266	39	
Ningkwofu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	2	....	1	23	9	79	58	137	3	
Wuhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	3	5	....	3	17	21	353	136	489	24	
Wannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	9	3	1	....	7	...	100	19	119	...	
Total	17	8	23	6	54	33	..	15	9	28	19	2	16	111	82	1820	973	2793	90	
Last Year	13	5	13	6	37	20	1	16	1	29	18	2	9	113	88	1776	819	2595	80	

(a) Includes Union Work

KIAN

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Hwangmei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	4	1	10	7	24	31	299	371	670	...	
Kan River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	1	2	11	10	112	73	185	12	
Kienchang	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	.....	7	14	8	177	336	513	56	
Nanchang	5	1	7	6	..	8	1	6	2	2	1	....	3	44	30	358	295	653	18	
North Kiangsi	7	2	8	6	..	6	2	8	3	4	6	4	6	42	62	536	283	819	41	
Total	12	3	15	12	42	15	3	24	6	12	10	15	25	135	141	1482	1358	2840	127	
Last Year	8	4	12	..	24	18	4	20	10	8	9	10	41	130	148	1312	1306	2618	...	

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL—JAP

4. Seoul Area

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents

East Conference:																				
Hokkaido	1	..	1	..	2	5	1	4	2	2	2	2	10	5	24	869	509	1378	70	
Tohoku	1	..	1	..	2	6	..	9	1	7	...	1	6	...	7	969	516	1485	15	
Tokai	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	25	4	12	...	....	....	...	12	2273	1168	3441	275	
Tokyo	6	2	6	1	15	11	4	16	5	2	5	....	18	136	127	4394	1177	5571	149	
West Conference:																				
Korea	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	2	...	1	1	....	...	1	842	156	998	89	
Kyushu North	2	1	3	..	6	6	1	7	...	...	...	5	....	4	8	1053	443	1496	14	
Kyushu South	2	..	2	..	4	4	..	7	...	3	3	2	2	...	7	714	193	907	76	
Loo Choo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	792	547	1339	53	
Total	14	3	15	1	33	b55	6	78	14	26	11	15	38	145	188	11906	4709	16615	741	
Last Year	15	3	13	..	31	35	3	62	20	20	1	20	7	42	79	8328	2972	11300	763	

(a) These figures represent those districts of the Japan Methodist Church in which the Methodist Episcopal Church has work. The other
(b) Includes 19 on furlough: 12 in East Conference, 7 in West Conference.

KOR

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents

Chemulpo	*1	* ..	*1	* ..	*2	*3	* ..	*7	* ...	*7	* ...	*45	*	*70	* ...	1952	1090	3042	919	
Chunan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	3	...	9	....	12	...	284	186	470	95	
Haiju	2	..	2	1	5	1	1	4	...	4	...	30	....	37	...	1271	805	2076	235	
Kangnung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2	...	9	....	11	...	374	714	1088	118	
Kongju	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	4	...	4	...	39	....	34	...	791	531	1322	273	
Pyengyang	2	..	2	..	4	6	..	11	...	11	...	42	....	88	...	3743	1728	5471	578	
Seoul	7	..	7	2	16	17	1	16	...	16	...	34	....	65	...	1689	660	2349	693	
Suwon	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	12	...	12	...	46	....	64	...	510	310	820	142	
Wonju	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	4	...	5	...	9	....	11	...	375	188	563	107	
Yengbyeng	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	...	6	...	18	....	14	...	960	467	1427	251	
Yichun	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	808	549	1357	290	
Total	19	..	18	3	40	34	2	69	20	69	....	281	....	406	....	12757	7228	19985	3701	2
Last Year	..	..	..	..	40	24	3	60	20	...	...	....	....	399	...	12273	5950	18223	3271	2

*Repeated from Annual Report 1920.

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

APTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)							DEBT		CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Missy Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Donations Received Less Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
15	57	33	2156	12	34750	10	2400	*7	*27000	*104430	*63500	*	*	*364	*34	*461	2481	1207	4547
16	18	16	1637	15	9920	2	900	4	13000	61000	67900	14183	4821	431	143	1003	50	562	2189
27	3	7	565	6	6000	3	2100	1	7000	.....	.....	.....	....	97	5	51	8	165	326
87	7	17	1800	7	5500	8	6000	1	3500	2000	30739	3055	650	301	14	637	183	432	1567
89	15	32	1901	16	10947	10	3000	2	4032	5140	51273	6848	....	490	29	304	1164	472	2459
29	16	20	1375	23	20650	7	2550	..	....	.....	.....	580	50	532	35	654	158	435	1814
63	116	125	9434	79	87767	40	16950	15	54532	172570	213412	24666	5521	2215	260	3110	4044	3273	12902
97	122	122	8499	70	84455	29	14700	12	50000	175060	162722	5000		1178	92	2766	8891	5186	17662

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	13	11	695	5	18500	3	3200	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	240	7	277	....	5	529
25	5	10	456	8	6000	3	3600	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	245	6	362	36	100	749
45	20	17	1681	9	58900	5	4700	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1057	60	743	20	370	2250
9	9	6	360	5	2300	1	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	124	6	65	....	133	328
23	11	15	521	13	17600	7	8600	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	610	22	247	....	293	1172
45	...	2	60	1	2600	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	300	....	.....	300
47	53	61	3773	41	105900	19	20100	14	76200	1291000[a]	204000[a]	.....	....	2276	101	1994	56	901	5328
45	56	45	2979	24	79500	17	18100	13	66200	690230	220000	.....	...	1935	80	1036	19550	712	23313

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

73	13	15	983	8	13400	7	8900	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	305	20	259	....	162	746
12	14	8	410	4	8000	4	6800	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	107	3	23	....	99	232
42	31	7	531	6	15000	8	10700	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	128	8	47	200	108	491
70	13	14	1189	7	55000	7	13000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	664	29	764	....	255	1712
71	16	19	1453	6	27000	6	6300	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	308	54	2931	....	200	3493
68	87	62	4566	31	118400	32	45700	7	60000	231200	175000	.....	....	1512	114	4024	200	824	6674
70	94	57	3657	29	99500	30	36900	8	56000	216200	156000	.....	....	1858	958	908	240	853	4817

ETHODIST CHURCH—(a) EAST & WEST CONFERENCES

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

17	70	31	2510	9	.....	9	.....	1	6000	.....	359000	.....	....	4882	4023	2363	8395	4758	24421
30	15	41	2938	10	.....	9	.....	2	9000	.....	143000	.....	....	2803	681	400	5827	7264	16975
23	54	221	8141	23	.....	18	.....	2	20000	.....	185000	.....	....	7513	1683	829	20774	9770	40569
86	83	50	4463	22	.....	21	.....	9	2560	811250	256000	.....	....	26835	3273	1922	2819	11639	46488
37	11	16	1226	6	.....	6	.....	1	6000	.....	.....	.....	....	4056	854	500	367	10341	16118
00	154	39	2157	7	.....	7	.....	4	16000	24300	614400	.....	....	4300	1160	681	8230	12769	27140
79	24	26	1840	6	.....	4	.....	1	10000	.....	67000	.....	....	2090	562	375	3750	6406	13183
18	49	9	908	4	.....	4	.....	1	7500	.....	.....	.....	....	1113	135	79	135	1142	2604
80	460	433	24183	87	.....	78	.....	21	77060	835550	1624400	.....	....	53592	12371	7149	50297	64089	187498
92	107	207	15525	52	.....	44	.....	21	96860	811250	1624400	.....	983	31805	8268	5098	3518	23983	72670

[a] Canadian Methodist and Methodist South, territory

ONFERENCE

equivalents in local currency, see Summary of Statistics.

56	118	53	2346	66	41688	9	1150	*1	*8000	*27592	*.....	.....	10	*2966	5	*.....	898	3321	.....
29	15	23	1005	20	4350	4	3200	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	507	6	.....	1547	700	.....
52	82	52	2957	58	12016	13	4670	2	16000	25700	.....	25	12	2086	....	.....	3169	2289	.....
53	21	16	746	17	2560	4	1358	..	....	....	.....	130	....	423	1	.....	1513	535	.....
59	26	50	2658	52	22307	12	1638	4	32000	15500	.....	558	178	1943	7	.....	1234	991	.....
54	103	132	9203	94	164841	27	9490	4	25000	143495	.....	1918	150	10623	10	.....	15941	7519	.....
55	99	45	2965	30	423950	21	27230	6	48000	1025750	.....	173	75	6583	....	.....	5546	3566	.....
55	13	20	959	26	11660	6	1725	..	....	14300	.....	620	22	3894	4	.....	1444	659	.....
55	21	16	735	18	13565	5	400	2	20000	15000	.....	.....	....	794	7	.....	368	566	.....
53	33	49	2253	38	15094	15	1725	2	15000	18530	.....	737	80	2130	....	.....	1893	1062	.....
50	33	44	1772	63	26710	7	2154	..	....	.....	.....	160	250	....	....	.....	561	1846	.....
51	564	500	27599	482	738741	123	54740	21	164000	1285807	343230	4321	777	31949	40	43478	34114	23054	132635
10	501	458	22790	465	714893	118	47849	21	164000	296410	343230	.....	....	31949	6557	43478	23570	19178	124732

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

1. Manila Area

PHILIPPINE ISLAN

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Cagayan	2	1	3	..	6	1	..	4	1	1	...	6	78	...	8	1889	2231	4120	...	
Central	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	1	7	1	16	175	...	6	4877	8491	13368	...	13
Ilocos	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	4	...	8	87	...	13	2314	1559	3873	...	
Manila and West	6	..	5	..	11	8	..	13	1	2	1	11	187	...	22	6378	3882	10260	...	10
Pampanga	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	9	1	18	...	22	78	...	9	5793	7843	13636	...	13
Pangasinan	3	..	3	..	6	3	..	5	2	5	1	14	241	28	41	3980	5381	9361	...	9
Tarlac	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	1	7	187	...	12	888	2653	3541	...	
Total	14	1	13	..	28	17	..	40	9	42	4	84	1033	28	111	26119	32040	58159	...	58
Last Year	14	1	13	..	28	16	2	32	9	32	20	77	1020	129	115	24131	31992	56123	40[illegible]	56

2. Singapore Area

MALAYS

Unit of local currency is the Straits Settlements dollar, which equals 58 cents g

Federated Malay States			..	..	.			10	4	2	...	21	. . .	...	...	1961	1313	3274	776	4
Penang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	...	1	....	...	...	321	119	440	137	
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	...	12	....	...	...	996	283	1279	223	1
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	2	...	2	....	...	...	811	207	1018	161	1
Total	19	4	18	10	51	31	..	17	5	6	...	36	....	...	...	4089	1922	6011	1297	7
Last Year	18	7	19	12	56	25	..	11	5	...	...	36	58	...	...	3128	1710	4838	357	5

NETHERLANDS INDI

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents g

Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	*....	*....	*...	*...	378	117	495	...	
North Sumatra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	244	80	324	...	
South Sumatra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	30	58	88	...	
West Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	198	48	246	...	
Total	13	5	18	7	43	4	..	5	1	...	...	13	1	5	6	850	303	1153	...	1
Last Year	14	5	15	4	38	2	4	5	2	...	...	13	1	5	6	703	393	1096	198	1

Repeated from Annual Report 1920.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

1. Bangalore Area

SOUTH IND

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents g

Bangalore	2	1	3	..	6	7	..	2	...	...	...	34	....	3	84	313	1324	1637	298	
Belgaum	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	2	1	2	...	66	....	70	78	603	7345	7948	3591	11
Bidar	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	...	2	...	23	....	16	49	586	3461	4047	1794	5
English	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	...	...	5	...	4	....	...	1	357	8	365	31	
Gulbarga	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	1	...	29	....	10	27	420	2835	3255	1363	4
Hyderabad	3	..	3	..	6	5	..	2	...	2	...	24	....	7	35	757	1766	2523	1303	3
Madras	3	..	3	..	6	1	..	1	...	2	...	45	....	31	79	1128	2281	3409	864	4
Raichur	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	...	1	...	18	....	15	30	77	2609	2686	965	3
Vikarabad	2	..	2	..	4	4	..	4	...	5	...	53	....	47	104	3054	17236	20290	6539	26
Yellandu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	12	....	5	8	194	1368	1562	889	2
Total	17	1	18	..	36	25	..	19	2	21	...	308	....	204	495	7489	40233	47722	17637	65
Last Year	21	..	20	..	41	22	..	15	3	20	...	258	....	262	495	6734	40496	47230	16530	63

ENGLI

Statistics for the English Mission

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

APTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)									CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ord'red by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ord'red by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
94	101	24	1867	14	23520	5	2250	2	14000	12000	6500			2850	91	261	176	694	5642
75	248	68	7270	36	77000	16	7035	2	15500	3500				8845	156		7082	4526	21603
03	108	37	3181	31	32250	1	250	1	4000	.....	.....	....	...	4334	19	.....	2371	1187	7911
89	255	60	5639	38	253930	9	6900	5	90000	83350	305000	68050	67000	18778		1891	11074	8661	1[illegible]03
268	208	39	5025	37	46784	11	5141	3	28000	60000	50000	.....	....	8024	96	.....	5552	5882	19554
514	278	78	6091	35	31814	10	2854	2	33000	.....	18000	.....	....	3422	108	458	2554	159	6701
42	215	33	2297	20	14792	6	1320	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1816	...	.....	2695	570	5081
085	1413	339	31370	211	480090	58	25750	15	184500	909000	380500	68050	67000	48105	464	261	[illegible]	21679	106495
419	1135	323	28669	228	446069	49	27544	11	134000	842000	329000	145000	37000	42629	185	2016	28520	12543	85893

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

263	224	45	2661	18	111900	22	63650	8	65000	400000	195000	34300	20200	19690	225	851	....	4178	24944
24	29	6	627	2	24900	4	36100	2	35600	350000	110000	70000	....	2625	68	259	....	1107	4059
80	112	9	617	11	6000	8	9240	1	5000	.....	.....	3000	....	2279	30	.....	....	27	2336
83	61	12	1345	4	40300	2	7600	8	100000	900000	250000	125000		9278	267	1380		6368	17246
450	426	72	5250	35	183100	36	116590	19	205600	1650000	555000	232300	20200	33872	590	2490		11580	48682
58	411	58	4389	33	156700	20	58350	..	....	730400	352500	8009	909	20507	840	13890	26154	10129	71520

ISSION CONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

7	27	11	969	5	76600	2	4500	2	42000	*169450		70263	2170	1575	*1054	*96	165[illegible]	2104	6495
30	25	4	196	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	2000	.....	.....	....	3257	162	.....	4632	1333	9384
14	16	1	132	1	20000							14970		883	275	156		1058	2372
52	33	2	177	7	12150	4	1930	1	6000	1110	.....	480	....	864	15	80	866	14	1839
103	101	18	1474	13	108750	6	5430	3	48000	172560	.....	85719	2170	6579	1516	332	7154	4509	20090
65	53	19	1184	11	67950	4	4250	3	48000	172560	.....	47895	130	3243	1516	332	2864	2590	10545

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

49	102	118	2575	6	12300	6	16775	2	16000	231605	206495	68500		1617	161	.. .		1270	3048
118	302	158	3502	6	6300	21	59295	4	49200	50255	38500	24147	....	3133	122	.....	153	298	3706
111	147	81	1504	..	.....	4	11600	1	10500	26950	43400	11010	....	2363	325	.....	100	1329	4117
5	5	8	470	6	98000	3	70000	3	60000	30000	.....	.....	....	10052	931	.....	1300	9237	21520
107	126	65	733	..	.....	9	17130	1	12500	7700		6802	.	923	45		225	412	1605
61	94	80	1368	..	.....	12	25700	2	23150	82750	77000	68225	....	1469	95	.....	....	4052	5616
131	95	104	3762	33	51228	14	62860	2	50530	5050	110500	45400	....	2375	191	.....	157	1698	4421
41	94	46	637	..	.....	15	15457	1	12000	8027	885	9278	....	13	20	.....	....	68	101
481	662	295	8082	..	.....	46	31050	2	13000	94600	40000	4883	....	2632	141	.....	....	1628	4401
29	24	21	480	..	.....	4	18060	1	10000	33020	.....	7875	....	518	13	.....	....	.39	570
133	1651	976	23113	51	167828	134	327927	19	256880	578957	516780	246120	..	25095	2044	.	1935	20031	49105
938	2000	934	22066	53	160890	121	389367	19	256880	484895	516780	226917		29988	8374	. . .	1676	6965	47003

ISSION

and in the Conferences which have English work

2. Bombay Area

BOMB

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33 1-3 cents go

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
Ahmedabad	2	..	2	1	5	3	1	7	2	4	...	115	34	...	91	2086	5054	7140	3565	10
Baroda	4	..	4	..	8	7	..	4	7	8	...	105	10	24	71	1160	4752	5912	2899	8
Bombay	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	3	1	11	...	30	36	2	17	450	300	750	270	1
Godhra	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	9	4	...	72	5	10	73	519	5450	5969	4379	10
Kathiawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	1	...	13	....	...	8	240	378	618	262	
Poona	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	7	...	22	....	6	18	287	568	855	460	1
Sind	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	6	...	8	...	5	29	...	4	231	671	902	419	1
Total	12	..	12	1	25	15	1	25	20	43	...	362	114	42	282	4973	17173	22146	12254	34
Last Year	14	..	14	..	28	23	..	25	12	17	...	222	....	41	278	4807	15571	20378	10247	30

CENTRAL PROVINC

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents g

Balaghat	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	...	1	...	19	....	6	22	175	175	350	175	
Basim	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	...	...	35	....	4	33	201	80	281	181	
Jubbulpore	2	..	3	..	5	3	1	5	2	5	...	35	....	21	57	540	960	1500	412	1
Khandwa	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	1	1	...	43	....	16	45	285	2069	2354	978	3
Nagpur	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	5	1	2	...	42	....	5	33	229	273	502	281	
Raipur	2	..	3	..	5	3	..	3	2	1	...	47	....	36	62	478	1532	2010	887	2
Sironcha	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	...	1	...	20	....	8	46	172	400	572	449	1
Total	9	..	11	..	20	18	1	20	7	11	...	241	....	96	298	2080	5489	7569	3363	10
Last Year	9		9	1	19	18	.	19	.	10	.	224	.	118	313	2153	4631	6784	3499	10

3. Calcutta Area

BENG

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents g

Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	...	*...	...	*13	....	*7	*22	219	340	559	519	1
Calcutta English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	10	....	1	1	435	71	506	473	2
Calcutta Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	1	...	32	....	15	54	820	856	1676	716	
Pakaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	...	19	....	15	48	390	780	1170	514	1
Total	15	4	14	..	33	17	..	8	1	2	...	74	....	38	125	1864	2047	3911	2222	6
Last Year	14	3	14	..	31	12	..	7	...	4	...	74	....	38	125	1477	1633	3110	1801	4

*Repeated from Annual Report for 1920.

BURMA MISSIO

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents g

Burmese	5	..	4	..	9	8	..	2	1	...	...	33	....	...	4	292	175	467	72	
Chinese	3	..	2	..	5	2	..	...	2	...	...	3	....	1	1	180	25	205	61	
English	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	...	...	...	...	6	....	...	...	255	22	277	160	
Indian	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	...	...	...	11	....	...	2	185	170	355	85	
Total	11	..	9	..	20	15	..	3	3	...	...	53	....	1	7	912	392	1304	378	1
Last Year	8	..	7	..	15	13	1	4	2	...	...	32	....	1	8	764	487	1251	323	1

4. Lucknow Area

LUCKNO

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents go

Allahabad	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	...	5	...	22	....	1	20	121	110	231	169	
Arrah	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	6	...	3	...	34	....	12	42	283	4232	4515	2418	6
Ballia	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	3	1	26	....	10	33	174	2329	2503	1372	3
Cawnpore	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	9	1	7	...	47	....	24	73	733	2135	2868	1371	4
English	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	...	...	...	2	....	3	1	14	278	5	283	82	
Gonda	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	1	9	...	16	....	8	28	421	627	1048	559	1
Lucknow	6	..	6	..	12	3	1	7	3	6	...	46	....	9	33	645	734	1379	482	1
Rae-Bareli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	6	...	17	....	15	25	376	607	983	254	1
Tirhut	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	...	1	...	12	....	9	25	254	294	548	235	
Total	14	..	14	..	28	11	1	35	6	40	3	220	3	89	293	3285	11073	14358	6942	21
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

PTISMS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS	PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)								CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
									DEBT						
Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Missionary Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 6, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
429	240	7900	5	23750	7	32650	1	10000	160317	30000	37569	....	5934	1431	.....	....	2480	9845
622	177	6110	9	44250	3	4500	3	60000	103200	160000	17590	....	4994	763	1035	....	1909	8701
33	20	760	2	120000	1	30000	..	....	50000	145500	128000	....	3800	2500	347	....	500	7147
1222	199	5870	5	18100	11	29700	1	20000	10000	250000	8745	....	4000	1200	.....	....	950	6150
43	34	1031	..	.....	2	650	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	399	224	.....	....	.....	623
32	41	1224	4	32000	5	42000	2	38000	8200	.....	18300	2000	2640	2000	450	....	500	5590
131	22	452	2	29600	2	18400	..	....	20600	.....	.....	....	4732	653	75	160	682	6302
2512	733	23347	27	267700	31	157900	7	128000	352317	585500	210204	2000	26499	8771	1907	160	7021	44358
2445	702	22530	26	192000	28	116300	7	128000	461217	527300	114247	....	21078	5266	2496	....	611	29451

NFERENCE

quivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

45	56	1548	4	12000	2	19000	2	19000	20500	1200	6000	....	660	48	1442	341	79	2570
27	60	1619	1	3000	2	20000	2	20000	15800	25000	3000	....	673	100	1248	....	91	2112
109	139	4109	7	27000	8	31250	4	28000	157500	125000	53646	....	2342	105	755	....	708	3910
117	90	2592	1	4400	13	33015	1	9000	33683	32000			1401	45	705	117	180	2464
54	91	3842	3	21000	3	45750	3	45750	20400	.....	7260	....	1513	44	1873	1493	3021	7944
217	123	2485	2	15000	4	46800	3	36000	41700	52000	12169	....	1651	144	963	220	609	3587
90	80	1634	..	.....	1	3500	1	3500	7520	54050	.....	....	395	44	874	....	10	1323
659	639	17829	18	82400	33	199315	16	161250	297103	289250	82075	....	8635	530	7920	2171	4654	23910
648	717	18005	18	78900	25	186100	16	161250	238230	229480	54929	....	7095	....	3145	1621	2753	14614

NFERENCE

quivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

36	14	504	3	4250	5	35500	2	50000	*22450	*40000	*9000	*....	*2274	*13	*68	1420	3132	6907
21	7	514	2	231000	2	107500	4	75000	1775000	220000	84500	8000	19300	5388	22955	2444	342763	392850
93	64	2909	8	42152	8	15960	4	100000	740500	17000	18543	....	1411	80	85	726	60383	62685
190	50	1254	7	18700	14	39650	2	20000	30100	48100	500	....	431	135	726	....	4897	6189
340	135	5181	20	296102	29	198610	12	245000	2568050	325100	112547	8000	23416	5616	23834	4590	411175	1686631
209	115	4258	18	221702	22	175750	12	245000	2568050	325100	112543	8000	23416	5616	23834	1659	243817	298342

IFERENCE

quivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

29	36	1734	2	26000	5	4700	4	32500	526900	139624	97000	....	2603	1457	265	2090	550	6965
8	4	113	1	60000	..	.....	1	7500	.....	.....	108383	5050	1343	6240	2007	2681	4816	17087
15	2	257	1	175000	1	12000			306200	245000		3000	4770	2271	842	2050	2002	11935
20	8	374	2	970	1	250	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1372	172	21	315	601	2481
72	50	2478	6	261970	7	16950	5	40000	833100	384624	205383	8050	10088	10140	3135	7136	7969	38468
16	46	2473	5	214000	6	15370	4	30000	843250	384624	203815	9397	8657	1836	3925	3589	3996	22003

IFERENCE

uivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

29	48	1022	2	1100	7	1300	1	20000	22700	.....	.....	....	400	86	182	....	32	700
145	73	1781	.	.....	7	12950	2	23000	12590	.....	12550	....	1485	505	1645	....	160	3795
36	33	861	2	3250	8	12800	1	12000	.....	7400	.....	....	856	376	480	40	31	1783
263	149	3752	5	68900	12	8850	1	15000	70133	139988	25485	....	2875	391	326	25	952	4569
14	3	290	3	67700	..	.....	3	35000	.....	15000	.....	....	5433	1226	1385	2471	4139	14654
78	78	2647	6	30625	15	8800	1	12000	4000	40000	.....	....	1142	257	439	....	9	1847
120	118	5245	6	35040	8	9400	..	....	2232763	475000	.....	....	2731	520	2569	....	36	5856
48	60	2018	4	1700	9	7850	..	....	7000	.....	.....	....	550	15	180	....	102	847
25	26	723	3	5000	5	9000	2	28000	9000	60000	.....	....	1008	296	868	....	79	2251
756	588	18339	31	213315	71	70950	11	145000	2358186	737388	38035	....	16480	3672	8074	2536	5540	36302

NORTH IND

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†18	...	†17	...	†88	....	†68	†110	5503	5396	10904	6176	1
Bijnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	11	...	16	....	10	65	1491	3923	5414	2464	
Budaun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	...	9	...	33	....	45	92	5072	4540	9612	5031	1
Chandausi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	2382	3608	5990	2711	
Eastern Kumaun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	...	12	....	8	62	341	175	516	217	
Garhwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...	3	...	25	....	18	49	558	353	911	277	
Nardoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	9	...	7	....	12	39	713	859	1572	750	
Kumaun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	4	...	10	....	7	29	270	662	932	502	
Moradabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	6	...	35	....	73	99	4596	9316	13912	7143	2
Sitapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	527	1033	1560	727	
Total	17	1	19	..	37	34	..	63	...	61	...	226	....	241	545	21458	29865	51323	25998	7
Last Year	12	..	11	..	23	29	..	63	...	61	...	226	....	241	545	24144	37204	61348	24081	8

† Repeated from Annual Report for 1920.

NORTHWEST IND

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents

Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	13	...	43	....	43	49	1115	1613	2728	1156	
Aligarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	3	...	56	....	22	59	3260	6887	10147	6845	1
Batala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	...	16	....	224	26	1378	4394	5772	2822	
Bikanir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	4	...	11	....	6	14	181	668	849	355	
Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	6	...	59	....	49	54	3724	10808	14532	9717	2
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	17	...	46	....	515	64	1689	16298	17987	9023	2
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	....	2	2	53	9	62	23	
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	11	...	47	....	47	96	4644	6811	11455	8749	2
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	6	...	39	....	296	64	2631	8232	10863	8267	1
Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	7	...	70	....	155	89	7818	13764	21582	13903	3
Muttra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	5	...	44	....	11	82	2778	3624	6402	4199	1
Roorkee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	12	...	61	....	83	103	3485	10761	14246	6751	2
Total	12	1	12	.	25	29	..	41	17	86	...	494	....	1453	702	32756	83869	116625	71810	18
Last Year	19	1	19	..	39	40	13	41	17	86	...	386	....	491	640	30509	78808	109317	66493	17

IV. AFRICA

1. Cape Town Area

ANGOLA MISSI

Repeated from

Unit of currency is

Loanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	5	...	50	....	8	4	305	215	520	145	
Malanje	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	8	...	6	....	11	1	72	98	170	28	
Quiongua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	8	...	8	....	5	1	200	183	383	60	
Total	7	3	6	3	19	4	..	...	...	21	...	64	....	24	6	577	406	1073	233	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	...	...	...	...	17	....	24	6	575	591	1166	84	

CONG

Repeated from

Unit of currency is

Total	9	3	9	3	24	..	..	...	..	...	...	15	....	...	...	161	36	197	...	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	...	...	...	...	14	....	19	8	92	229	321	44	

RHODESIA MISSI

Unit of currency is

Mrewa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	34	....	...	1	188	479	667	...	
Mutambara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	11	....	...	2	273	265	538	...	
Old Umtali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	28	....	..	2	1481	901	2382	...	
Umtali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	11	....	...	...	523	455	978	...	
Total	12	1	9	2	24	8	..	...	...	...	...	84	....	...	5	2465	2100	4565	...	
Last Year	9	3	8	2	22	5	..	...	...	...	...	54	....	...	14	2429	1757	4186	900	

SOUTHEAST AFRI

Unit of currency i

Inhambane	5	3	7	..	15	2	1	...	3	...	...	115	....	...	...	1518	3683	5201	625	
Transvaal	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	4	....	121	...	591	755	1346	...	
Total	7	3	9	..	19	2	1	...	3	...	....	119	....	121	...	2109	4438	6547	625	
Last Year	7	3	9	..	19	2	..	...	2	...	...	99	....	...	...	1943	4117	6060	...	

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

APTISMS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS	PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
										DEBT							
Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolence Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
447	259	8275	24	20996	62	27165	5	74000	†219650	†59850	†.....	....	†4153	†788	†66	12273	73	17353
80	123	2873	6	3167	15	6557	1	5000	25740	55000	.....	....	2088	438	454	2484	55	5519
492	145	3474	12	8307	29	4740	2	20000	49690	66000	.....	....	3446	219	291	....	.....	3956
179	60	1548	5	1530	20	5130	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	625	.....	625
71	46	3098	6	3433	19	2456	1	5000	15800	46300	.....	....	838	262	1141	249	34	2524
52	51	1332	7	2413	13	9277	1	5000	42150	32000	.....	....	1309	471	330	2443	98	4651
117	60	2349	5	4065	8	7065	1	16000	19065	35000	.....	....	685	163	59	52	102	1061
27	22	654	5	18700	11	19000	4	61000	360000	206200	12500	....	2797	860	413	....	292	4362
674	210	5137	12	14417	71	18171	3	39000	220400	95000	90000	....	3398	278	2444	60	193	6373
61	94	2456	6	4534	15	8067	2	24000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	3781	75	3856
2200	1070	30196	88	81562	263	107619	20	249000	952495	595350	102500		18714	3479	5198	21967	627	50280
3550	1554	44578	107	58264	312	122534	20	249000	952495	595350	102500	....	18714	3479	5198	14798	866	43055

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

94	97	1834	3	27350	3	50300	1	15000	64650	150000	.....	....	2871	138	492	1124	423	5048
994	136	3206	3	20590	7	21160	1	10000	5000	125000	.....	....	3647	150	1153	5500	200	10650
471	87	5078	1	200	3	1876	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2284	....	.....	....	.....	2284
33	48	1386	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1041	34	173	....	21	1269
1246	197	5628	4	4000	15	11790	1	5000	700	.....	.....	....	2967	104	172	....	.....	3243
1601	178	6727	1	2300	5	63187	1	20000	49350	21400	64854	29985	3752	124	1008	....	.....	4884
7	2	136	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	153	1730	396	3264	5543
1387	276	18030	1	2700	1	500	..	....	5000	.....	.....	....	4824	180	26	....	136	5166
1402	145	6137	4	14800	9	20320	1	15000	28800	70000	.....	....	4899	143	601	....	70	5713
748	284	13499	3	23949	15	73586	2	35000	.....	79150	.....	....	5415	176	1147	....	.....	6738
577	131	6649	5	53030	3	30655	2	25000	48000	119000	.....	....	3372	100	362	....	.....	3834
750	243	6683	4	12200	9	29900	1	15000	38000	18000	.....	....	5883	273	371	....	316	6843
9310	1824	74993	29	161119	70	303274	10	140000	239500	775150	64854	29985	40955	1575	7235	7020	4430	61215
12352	1810	62357	33	158451	61	259654	10	140000	180771	512416	44298	...	32447	....	....	4674	2322	39443

NFERENCE

rt for 1920

ed States gold dollar

18	10	1152	11	12000	6	25000	2	21000	8000	10000	.....	....	....	....	530	130	15	675
14	12	487	4	1200	4	3500	4	6500	2250	4000	4000	....	....	....	345	350	.....	695
36	8	520	5	3000	6	5000	3	4300	5700	.....	700	....	....	....	200	150	6	356
68	30	2159	20	16200	16	33500	9	31800	15950	14000	4700	....	....	....	1075	630	21	1726
196	38	2304	17	18262	25	56142	9	31800	15950	14000	4700	....	7	9	3	1925	116	2060

SSION

t for 1919

d States gold dollar

13	5	347	7	6010	8	16000	..	....	....	....	....	....	113	..	.....	950	.....	1063
27	1	150	3	300	7	7000	..	....	10000	.....	4000	4000	163	66	.....	109	150	479

NFERENCE

d States gold dollar

74	33	2220	28	1675	27	4750	3	5750	4375	350	.....	....	266	....	.....	1225	643	2134
64	8	662	8	1950	10	2770	1	2000	12500	8200	.....	....	150	....	.....	270	925	1345
215	26	2160	27	4825	23	20430	7	17250	70330	18375	....	....	816	....	.....	260	2515	3591
95	17	911	13	24475	13	1900	1	1000	7500	.....	3500	....	283	....	.....	515	1407	2205
448	84	5953	76	32925	73	29850	12	26000	94705	26925	3500	....	1515	....	.....	2270	5490	9275
235	60	5037	63	36400	70	29710	12	26000	82525	19125	3500	....	1661	....	.....	592	4421	6674

SSION CONFERENCE

d States gold dollar

134	115	4996	92	3625	6	270	5	26250	40000	.....	.....	....	645	....	.....	....	.....	645
1	...	...	..	.....	..	.....	1	10000	.....	.....	.....	....	1195	....	.....	....	.....	1195
135	115	4996	92	3625	6	270	6	36250	40000	.....	.....	....	1840	....	.....	....	.....	1840
162	68	3344	74	3278	10	11534	6	36250	8300	6250	.....	....	2033	....	.....	....	318	2351

2. Monrovia Area

LIBE
Unit of currency

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Commu: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Commu: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Commu: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Commu: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Commu: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bassa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	15	....	...	...	701	58	759	...	
Cape Palmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	...	...	40	....	...	...	2193	1029	3222	288	
Monrovia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...	...	...	7	....	...	...	1180	...	1180	...	
St. Paul River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	...	...	...	41	....	...	...	806	53	859	...	
Sinoe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	...	...	25	....	...	...	1954	556	2510	391	
Total	7	1	10	5	23	..	..	40	...	...	...	128	....	...	...	6834	1696	8530	679	
Last Year	7	1	11	5	24	..	..	40	...	...	...	102	....	...	...	5915	1950	7865	593	

V. LATIN AMERICA

1. Mexico City Area

MEXI
Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents

Central	4	1	3	..	8	9	..	7	...	...	...	....	12	9	20	1001	1077	2078	81	
Eastern	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	3	2	...	...	....	6	2	3	488	329	817	16	
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	...	...	....	6	8	11	745	261	1006	21	
Northern	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	5	3	...	...	....	6	4	11	423	454	877	70	
Puebla	2	..	2	1	5	4	..	7	1	...	...	....	10	16	10	1868	2088	3956	222	
Total 1921	8	2	8	2	20	17	..	26	8	...	...	....	40	39	55	4525	4209	8734	410	
Total 1920	7	2	8	3	20	17	..	34	...	...	...	....	46	53	62	4080	3798	7878	710	

CENTRAL AMERI
Unit of currency is

Costa Rica	2	2	4	..	8	..	..	1	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	42	58	100	...	
Panama	3	1	4	5	13	..	..	1	...	1	...	....	1	1	9	166	105	271	12	
Total	5	3	8	5	21	..	..	2	...	1	...	....	1	1	9	208	163	371	12	
Last Year	6	2	7	4	19	..	2	1	1	...	...	5	....	2	5	263	150	413	66	

* Includes churches, parsonages, schools.

NORTH ANI
Unit of local currency is the sole, which equals 50 cents

Central	1	2	3	2	8	..	..	1	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	85	148	233	50	
Coast	2	5	7	5	19	5	..	5	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	242	322	564	140	
Total	3	7	10	7	27	5	..	6	2	...	...	5	12	...	...	327	470	797	190	
Last Year	3	7	8	9	27	5	..	4	3	...	...	1	8	...	...	250	386	626	92	

2. Buenos Aires Area

BOLIVIA MISSI
Unit of currency

Total	3	10	10	11	34	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	....	...	...	55	30	85	...	
Last Year (1916)	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	....	...	...	50	42	92	...	

CH
Unit of local currency is the Chilean peso, which equals 20 cents

Northern	3	3	6	5	17	..	..	4	1	...	...	2	6	5	2	367	698	1065	34	
Central	5	1	6	9	21	..	..	4	1	...	...	11	4	4	16	731	927	1658	60	
Southern	5	7	8	10	30	..	..	9	...	...	...	4	10	6	10	717	951	1668	95	
Punta Arenas	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	121	126	247	13	
Total	14	11	21	24	70	..	..	17	2	...	...	18	20	16	28	[a]1936	[a]2702	[a]4638	203	
Last Year	12	10	21	24	67	..	1	16	...	...	...	37	....	...	...	1936	2702	4638	30	

[a] Figures for 1920.

EASTERN SOU
Unit of local currency is the Argentine paper dollar which equals 50 cents

Buenos Aires	7	3	10	..	20	4	2	10	1	...	...	8	14	9	1	2070	666	2736	312	
Bahia Blanca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	82	104	186	41	
Mendoza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	....	4	1	2	164	96	260	90	
Northern	1	..	1	1	3	3	..	12	1	2	...	2	12	...	...	1645	550	2195	280	
Uruguay	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	4	...	...	...	1	6	8	...	643	340	983	113	
Totals	10	3	13	1	27	7	4	31	2	2	...	12	37	18	3	4604	1756	6360	836	
Last Year	12	6	16	5	39	10	13	34	...	...	...	64	....	57	15	4909	2122	7031	245	

NFERENCE

ed States gold dollar

PTISMS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)									CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
										DEBT							
Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Building and Improvement	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
23	10	356	15	18395	1	275	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	513	38	.....	....	58	609
94	33	1240	21	28350	19	10725	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	963	147	.....	235	53	1399
17	10	1087	9	91638	2	7912	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2172	119	.....	432	991	3714
19	15	667	15	41800	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1115	49	.....	791	.....	1955
126	20	1639	19	13135	3	7410	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	229	52	.....	250	117	648
279	88	4989	79	193318	25	26322	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4992	405	.....	1708	1219	8324
705	96	5633	71	157125	30	28802	..	....	.....	.....	207	....	6674	429	.....	3195	1965	12263

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

4	103	11	1799	8	373500	5	93000	2	85000	53500	684000	9877	....	13542	1026	6226	236	24	21054
4	46	14	575	7	68750	5	11600	2	17500	61000	50000	5510	....	4877	604	9614	1207	14	16316
9	47	22	558	20	35400	5	11900			800				1448	168	1128	945	7	3686
6	29	13	709	8	32000	4	14060	1	12250	140000	50000			2961	108	21883	1179	10	26441
6	134	44	2018	22	65700	8	15500	1	18000	431600	136500	37400		4898	1945	80881	682	13	88419
0	359	104	5659	65	575350	27	146060	6	132750	686900	920500	52787		27726	4151	119732	4219	68	155896
7	278	94	4718	65	567050	27	146060	6	132750	686900	920500	83855		19592	968	2991	5709	11112	40372

SSION CONFERENCE

ed States gold dollar

	...	3	158	3	.....	..	.....	..	....	14000[a]	.....	1000	1000	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
l	17	7	508	4	.....	..	.....	..	....	60000[a]	.....	24500	....	1272	129	200	....	250	1851
l	17	10	666	7	.....	..	.....	..	....	74000	.....	25500	1000	1272	129	200	....	.....	1851
'	40	9	676	5	32950	2	5000			24500		15000		1315	194	225	100		1834

SSION CONFERENCE

quivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	47	5	238	..	.....	..	.....	1	12000	52000	.....	.....	....	838	110	86	....	1200	2234
	18	4	640	1	9000	..	.. ..		..	12000	...		.	2776	285	133	280	4564	8038
	65	9	878	1	9000	..	.....	1	12000	64000	.....	.....	....	3614	395	219	280	5764	10272
	48	7	656	1	9000	..	.....	1	12000	60000	.....	1000	....	2216	192	146	158	3521	6233

NFERENCE

d States gold dollar

	7	7	320	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	550000	.....	45000	....	400	....	.....	....	.....	400
	4	6	258	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	400	....	.....	....	.....	400

NFERENCE

quivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	35	14	872	6	117000	2	35000	..	....	510000	.....	20000	....	22040	945	1771	2012	.....	26768
	60	25	1662	11	345800	3	33000	2	70000	679280	.....	167085	734	19010	1007	2530	2345	....	24892
	95	28	2028	16	191800	8	16000	..	....	2258240	.....	357000	12000	20826	1015	2052	4912	....	28805
	13	3	165	3	30000	1	27500	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2400	240	360	2220	.. ..	5220
	[a]203	[a]70	[a]4727	[a]36	[a]684600	14	111500	2	70000	3447520	.....	544085	12734	64276	3207	6713	[a]11489	.	85685
	203	70	4727	36	684600	13	111500	..	.	1350000	.....	12374	....	48381	.	. ..	11489	14423	74293

ERICA CONFERENCE

quivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	124	37	3267	15	1299000	12	501000	..	....	349942	225000	5000	....	34840	1312	15538	4848	24653	81191
	10	9	672	3	41000	3	42000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1915	120	165	....	3527	5727
	16	5	484	3	46000	3	27000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	170	3715	52	800	4226	2314	11107
	50	28	1050	13	302000	10	110000	..	....	33000	170000	.....	....	27073	516	2580	7756	10946	48871
	57	20	1834	10	218000	6	70666	..	....	.....	.....	8170	3937	16231	436	8141	31594	8875	65277
	257	99	7307	44	1906000	34	759666	..	....	382942	395000	13170	4107	83774	2436	27224	48424	50315	212173
	497	104	9856	45	1937900	32	814666	..	....	242000	550000	41823	73335	102969	4288	.....	13338	76881	197476

VI. EUROPE

1. Copenhagen Area

DENM

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 27 cen

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Copenhagen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	...	...	....	11	18	65	1565	77	1642	555	
Islands (Funen)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...	...	...	....	3	10	15	585	35	620	182	
Middle Jutlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	...	...	....	....	5	10	485	28	513	210	
North Jutlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	...	...	1	3	5	8	668	72	740	320	
South Jutlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	...	...	1	10	8	12	750	116	866	358	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5	...	...	2	27	46	110	4053	328	4381	1625	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	...	...	...	3	48	44	99	3865	316	4181	1567	

FINLA

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which equals 19 cents

Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	...	10	....	....	...	...	705	372	1077	...	
Swedish:																				
Helsingfors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	...	9	....	....	...	...	687	58	745	...	
Wasa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	...	1	....	....	...	...	275	30	305	...	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	..	20	....	....	...	...	1667	460	2127	...	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	3	23	....	....	...	...	1400	272	1672	...	

NORV

Repeated fro

Unit of local currency is the kroner, which equals 26 cents

Bergen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	...	1	...	2	30	...	...	2660	300	2960	331	
Kristiania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	1	1	3	42	1	...	2938	295	3233	435	
Trondhjem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	...	...	....	7	...	...	808	60	868	86	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	2	1	5	79	1	...	6406	655	7061	852	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	...	...	...	....	79	...	...	6163	615	6778	879	

SWEI

Repeated fro

Unit of local currency is the kroner, which equals 26 cents

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	...	1	3	135	...	...	4763	311	5074	517	
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	1	...	1	111	...	...	2205	172	2377	443	
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	1	1	1	95	...	...	4476	307	4783	490	
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	3	2	...	2	170	...	...	4573	288	4861	585	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	11	4	2	7	511	...	...	16017	1078	17095	2035	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	...	...	...	....	183	...	...	15969	1040	17009	196	

2. Paris Area.

BULGARIA MISS

Unit of local currency is the lev, which equals 1¼ cent

Sofia	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	5	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	419	198	617	...	
Tirnovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	...	...	....	....	...	...	232	72	304	...	
Total	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	12	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	651	270	921	250	
Last Year (1915)	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	14	...	...	..	1	....	...	9	547	114	691	...	

FRANCE MISS

Repeated fro

Unit of currency

Total	2	1	3	..	6	2	..	9	...	...	...	13	....	...	...	518	232	750	...	
Last Year (1915)	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	4	....	...	...	187	320	507	...	

IT

Unit of local currency is the Italian lira, which equals 19 cent

Northern (Milan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	5	1	1	5	3	20	1	1422	362	1784	423	
Central (Rome)	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	8	1	...	...	1	5	3	3	762	325	1087	790	
Southern (Naples)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	...	5	1	6	10	606	221	827	916	
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	....	1	1	..	470	120	590	270	
Total	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	28	7	2	1	12	10	30	14	3260	1028	4288	2399	
Last Year	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	26	...	...	...	27	....	...	...	2708	956	3664	401	

• Repeated from 1919 Report

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

PTISMS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
											DEBT							
Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Mission Residences	Estimated Value of Mission Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Missionaries' Salaries and Support	Total Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Expenditures Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Local Expenditures Not Included in Cols. 37 or 38	Total Contributions of the Church
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
60	19	1645	11	890220	6	565080			814450		675878	4855	20857	8775	1013975	4013	92190	1170988
6	7	719	5	272170	3	95000	..	....	207000	.....	172260	1712	11873	3459	26004	4600	23014	68950
15	9	874	4	163200	2	7600			363000		28507	1146	10629	2589	56613	2827	35072	100880
27	10	770	8	188100	2	37800	..	....	70000	.....	106879	761	10773	3032	26094	34846	21898	96643
22	11	1069	5	222830	5	99000	..	....	105000	.....	108866	1476	13804	4887	32615	10080	47922	109308
130	56	5075	33	1736520	18	808480	..	....	1589450	.....	1347190	9948	69566	22640	1178301	55566	220696	1546769
129	56	4576	31	1641430	17	260150	..	....	1324000	.....	1217058	198093	51397	19113	1202454	....	90932	1363896

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

9	16	1461	7	881400	2	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	8595	42654	3149	2435	20955	.....	69193
7	15	1562	10	1678827	4	1150000	..	....	.....	.....	777500	10515	94286	9503	24949	6019	.....	134757
3	11	1047	5	222800	4	27000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	33301	2309	7122	4055	.....	46877
19	46	4100	22	2788227	10	1177000			.		777500	19110	170331	14961	34506	31029		250827
12	41	3343	23	2311312	11	222000	..	....	.....	.....	126411	....	143130	22941	12760	....	631662	810493

NFERENCE

ort for 1920

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

125	17	4872	20	2012850	4	115000	..	....	.....	.....	720322	32686	98191	17980	7701	18266	91430	233568
138	28	5469	28	1136768	12	379000	..	....	.....	.....	271878	16431	92375	13209	16621	13925	71569	207699
28	11	2010	11	515420	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	79458	1456	29586	4109	3415	5792	36452	79354
291	56	12351	59	3665038	16	494000	..	....	.....	.....	1071658	50573	220152	35298	27737	37983	199451	520621
269	55	11530	59	3071560	8	249600	..	....	.....	.....	941533	50838	147585	19305	45705	89040	145353	446988

NFERENCE

ort for 1920

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

23	55	4899	51	1470362	11	276800	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	94178	41206	58306	43817	108500	346007
24	40	3614	31	810300	9	178050	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	63249	19782	40452	46010	85668	255161
41	61	7425	41	1041966	10	155800							95926	34597	31577	49894	111764	323757
39	65	5554	52	1117604	14	640000	.	.	120000		18293		105382	40779	66106	48406	150982	411655
127	221	21492	175	4440232	44	1250650	..	..	120000	. .	18293		358735	136364	196441	188126	456914	1336580
124	211	21944	169	3737194	44	1187410			. . .		1746826	128509	299297	34951	231682	116595	248254	930779

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

54	10	567	3	920000	8	2520000	..	....	.....	3000000	.....	....	15608	....	.....	230000	6720	252328
24	9	409	6	1224000	10	2048000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	16092	....	.....	13000	16720	46712
78	19	976	9	2144000	18	4568000	..	.	. .	3000000			32600			243000	23440	299040
44	20	786	12	.....	13	2378560	..	....	....	.....	.....	....	87020	2000	1488	12000	32800	129008

NFERENCE

ort of 1919

ed States gold dollar

16	18	517	1	2000	1	2000	..	....	.....	..	. . .	..	25	70	.		1071	116
...	10	378	1	2000	1	2000	.	...	. ...	...	... .	..	15	.			551	566

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

17	27	587	9	.....	8	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4078	495	9613	....	10569	24755
10	14	660	6	.....	5	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4069	1118	16393	....	4820	26400
11	18	916	4	.....	2	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3355	1560	13237	....	3485	21637
2	8	265	2	.....	1	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	12810	398	5265	....	3413	21886
40	67	2428	21	1425500[a]	18	1759000[a]	.	.	800000[a]	1190000[a]		. .	24312	3571	44508	. . .	22287	94678
90	52	2527	19	1425500	14	1759000	..		800000	1190000	280000		19230	1402	235	600	10523	31090

JUGO-SLA

Unit of local currency is the dinar, which equals 3 cent

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Novi Sad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	...	...	6	7	...	1	409	416	825	....	
Strumica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	1	...	....	....	...	1	223	...	223	....	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	1	6	7	...	2	632	416	1048	....	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	...	1	5	....	...	1	309	292	601	....	

NORTH AFR

Unit of local currency for North Africa is the franc, which equals 7½ cents
Unit of local currency for Madeira Islands is the escudos, which equals 8 cents

Algiers:																				
French work	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	28	15	43	9	
Native work	3	..	3	..	6	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	....	...	6	3	7	10	3	
Constantine:																				
French work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	1	1	1	17	14	31	....	
Native work	3	..	3	..	6	2	1	..	...	...	...	1	....	...	1	9	14	23	....	
Fort National region	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	..	5	....	2	1	20	44	64	23	
Il Maten-Sïdi Aich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	.....	3	....	4	9	10	58	68	7	
Oran:																				
French work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	....	....	1	1	7	1	8	....	
Sousse:																				
French work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	3	4	7	6	
Native work	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	
Tunis:																				
French work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	....	....	...	1	3	19	22	....	
Native work	1	1	2	2	6	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	....	...	...	9	9	18	....	
Total	9	1	10	3	23	5	3	[a]7	...	...	...	[a]14	[a]2	[a]8	[a]22	109	185	294	48	
Last Year	8	1	9	2	20	5	..	...	...	...	...	15	....	6	5	96	158	254	11	
Madeira Islands	3	..	3	6	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	97	17	114	41	

[a] European, Kabyle and Arab

3. Zurich Area

AUSTRIA MISS

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 20⅓ cents

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	...	...	....	3	2	3	336	376	652	66	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	1	....	4	2	...	241	163	404	33	

NORTH GERMA

Unit of local currency is the mark, which equals 23 cents

Berlin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	...	...	3	43	...	...	2810	688	3498	1227	
Bremen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	...	...	1	40	...	...	2662	612	3274	1194	
Dresden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	...	...	4	70	...	...	3530	1882	5412	1227	
Leipsig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	3	84	...	...	3517	1620	5137	1160	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	9	...	...	11	237	...	...	12519	4802	17321	4808	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	3	...	...	7	240	...	...	11586	4583	16169	3849	

[a] Included in column 27.

SOUTH GERMA

Unit of local currency is the mark, which equals 23 cents

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	...	33	....	74	...	...	2307	717	3024	632	
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	...	...	10	....	125	...	...	3666	867	4533	1230	
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	...	...	....	236	...	...	3819	640	4459	944	
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	...	...	4	....	154	...	...	2771	472	3243	749	
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	101	2	...	47	....	589	...	...	12563	2696	15259	3555	
Last Year	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	92	2	...	82	....	519	...	...	11958	2576	14534	3476	

HUNGA

Repeated fro

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 20⅓ cents

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	100	123	223	80	

SSION CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

PTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)							DEBT		CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Col. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
:	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
.	16	18	1040	6	190000	5	310000	..	....	300000	.....	.....	....	810	644	3269	5274	45042	55039
.																			
.	16	18	1040	6	190000	5	310000		.	300000	.	. . .		810	644	3269	5274	45042	55039
.	9	14	980	6	190000	2	10000	..	....	300000	.....	.....	....	1230	279	1495	....	19831	22835

SSION CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics
equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	3	3	375	..	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
.	...	4	436	..	.....	..	.....	2	290000	500000	300000	115000	....	....	150	5950	....	1400	7500
.	...	1	67	1	115500	1	50000	..	....	.....	.....	115500	....	....	50	1850	....	600	2500
.	...	1	105	..	.....	..	.....	2	140000	200000	300000	86500	....	....	50	4650	....	300	5000
2	5	5	157	1	45000	2	40000	1	225000	275000	.....	75000	....	....	100	4400	....	66	4566
.	...	4	220	1	10000	..	.....	2	80000	113000	.....	60000	....	....	50	6050	....	900	7000
4	...	2	130	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	230000	.....	.....	....	....	....	450	....	.....	450
.	1	1	18	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
.	...	1	13	..	.....	..	.....	1	100000	62500	.....	.....	....	....	....	1034	....	499	1533
.	1	1	60	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	50	350	....	600	4000
.	...	1	11	..	.....	..	.....	2	200000	200000	.....	120000	....	....	50	4650	....	300	5000
7	10	24	1592	3	170500	3	90000	10	1035000	1580500	600000	572000	..	..	500	29384	..	4665	34549
2	12	25	827	11	.....	10	.....	10	....	839200	400000	586667	....	....	6307	.....	....	4386	10693
.	5	4	103	1	20000	3	216000					87500						386	386

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

.	10	8	1612	2	255500	2	235000	.	.	900000	. . .	70000	. . .	41702	4349	28157	. .	155258	229457
1	1	4	435	2	255500	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	75500	....	6963	1115	4299	....	32678	45055

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

.	142	35	3345	14	1774100	7	[a] . . .	..	. . .	.....	. . . .	1152300	15391	106871	2065	26166	26475	220244	381821
.	81	54	3305	23	1118685	10	.....	..	....	.....	.....	618405	58475	130837	2136	24556	40762	221270	419561
.	142	62	5197	22	944118	11	.....	..	....	.....	.....	708840	21018	175139	2800	53118	63130	287221	581408
.	94	55	5410	22	880250	7	.....	..	....	.....	.....	526059	12545	174335	1774	42464	97375	309884	625832
.	159	206	17257	81	4717153	35	.....		...	. .	. . .	3005604	107429	587182	8775	146304	227742	1038619	2008622
1	364	185	13835	82	4554648	29			.	300000	.....	2463277	688200	393766	3708	59839	98344	583694	1139351

NFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

.	43	70	2245	28	1100250	5	66000	..	...	.....	. . . .	588447	8219	111781	4878	38817	....	213055	368531
.	113	84	4601	40	1860550	7	291200	..	. . .	. . .	.....	1192015	35038	214564	7852	59655	....	318620	600691
.	59	86	4887	43	1100200	3	127000	..	...	. . .	....	147835	40050	113935	7488	57037	80935	342511	601906
.	54	75	4844	27	624625	3	40000	..	....	.....	....	68234	1060	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
.	269	315	16577	138	4685625	18	524200	.	. . .	. .	.....	1966531	84367	440280	20218	155509	80935	874186	1571128
.	252	285	15891	134	4611575	16	1600000	..	....	750000	.....	1411273	933728	366808	54	90412	....	964669	1421943

SSION

ort for 1920

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	2	5	250	..	.....	1	250000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	18000	500	1200	.....	7000	26700

RUSSIA MISSION CONFEREN

Repeated fro

Unit of local currency is the ruble, which equals 51½ cents

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	...	...	...	7	....	...	...	750	100	850	....	
Last Year (1915)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	5	....	...	...	500	125	625	50	

SWITZERLA

Unit of local currency is the Swiss franc, which equals 19 cents

East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	...	17	....	83	...	...	6296	542	6838	....	
West								[illegible]	[illegible]	.	9		22	...	...	3930	366	4296	....	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	5	...	26	....	115	...	...	10226	908	11134	....	1
Last Year								55	5	1	31	...	123	1	...	10092	880	10972	209	1

ND BALTIC MISSION

eport for 1919

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)									Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
											Debt							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of School, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in 34, 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	.	30	900	8	125000	6	125000												
10	20	22	825	8	125000	5	125000	..	....	.....	.....	25000	....	....	1235	.....	5000	3000	9235

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

3	148	168	12311	52	2851425	27	1028420	..	....	.....	.....	2123483	46204	119284	11157	611243	48869	.....	790553
1	80	96	9465	36	2269400	11	390000	..	....	.....	.....	1544477	24105	73266	4916	356942	94786	.....	529910
4	228	264	21776	88	5120825	38	1418420			.....	.....	3667960	70309	192550	16073	968185	143655	.....	1320463
7	209	260	33606	88	4917725	38	1334220		..	134000	.....	3638047	....	148804	15596	31780	67075	1097555	1361410

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATIST

The figures for Missionari

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Eastern Asia																			
China: Shanghai	1	6	5	7	19	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	.....	....
1. Central China	17	8	23	5	53	33	..	15	9	28	19	2	16	111	82	1820	973	2793	90
2. Foochow	13	14	25	7	59	46	3	70	18	92	156	37	230	300	323	12147	10677	22824	1360
3. Hinghwa	7	2	9	3	21	19	..	65	25	...	..	227	356	247	153	7663	6298	13961	1445
4. Kiangsi	12	5	17	2	36	26	3	24	6	12	10	15	25	135	141	1482	1358	2840	127
5. North China	25	15	33	7	80	52	10	72	25	118	86	42	117	305	140	15215	7459	22674	2266
6. West China	16	6	18	5	45	34	1	29	7	36	44	17	111	233	114	5553	6632	12185	146
7. Yenping	6	5	10	2	23	7	..	53	17	57	34	15	212	116	87	4814	4417	9231	....
Total for China	97	61	140	38	336	217	17	328	107	343	349	355	1067	1447	1040	48694	37814	86508	5434
8. Japan	16	3	16	1	36	57	6	78	14	26	11	15	30	145	188	11906	4709	16615	741
9. Korea	16	7	22	3	48	47	2	69	20	69	...	281	....	406	..	12757	7228	19985	3701
Total for Eastern Asia	129	71	178	42	420	321	25	475	141	438	360	651	1105	1998	1228	73357	49751	123108	9876
II. Southeastern Asia																			
1. Malaysia	20	4	19	10	53	31	..	17	5	6	...	36	....	...	...	4089	1922	6011	1297
2. Netherlands Indies	13	5	18	7	43	4	..	5	1	...	...	13	1	5	6	850	303	1153	....
3. Philippine Islands	14	1	13	..	28	23	..	40	9	42	4	84	1033	28	111	26119	32040	58159	....
Total for Southeast'n Asia	47	10	50	17	124	58	..	62	15	48	4	133	1034	33	117	31058	34265	65323	1297
III. Southern Asia																			
India and Burma:																			
1. Bengal	15	4	14	..	33	17	..	8	...	2	...	74	....	38	125	1864	2047	3911	2222
2. Bombay	18	1	19	1	39	37	1	25	20	43	...	362	114	42	282	4973	17173	22146	12254
3. Burma	10	1	9	..	20	18	..	3	3	...	...	53	....	1	7	912	392	1304	378
4. Central Provinces	11	..	11	..	22	19	1	20	7	11	...	241	....	96	298	2080	5489	7569	3363
5. Lucknow	21	2	20	..	43	35	1	35	6	40	3	220	3	89	293	3285	11073	14358	6942
6. North India	17	1	19	..	37	34	..	63	...	61	...	226	....	241	545	21458	29865	51323	25998
7. Northwest India	17	1	17	..	35	38	..	41	17	86	...	494	....	1453	702	32756	83869	116625	71810
8. South India	19	2	21	..	42	29	..	19	2	21	...	308	....	204	495	7489	40233	47722	17637
Total for Southern Asia	128	12	130	1	271	227	3	214	55	264	3	1978	117	2164	3747	74817	190141	264958	140604
IV. Africa																			
1. Angola (1920)	9	1	7	3	20	2	..	...	...	21	...	64	....	24	6	577	496	1073	233
2. Congo (1919)	8	3	8	3	22	..	..	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	161	36	197	....
3. Liberia	7	1	10	5	23	..	..	40	...	...	...	128	....	...	...	6834	1696	8530	679
4. Rhodesia	12	1	9	2	24	8	..	...	...	...	...	84	....	...	5	2465	2100	4565	....
5. Southeast Africa	7	3	8	..	18	2	1	...	3	...	...	119	...	121	...	2109	4438	6547	625
Total for Africa	43	9	42	13	107	12	1	40	3	21	...	410	17	145	11	12146	8766	20912	1537
V. Latin America																			
1. Mexico	9	2	9	2	22	30	..	26	8	...	...	....	40	39	55	4525	4209	8734	410
2. Central America	3	3	7	5	18	..	..	2	...	1	..	....	1	1	9	208	163	371	12
South America: General	2	1	3	1	7	..	..	...	..	..	..	....	....	..	1	...	...	....	....
3. Bolivia	3	10	10	11	34	..	..	..	..	...	...	3	....	...	...	55	30	85	....
4. Chile	10	10	20	24	64	..	..	17	2	...	...	18	20	16	28	1936	2702	4638	203
5. Eastern So. America	11	7	16	1	35	15	4	31	2	2	...	12	37	18	3	4604	1756	6360	836
6. North Andes	5	4	8	10	27	4	..	6	2	...	...	5	12	...	...	327	470	797	190
Total for South America	31	32	57	47	167	19	4	54	6	2	...	38	69	34	31	6922	4958	11880	1229
Total for Latin America	43	37	73	54	207	49	4	82	14	3	...	38	110	74	95	11655	9330	20985	1651
VI. Europe & No. Africa																			
1. Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	...	...	....	3	2	3	336	316	652	66
2. Bulgaria	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	12	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	651	270	921	250
3. Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5	...	...	2	27	46	110	4053	328	4381	1625
4. Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	...	20	....	....	...	...	1667	460	2127	....
5. France (1919)	2	1	3	..	6	1	..	9	...	...	...	13	....	...	...	518	232	750	....
6. North Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	9	...	...	11	237	...	...	12519	4802	17321	4808
7. South Germany	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	101	2	...	47	....	589	...	...	12563	2696	15259	3555
8. Hungary (1920)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	100	123	223	80
9. Italy	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	28	7	2	1	12	10	30	14	3260	1028	4288	2399
10. Jugo Slavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	1	6	7	...	2	632	416	1048	....
11. Norway (1920)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	2	1	5	79	1	...	6406	655	7061	852
12. Russia & Baltic (1919)	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	...	...	...	7	....	...	...	750	100	850	....
13. Sweden (1920)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	11	4	2	7	511	...	...	16017	1078	17095	2035
14. Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	5	26	26	....	115	...	...	10226	908	11134	....
15. No. Africa Madeira Is.	11	1	12	2	26	5	3	7	...	...	...	17	3	8	23	206	202	408	89

SY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

e Board are of June 10, 1922.

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)						DEBT		CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Mission Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, of W.F.M.S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	80	39	40	41
					$		$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
247	53	61	3773	41	52950	19	10050	14	38100	645500	102000	....	....	1138	51	997	28	451	2665
282	859	234	13052	159	132292	75	27105	20	135250	205000	195000	....	....	8361	329	967	2737	1780	14174
177	615	301	11153	218	171395	116	76212	6	18500	104500	74025	10780	....	12854	....	1419	7498	2593	24364
268	87	63	4566	31	99200	32	22850	7	30000	115600	87500	....	....	756	57	2012	100	412	3337
152	821	140	12607	122	164087	153	57752	24	202000	445000	278500	....	....	6183	1277	3399	2837	2163	15859
963	116	125	9434	79	43884	40	8475	15	27266	86285	106706	12333	2761	1108	130	1555	2022	1637	6452
294	369	95	5249	52	42690	39	12128	7	16500	23750	10500	....	....	5720	933	2017	....	1045	9715
383	2920	1019	59834	702	706498	474	214572	93	737616	1625635	854231	23113	2761	36120	2777	12366	15222	10081	76566
030	460	433	24183	87		78	.....	21	38530	417775	812200	....	....	26796	6186	3550	25149	32045	93726
191	564	500	27599	482	369371	123	27370	21	82000	642934	171615	2161	389	15975	4134	2549	12057	11527	46242
604	3944	1952	111616	1271	1075869	675	241942	135	858146	2686344	1838046	25274	3150	78891	13097	18465	52428	53653	216534
450	426	72	5250	35	32958	36	20986	19	120248	957000	321900	134734	11916	22630	342	1444	....	6774	31190
103	101	18	1474	13	42700	6	2172	3	48000	69024	.....	34288	868	2632	606	133	2862	1804	8037
085	1413	339	31370	211	240045	58	12875	15	92250	454500	140250	34000	33500	24055	232	1305	16817	10840	53249
338	1940	429	38094	259	315703	100	36033	34	260498	1480524	462150	203022	46284	49317	1180	2882	19679	19418	92476
324	340	135	5181	20	98701	29	66203	12	81667	856017	108700	37514	2667	7805	1872	7944	1530	137058	156209
090	2512	733	23347	27	89233	31	52633	7	42667	117439	195167	70068	667	8833	2923	636	53	2340	14785
74	72	50	2478	6	87323	7	5650	5	13333	277700	128208	68461	1683	3363	3380	1045	2345	2656	12789
400	659	639	17829	18	27467	33	66438	16	53750	99034	96417	27358	....	2878	177	2640	724	1551	7970
750	756	588	18339	31	71105	71	23650	11	48333	786062	245796	12678	....	5493	1224	2691	845	1847	12100
317	2200	1070	30196	88	27187	263	35873	20	83000	317498	198450	34167	....	6171	1193	1733	7322	307	16726
986	9310	1824	74993	29	53706	70	101091	9	46667	79834	258384	21618	9995	13652	518	2412	2340	1810	20732
33	1651	976	23113	51	55943	134	109309	19	85627	192986	172260	82040	....	8365	681	.....	645	6677	16368
974	17500	6015	195476	270	510665	638	460847	99	455044	2726570	1403382	353904	15012	56560	11968	19101	15804	154246	257679
67	68	30	2159	20	16200	16	33500	9	31800	15950	14000	4700	....	....	....	1075	630	21	1726
35	13	5	347	7	6010	8	16000	9	17000	.....	.....	.....	....	113	....	.....	950	.....	1063
02	279	88	4989	79	19318	25	26322	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4992	405	.....	1708	1219	8324
79	448	84	5953	76	32925	73	29850	12	26000	94705	26925	3500	....	1515	....	.....	2270	5490	9275
21	135	115	4996	92	3625	6	270	6	36250	40000	.....	.....	....	1840	....	.....	....	.....	1840
04	943	322	18444	274	252078	128	105942	36	111050	150655	40925	8200	....	8460	405	1075	5558	6730	22228
89	359	104	5659	65	287675	28	73030	6	66375	343450	460250	26394	....	13863	2076	59866	2109	34	77948
31	17	10	666	7	....	..	.....	..	....	74000	.....	25500	1000	1272	129	200	....	250	1851
..	.	..	....	..	....	.	....		...		....								
5	7	7	320	.	.....	..	.....	..	....	550000	....	45000		400					400
48	203	70	4727	36	136920	14	22300	2	14000	689504	.....	108817	2547	12855	641	1343	2297	.....	17136
55	257	99	7307	44	953000	34	279833	..	....	191471	197500	6585	2054	41887	1218	13612	24212	25158	106087
8	65	9	878	1	4500	..	.....	1	6000	32000	.....	.....	....	1807	198	159	140	2882	5186
16	532	185	13232	81	1094420	48	302133	3	20000	1462975	197500	160402	4601	56949	2057	15114	26649	28040	128809
36	908	299	19557	153	1382095	76	375163	9	86375	1880425	657750	212296	5601	72084	4262	75180	28758	28324	208608
.	10	8	1612	2	51952	2	47787	..	....	183000	.....	14233	....	8479	883	5725	....	31569	46656
1	78	19	976	9	26800	18	57100	.	...	.	37500	...		408		...	3046	2930	6384
.	130	56	5075	33	468860	18	118290	..	....	429152	.....	363741	2696	18783	6113	318141	15003	59588	417628
.	19	46	4100	22	362470	10	223630	..	....	.....	.....	147725	3631	32363	2843	6556	5896	.....	47658
.	16	18	517	1	2000	1	2000		.	. .	..	. .	..	25	70	.		1071	1166
.	159	206	17257	81	1084945	35	.....	..	....	.....	.....	691289	24709	135052	2018	33650	52381	238883	461984
.	269	315	16577	138	1077694	18	130566	..	....	.....	.....	452302	19404	101264	4650	35767	19615	201063	362359
1	2	5	250	.	.....	1	50000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3600	100	240	....	1400	5340
2	40	67	2428	21	275122	18	339587	..	....	154400	229670	.....	....	4609	679	8456	....	4235	17979
.	16	18	1040	6	5700	5	9300	..	....	9000	.....	.....	....	24	19	98	158	1351	1650
.	291	56	12351	59	981990	16	132392	..	....	.....	.....	287204	13554	59001	9460	7423	10171	53453	139508
.	..	30	900	8	64375	6	64375	.	. .	..	....	. .	. .	...		...	.	....	.....
.	127	221	21492	175	1189982	44	335174	..	....	32160	.....	4902	....	96341	36547	52646	50108	122453	358095
4	228	264	21776	88	990041	38	269340	..	....	....	.....	706812	13359	36585	3054	183955	29494	.....	253088
7	15	28	1695	4	14388	6	8370	10	77625	118538	45000	49900	....	....	4	2204	....	381	2589

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTI

DIVISIONS	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single	Missionaries of the Board: Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members	Ordained Native Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed	Ordained Native Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed	All Other Native Workers: Men	All Other Native Workers: Women	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Preparatory Members Now on Roll	The Christian Community: Total Preparatory and Full Members	The Christian Community: Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	The Christian Community: Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
I. Eastern Asia	129	71	178	42	420	321	25	457	141	438	360	651	1105	1998	1228	73357	49751	123108	9876	132
II. Southeastern Asia	47	10	50	17	124	58	..	62	15	48	4	133	1034	33	117	31058	34265	65323	1297	66
III. Southern Asia	128	12	130	1	271	227	3	214	55	264	3	1978	117	2164	3747	74817	190141	264958	140604	405
IV. Africa	43	9	42	13	107	12	1	40	3	21	..	410	17	145	11	12146	8766	20912	1537	22
V. Latin America	43	37	73	54	207	49	4	82	14	3	..	38	110	74	95	11655	9330	20985	1651	22
VI. Europe and No. Africa	17	2	18	2	39	11	8	531	56	35	98	83	1587	87	152	69904	13614	83518	15759	99
Grand Total	407	141	491	129	1168	678	41	1386	284	809	465	3293	3970	4501	5339	272937	305867	578804	170724	749
Last Year	417	104	476	136	1133	575	71	1248	206	742	563	2670	3618	3355	4023	251727	289557	541284	156152	697
Increase	..	37	15	..	35	103	..	138	78	67	..	623	352	1146	1316	21210	16310	37520	14572	52
Decrease	10	..	..	7	..	..	30	..	..	..	98	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	..

Y CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS—Concluded

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)									CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
											DEBT							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W.F.M.S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Discip. Benevolences Ordered by Gen'l Confer.	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols '36, '37, '38, '39	Total Contributions on the Field]
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
					$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
0604	3944	1952	111616	1271	1075869	675	241942	135	858146	2686344	1838046	25274	3150	78891	13097	18465	52428	53653	216534
2638	1940	429	38094	259	315703	100	36033	37	260498	1480524	462150	203022	46284	49317	1180	2882	19679	19418	92476
7074	17500	6015	195476	270	510665	638	460847	99	455044	2726570	1403382	353904	15012	56560	11968	19101	15804	154246	257679
1504	943	322	18444	274	252078	128	105942	36	111050	150655	40925	8200	....	8460	405	1075	5558	6730	22228
536	908	299	19557	153	1382095	76	375163	9	86375	1880425	657750	212296	5601	72084	4262	75180	28758	28324	208608
25	1400	1357	108046	647	6596319	236	1787911	11	77625	926250	312170	2448108	77353	496534	66440	654861	185872	718377	2122084
2381	26635	10374	491233	2874	10132729	1853	3007838	326	1848738	9850768	4714423	3250804	147400	761846	97352	771564	308099	980748	2919609
1685	30378	9833	452017	2752	10254779	1737	3387560	[a]	.	7034037	4403656	2870493	517607	642963	86053	489252	185801	1140476	2544545
606	...	541	39186	122	...	116	..	..	.	2816731	310767	380311	....	118883	11299	282312	122298		375064
...	3743	...	....	..	122050	..	379722	..	.		...		370207	.			..	159728	....

In the Report for 1920, page 597, correct to read as follows: Column 36—Europe and North Africa, $416,239; Grand Total, $642,963; increase, $137,821; Column 41, *same* designations, respectively, $1,915,203; $2,544,545; $695,519.

[a] Returns incomplete, hence no comparison is made.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic type*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The classification of some institutions is necessarily inaccurate because the educational system in the different foreign fields does not correspond with that in the United States, and because some institutions are doing more than one type of work. This table was prepared by the Department of Education, Literature, and Sunday Schools on the Foreign Field.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Junior College, School of Education, Department of Missionary Training and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Hua Nang College, Foochow, Fukien.

Union Medical College, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yenching College, Peking, China. Affiliated with Peking University. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

North China Union Medical College for Women, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and the Canadian Methodist Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

INDIA

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (British).

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS
CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Theology of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

EUROPE

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE
Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE
Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY CONFERENCE
Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

NORWAY CONFERENCE
Theological School, Christiania, Norway.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE
Theological School, Upsala, Sweden.

INDIA

GUJARAT CONFERENCE
Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE
Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

JAPAN

JAPAN
Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE
Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

LATIN-AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE
Theological School, Montevideo, Uruguay.

CHILE CONFERENCE
Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE
Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE
Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

STATISTICS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

The statistics here given are not complete. The first section includes institutions of higher learning; the second, institutions of secondary or lower grade. Institutions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are in italics, except in the case of district elementary schools and a few other instances where schools are reported in groups. In the case of institutions starred the figures given are those for the previous year.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Name	Place	Conference	District	Year of Founding	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Primary	Middle		College	Graduate Course	Other	Total Pupils
CHINA															
Univ. of Nanking, Nanking (Union)		Central China	Nanking	1889 1910	M F	38	61	12	152	196	..	210	3	..	917
School of Education		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Coll. of Agriculture and Forestry		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
School of Nursing		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
Dept. of Missionary Training		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	..
Summer School		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
Ginling College	Nanking	"	"	1915	F	11	4	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	52
Nanking School of Theology					M	7	7							152	152
Fukien Christian Univ.	Foochow (Union)	Foochow	Foochow	1915	M	9	4	..	..	..	..	117	..	..	117
Union Theological Sem.	Foochow	"	"	....	M	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96
Hua Nang College	Foochow	"	"	1908	F	8	6	..	..	174	..	29	..	..	203
Union Medical College	Foochow	"	"	1911	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Peking University	Peking (Union)	North China	Peking	1888 1917	M	19	12					134			134
School of Theology (Union)		"	"	1905	M	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
Yenching College (Union)		"	"	....	F	10	4	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	144
North China Union Language School	Peking	"	"	....	..	120		..	..	..	..	..	..	260	260
North China Union Medical College for Women		"	"	1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Peking Union Medical College		"	"	1907	M F	44	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	72
Nurses' Training School		"	"	....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
West China Union University	Chengtu	West China	Chengtu	1910	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	49
School of Religion		"	"	....	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Missionary Training School		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
School of Education		"	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medical School		"	"	....	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
EUROPE															
Theological Seminary	Copenhagen	Denmark		....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theological Seminary	Helsingfors	Finland		....	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Martin Mission Institute	Frankfort	South Germany		....	M		5	..	..					46	46
Theological School	Kristiana	Norway		....	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Leeder Theological Seminary	Rome	Italy		....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theological School	Upsala	Sweden		....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDIA															
Nicholson Theological School	Baroda Camp	Bombay	Baroda	1906	M F	..	6	..	..	..	High School	..	..	59	59
Bareilly Theological Seminary	Bareilly	North India	Bareilly	1872	M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	130
Isabella Thoburn College	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1895	F	13	2	..	..	..	..	54	..	3	57
Lucknow Christian College	Lucknow	"	"	1888	M	6	16	..	..	..	76	207	..	..	283
Madras Christian College for Women	Madras	South India	Madras	1914	F	11	8	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	110

*Figures given are those for the previous year.
†Statistics are for Methodist students only.

Name	Place	Conference	District		Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Primary	Middle		College	Graduate Courses	Other	Total Pupils
JAPAN															
Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki		West Japan	North Kyushu	1879	F	6	30	19	..	216	..	20	..	75	33
Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo		East Japan	Tokyo	....	M	7	47	..	..	869	..	474	..	..	134
Theological School (Union)		" "	"	....	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	4
Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo (Union)		" "	"	....	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	..	14
KOREA															
Chosen Christian Coll., Seoul (Union)		Korea	Seoul	....	M	7	16	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	11
Ewha Haktang, Seoul (Union)		"	"	....	F	6	17	45	110	130	..	110	..	..	39
Severance Union Medical Coll., Seoul		"	"	....	M	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4
Nurses' Training School		"	"	....	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2
Union Theological Seminary, Seoul		"	"	....	M	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2
LATIN AMERICA															
Union Theological School, Santiago		Chile	Central	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Theological School, Buenos Aires		Eastern So. Am.	Buenos Aires	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Evangelical Seminary, Mexico		Mexico	Mexico	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS															
Union Theological Seminary, Manila		Philippine Islands	Manila	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
College and High School		" "	"	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

AFRICA			Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary				Other	Total Pupils
*Village Day Schools	Angola	Loanda	11	M F	15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Loanda Graded School	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Teacher Training School	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
District Elementary Schools	"	Lubolo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Quiongua Boarding Schools	"	Malanje	2	M F	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Village Day Schools	"	"	14	M F	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Quessua Girls' Boarding Schools	"	"	2	F	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hemde Boys' Boarding School	"	"	2	M	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
District Day Schools	Congo	Elizabethville	2	M F	..	2	..	83	15	..	..	..	..	9
" Night Schools	"	"	2	M F	2	2	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fox Bible Training School, Kambove	"	"	1	M	3	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	1
Congo Institute			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Day Schools	"	Luba	6	M F	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	13
Kindergarten	"	"	1	M F	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boys' Boarding School, Kabongo	"	"	1	M F	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	4
District Day Schools	"	Lunda Chiokwe	10	M F	..	15	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	16
Boys' Boarding School, Kapanga	"	" "	1	M	3	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	5
Girls Boarding School	"	" "	1	F	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1

								Primary	Grammar	High				
District Day Schools	Liberia	Bassa	12	M F	..	12	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	44
Grand Bassa Academy	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Primary Schools	"	Cape Palmas	5	..	1	6	..	358	..	..	..	..	..	35
Boarding School, El. Bethel	"	" "	1	M F	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	3

*Figures for the previous year.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Primary	Grammar	High		Other	Total Pupils
AFRICA														
Garraway Schools	Liberia	Cape Palmas		6	M F	1	10		75	98				163
Cape Palmas Seminary, Harper	"	"		1	M F	1	1		124	66			4	194
Wissika Schools	"	"		2	M F	1	5		125					125
District Primary Schools	"	Monrovia		7	M F	1	7		339					339
College of West Africa, Monrovia	"	"		1	M F	1	9		147	137	10			294
Stokes Theological Institute	"	"		..	..	..	.							
District Day Schools	"	St. Paul River		4	M F	.	4		86	34				120
White Plains Industrial School	"	"		1	M	1	.		18	8				26
District Day Schools	"	Sinoe		18	M F	..	20		842	15				857
Sinoe River Industrial School	"	"		1	M F	1	2		68					68
								Elementary						
District Day Schools	Rhodesia	Mrewa		41	M F		30		2919					2919
Day Schools, Makomwe	"	Mutambara		5	M F	.	5		369					369
Day and Boarding School, Mutombara	"	"		4	M F	2	5		425					425
Girls' Boarding School	"	"		1	F	2	1		104					104
District Day Schools	"	Old Umtali		26	M F	1	23		1578					1578
Central Training School, Old Umtali	"	"		1	M	5	2		110					110
Fairfield Girls' Boarding School, Old Umtali	"	"		1	F	2	4		96					96
District Day Schools	"	Umtali		12	M F	.	16		843					843
								Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			
CHINA														
Lower and Higher Primary Schools	Central China	All Districts		76	M F	2	148		1875	666				2541
Middle Schools	"	"		6	M F	15	63				555			555
Bible Training Schools	"	"		2	..	4	12		..				124	124
Lower Primary Schools	Foochow	Binghu		36	M F	..	36		690					690
" " "	"	Bingtang		35	M F	..	40		589					589
Higher " "	"	"		1	M	..	3			31				31
Kings Heralds Girls' School, Haitong	"	"		1	F	1	6			43				43
Romanized Schools	"	"		2	F	..	2		..				21	21
Lower Primary	"	Foochow		33	M F		44		855					855
Boys' Higher Primary, Foochow	"	"		1	M	½	7		49	119				168
Girls' Higher Primary & Boarding School, Foochow	"	"		1	F	3	13	..	87	117				204
Sing-iu Dong Kindergarten	"	"		1	MF	..	2	50	..					50
Sing-iu Dong Higher Primary School, Foochow	"	"		2	M F		9			103				103
Anglo Chinese Middle and Higher Primary, Foochow (Formerly Anglo-Chinese College)	"	"		1	M	9	21			250	245			495
Union Vernacular and Normal	"	"		1	M	2	7				41		..	41
Women's School	"	"		1	F	½	3						40	40
Union Kindergarten, Foochow	"	"		1	F	2	3	30						30
Kindergarten, Foochow	"	"		1	M	..	4	75						75
Lower Primary Schools	"	Futsing		18	M F	..	21		401				..	401
Romanized Schools	"	"		2	F	..	2		.				20	20
Lower Primary Schools	"	Kutien		36	M F	..	44		857					857
Schell-Cooper Academy, Kutien	"	"		1	M	1	7		.	136				136
Girls' Boarding School, Kutien	"	"		1	F	1	8		71	104			..	175
Women's School	"	"		1	F	1	6						67	67
Kindergarten	"	"		1	M F	1	3	30	..	.		..		30
Deaf Mute School	"	"		1	F	..	1	.					4	4
Lower Primary Schools	"	Lungtien		28	M F	..	29		507	..	..	.	..	507
Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute, Lungtien	"	"		1	M	..	6		13	70	11	..	..	94
Girls' Boarding School, Lungtien	"	"		1	F	1	8	..	23	35	.	..	..	58
Women's Training School, Lungtien	"	"		1	F	1	4	.	..	.	.	..	24	24
Romanized School	"	"		1	F	..	1	..	.	.	.	..	10	10
Lower Primary Schools	"	Ming-au		35	M F	..	38	..	984	..	..	..	..	984

Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			Other	Total Pupils
CHINA														
Lower Primary School	Foochow	Ngu-ka	18	M F	..	18	..	349	..	..	..	..	..	349
Romanized School	"	"	1	F	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Lower Primary Schools	"	North Mintsing	13	F	..	18	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	379
Boys' Higher Primary, Mintsing	"	" "	1	M	½	7	..	7	67	..	..	..	..	74
Lower Primary Schools	"	South Mintsing	43	M F	..	58	..	1219	..	..	..	..	..	1219
Girls' Higher Primary School, Lek-du	"	"	1	F	1	5	..	38	64	..	..	..	..	102
Women's School	"	"	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Lower Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Binghai	13	M F	..	13	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	339
Higher Primary School, Haising	"	"	1	M	..	3	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30
Lower Primary Schools	"	Hankong	10	M F	..	12	..	372	..	..	..	..	..	372
Higher Primary School	"	"	1	M	..	4	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	42
Bible Training School	"	Hinghwa	1	M	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	58
Lower Primary Schools	"	"	9	M F	..	21	..	586	..	..	..	..	..	586
Higher Primary Schools	"	"	2	M	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	120
Hamilton Girls' Boarding School	"	"	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	35
Girls' Boarding School	"	"	1	F	1	8	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	94
Girls' Boarding School	"	"	1	F	1	1	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60
Juliet Turner Training School	"	"	1	F	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84
Guthrie Mem. High School, Hinghwa	"	"	1	M	3	10	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	212
Lower Primary Schools	"	Kio Sauh	11	M F	..	12	..	349	..	..	..	..	..	349
Higher Primary Schools	"	"	2	M	..	3	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	40
Lower Primary Schools	"	Ng-Sauh	11	M F	..	14	..	381	..	..	..	..	..	381
Higher Primary Schools	"	"	1	M F	..	11	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	188
Vocational School	"	"	1	M	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
Lower Primary Schools	"	Sienyu East	24	M F	..	28	..	774	..	..	..	..	..	774
Higher Primary Schools	"	" "	3	M	..	10	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	109
Lower Primary Schools	"	Sienyu West	26	M F	..	25	..	923	..	..	..	..	..	923
Higher Primary Schools	"	" "	2	M F	2	13	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	206
Isabel Hart Girls' Boarding School	"	" "	1	F	2	6	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	71
Freida Knoeschel Mem. Tr. School	"	" "	1	F	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
Lower Primary Schools	"	Tatien	21	M F	..	23	..	403	..	..	..	..	..	403
Higher Primary School	"	"	1	M F	..	4	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
Lower Primary School	"	Tehwa	18	M F	..	25	..	573	..	..	..	..	..	573
Higher Primary School	"	"	1	M F	..	2	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Lower Primary Schools	"	Yunghun	40	M F	2	64	..	1407	..	..	..	..	..	1407
Higher Primary Schools	"	"	5	M	1	9	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	96
Hardy Biblical Training School	"	"	1	M	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
Lower Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Hwang Mei	30	M F	..	34	..	508	..	..	..	..	..	508
Higher Primary School, Taihu	"	" "	1	M	..	4	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	33
Lower Primary Schools	"	Kan River	9	M F	..	11	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	239
Higher Primary School, Changshu	"	" "	1	M	..	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Lower Primary Schools	"	Kienchang	16	M F	..	16	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	339
Higher Primary School	"	"	1	M F	..	6	..	..	238	..	..	..	..	238
Lower Primary Schools	"	Nanchang	17	M F	2	22	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	402
Baldwin Girls' School, Nanchang	"	"	1	F	7	15	..	†...	38	38	..	..	..	76
Nanchang Academy	"	"	1	M	..	..	..	..	102	60	..	..	..	195
Normal, 5; Bible 28	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
Central Church English School	"	"	1	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Lower Primary Schools	"	North Kiangsi	22	M F	..	56	..	710	..	..	..	..	..	710
RulisonFishMemorialSchool, Kiukiang	"	" "	1	F	6	6	..	†...	81	53	..	..	..	134
Knowles Bible Tr. School, Kiukiang	"	" "	1	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160
Night School, 600 Character	"	" "	1	M	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	133
William Nast College, Kiukiang	"	" "	1	M	3	18	..	..	98	88	..	..	4	190
All Schools	North China	Chinchao	48	M F	..	59	890	..	..	76	..	..	85	1051
" "	" "	Lanhsien	33	M F	..	36	..	782	126	..	..	..	..	908
" "	" "	Peking	24	M F	14	77	39	639	549	801	..	..	67	2280
" "	" "	Shanhaikwan	18	M F	..	30	..	48	127	80	..	..	..	255
" "	" "	Taianfu	42	M F	3	54	..	692	73	160	..	..	..	925
" "	" "	Tientsin	13	M F	8	27	..	575	169	116	..	..	..	860
" "	" "	Tsunhua	20	M F	..	26	..	418	118	..	..	..	..	536
" "	" "	Yenchowfu	24	M F	..	24	..	430	10	..	..	..	..	440
Lower Primary Schools	West China	Chengtu	44	M F	..	63	..	1717	..	..	..	..	..	1717
Higher Primary Schools	" "	"	3	M F	1	11	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	130
Middle School	" "	"	1	M	1	1	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	86
Middle School	" "	"	1	F	2	5	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	37
Union Normal School	" "	"	1	M	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Union Normal School	" "	"	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Union Bible Training School	" "	"	1	M	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
Kindergarten	" "	"	1	M F	..	3	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60

†Lower Primary pupils included in district total.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Native	No. of Teachers: Foreign	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			Other	Total Pupils
CHINA															
Lower Primary Schools		West China	Chengtu	26	M F	1	45		1105						1105
Higher Primary Schools		" "	"	8	M F	1	23	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	285
Middle School, Chungking		" "	"	1	M	4	9				129				129
Nurses' Training School, Chungking		" "	"	1	F	2	2							15	15
Kindergarten		" "	"	2	M F	..	4	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Lower Primary Schools		" "	Hochow	9	M F	..	13	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	294
Higher Primary Schools		" "	"	2	M	..	3	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	26
Lower Primary Schools		" "	Suining	30	M F	..	43	..	1057	..	..	..	..	..	1057
Higher Primary Schools		" "	"	3	M		7			66					66
Stevens Memorial Boarding School		" "	"	1	F	1	6	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
Boys' Boarding School		" "	"	1	M	2	3	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29
Bible Training School		" "	"	1	F		4							20	20
Lower Primary Schools		" "	Tzechow	36	M F		54		1503						1503
Higher Primary Schools		" "	"	5	M F	1	15	..	..	232	..	..	..	..	232
Middle and Boarding School		" "	"	1	M	1	3	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	46
Fidelia DeWitt Training School		" "	"	1	F	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68
Caldwell Boarding School		" "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lower Primary Schools		" "	Yungchwan	25	M F		46		1027						1027
Higher Primary School		" "	"	1	M	..	3	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	40
Lower Primary Schools		Yenping	Changhupan	6	M F		18		252						252
Higher Primary School		"	"	1	M	..	3	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
Lower Primary Schools		"	Shahsien	6	M F	..	10	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	117
Lower Primary Schools		"	Shuenchang	10	M F	..	16	..	213	..	..	..	..	..	213
Lower Primary Schools		"	Yenping	9	M F		21	30	274						304
Nathan Sites Memorial Academy		"	"	1	M	1	6	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	77
Emma Fuller Memorial School		"	"	1	F	2	3	..	..	37	..	..	1	..	37
Middle School, Yenping		"	"	1	M	1	3			37					37
Girls' Middle School		"	"	1	F	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Bible Training School		"	"	1	M	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
Bible Training School		"	"	1	F	3	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	35	49
Lower Primary Schools		"	Yuki	5	M F	..	9	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	106
Higher Primary School		"	"	1	M	..	2	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	17
Lower Primary Schools		"	Yungan	6	M F	..	15	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	180
EUROPE															
Girls' School, Lovetch	Bulgaria		Sofia	1	F	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Children's Home, Hango	Finland			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Swedish Children's Home, Helsingfors	"			1	..	..	..	28	31	..	..	..	..	..	59
*Children's Home, Epita	"			1	M F		..	..	..					11	11
*Children's Home, Viborg	"			1	..	..			..					14	14
Farm School for Boys, Charvieu	France			1					..						
Home for Delicate Children, Mentone	"			1											
Orphanage, Ecully	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Orphanage, Grenoble	"			1		..	..	..	..						
Day Nurseries	Italy			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Day School, Naples	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Casa Materna, Rome	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Crandon Institute, Rome	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Collegio Internazionale, Monte Mario Rome	"			1			..					..	..	..	..
Boys' Industrial Institute, Venice	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..			..		..
House School, Novi Sad	Jugo-Slavia			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Orphanage, Srboran	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Nurses' School, Belgrade	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
*Children's House, Christiania	Norway			1	M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
Primary School, Alicante	Spain			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary School, Seville	"			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' Home, Algiers	North Africa			1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Orphanage, Algiers	"	"		1	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Boys' Home, Constantine	"	"		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Orphanage, Constantine	"	"		1	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Training School, Constantine	"	"		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Boys' School, Il Maten	"	"		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Boys' Home, Tunis	"	"		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Girls' Home, Tunis	"	"		1	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
District Elementary Schools	"	"	Madeira Islands	3	M F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104

*Figures given are those for the previous year.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils
INDIA															
Primary Schools		Bengal	Asansol	7	M F	..	8	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
Anglo-Vernacular School		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali Girls' Boarding School	Asansol	"	"	1	F	..	8	78	16	8	33	..	..	22	157
Boys' Boarding School	Asansol	"	"	1	M	..	6	50	12	..	7	..	..	..	69
Kindergarten	Asansol	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaving School	Doyabaree	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Boys' School	Calcutta	"	Calcutta	1	M	4	11	85	44	34	..	23	..	..	186
Queens Hill Girls' High School	Calcutta	"	"	1	M F	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Calcutta Girls' High School	Calcutta	"	"	1	F	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Conference Training School	Calcutta	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		"	Calcutta-Vernac.	18	M F	1	25	720	2	..	..	..	..	..	722
Collins Institute	Calcutta	"	" "	1	M	1	18	219	..	..	125	168	..	..	512
*Lee Memorial Girls' Boarding School	Calcutta	"	" "	1	F	3	13	103		76	..	14	..	23	216
Lee Memorial Boys' Boarding School	Calcutta	"	" "	1	M	1	4	38	..	29	..	..	..	..	67
Girls' School	Kidderpore	"	" "	1	F	..	1	10	15	..	..	..	..	20	45
Industrial School	Nanda Kumar	"	" "	1	M F	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
Girls' Boarding School	Tamluk	"	" "	1	F	..	4	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60
Primary Schools		"	Pakaur	27	M F	..	28	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	461
Mission Middle English School	Pakaur	"	"	1	M	..	7	12	39	..	16	..	..	..	99
Mission Kindergarten		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Methodist Girls' Middle Vernacular	Pakaur	"	"	1	F	1	11	16	12	6	..	..	..	..	112
Methodist Kindergarten		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
Girls' Industrial School	Pakaur	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		Bombay	Ahmedabad	86	M F	..	138	1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949
Boys' School	Ahmedabad	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School	Kathiawar	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadiad Industrial Institute	Nadiad	"	"	1	M	..	12	154	..	..	..	..	..	10	166
Primary Schools		"	Baroda	52	M F	..	59	1162	..	..	..	..	..	..	1162
Boys' Primary School	Baroda Camp	"	"	1	M	..	8	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Boys' High School	Baroda Camp	"	"	1	M	..	10	..	..	..	81	41	3	..	125
*Hostel Orphanage	Baroda Camp	"	"	1	M	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	163
Webb Memorial School, and Day School	Baroda	"	"	2	F	2	13	191	..	..	49	21	1	10	275
Day and Boarding Schools	Kalyan, Tarapen	"	Bombay	11	M F	..	21	210		290	..	..	..	..	500
Bible Training School		"	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' High School		"	"	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School	Karachi	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		"	Kathiawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary and Boarding Schools		"	Poona	19	M F	..	21	220	300	25	..	15	..	..	560
*Boys' Orphanage and High School	Poona	"	"	1	M	..	4	13	20	9	..	..	..	..	46
*Boys' School	Poona	"	"	1	M	..	1	31		..	..	..	..	..	33
Taylor High School and Anglo-Indian Home	Poona	"	"	1	F	8	..	74	34	..	..	16	..	..	124
Hillman Memorial School	Telegaon	"	"	1	F	1	6	48	12	..	10	6	..	..	76
Bible Training School		"	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Primary Schools		"	Sind-Baluchistan	7	M F	..	7	146		..	..	..	..	..	146
*Quetta Bible School	Quetta	"	" "	1	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Anglo-Vernacular Primary School	Twante	Burma	Burmese	1	M F	..	5	51	45	..	18	..	..	..	119
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	Thongwa	"	"	1	M F	..	6	45	55	..	40	..	..	..	146
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	Syriam	"	"	1	M F	..	6	28	20	..	38	..	..	..	82
Methodist Girls' School	Thongwa	"	"	1	M F	..	1	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	35
Harris Memorial Girls' School	Rangoon	"	"	1	M F	..	2	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Methodist Burmese Girls' High School	Rangoon	"	"	1	M F	2	10	136	51	..	63	17	..	..	267
Methodist School of Theology	Thongwa	"	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bible Training School	Thongwa	"	"	1	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Burmese Boys' High School	Rangoon	"	"	1	M	..	28	139	146	..	182	34	..	..	509
Anglo-Chinese Boys' School	Rangoon	"	Chinese	1	M F	..	6	87	9	..	..	..	..	..	96
Anglo-Chinese Boys' School	Pegu	"	"	1	M F	..	4	40	19	2	..	..	..	..	65

*Figures given are those for the previous year.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Mid.	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils
INDIA															
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School	Rangoon	Burma	Chinese	1	M F	1	4	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Methodist Chinese Night School	Rangoon	"	"	1	M	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
English Girls' School	Thandaung	"	English	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Methodist Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	Thandaung	"	"	1	M F	4	6	30	18	..	22	..	..	..	70
Methodist European Girls' High School	Rangoon	"	"	1	M F	2	14	185	53	37	..	23	..	..	298
*Methodist Tamil School	Pegu	"	Indian	1	M F	..	1	40		..	..	..	..	..	40
*Methodist Tamil School	Rangoon	"	"	1	M F	..	..	19		..	..	..	..	..	19
Primary Schools		Central Province	Balaghat	5	M F	..	15	328		..	..	..	..	..	328
Orphanage and Boarding School	Baihar	"	"	2	M F	1	7	21	69	..	12	..	..	..	102
Boys' Boarding School	Baihar	"	"	1											
Primary Schools		"	Basim	4	M F	..	4	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Girls' Boarding School	Basim	"	"	1	F	2	6	32	12	..	22	..	..	..	66
Boys' Boarding School	Basim	"	"	1	M	..	4	40	9	..	16	..	..	..	65
Primary Schools		Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	11	M F	..	15	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
Boys' Boarding School	Jubbulpore	"	"	3	M	5	18	126	22	..	63	18	..	24	253
Johnson Girls' School	Jubbulpore	"	"	3	F	2	13	140		..	65	20	..	15	240
Girls' Normal School	Jubbulpore	"	"	1	F	2	16	190	..	..	..	..	..	41	231
Hardwicke Christian High School	Narsinghpur	"	"	1	M	1	12	75	11	4	94	57	..	..	241
*Thoburn Biblical Institute	Jubbulpore	"	"	2	M F	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Primary Schools		"	Khandwa	15	M F	..	18	173	3	.	..	..	..	11	187
Zenana Day Schools		"	"	2	M F	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	Khandwa	"	"	1	M	..	7	99	10	5	..	..	..	10	124
Girls' School	Khandwa	"	"	1	F	..	7	45	16	7	..	..	..	8	76
*Bible School	Khandwa	"	"	1	M	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Primary Schools	Nagpur	"	Nagpur	12	M F	..	23	726	..	..	..	..	..	..	726
Boys' Boarding School	Kamptee	"	"	1	M	..	3	54	..	..	13	..	..	..	67
Girls' Boarding School	Gondia	"	"	1	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Marathi Bible Training School	Nagpur	"	"	1	M F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
Primary Schools		"	Raipur	4	M F	..	8	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Boys' Boarding School	Raipur	"	"	1	M	..	7	..	125	4	..	..	..	..	129
Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School	Raipur	"	"	1	F	1	10	..	105	29	..	..	..	..	134
Boys' Boarding School	Jagdalpur	"	"	1	M	..	8	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	139
Girls' Boarding School	Jagdalpur	"	"	1	F	..	9	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	152
Primary Schools		"	Sironcha	8	M F	..	8	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage	Sironcha	"	"	1	M	..	5	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	83
Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	Sironcha	"	"	1	F	..	8	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	160
Primary Schools		Gujarat	Godhra	50	M F	..	50	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	977
Boys' Boarding and Day Schools	Godhra	"	"	4	M F	2	19	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Girls' Boarding and Normal School	Godhra	"	"	1	F	2	15	190		..	..	..	..	41	231
Girls' Schools		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadan Bazar Primary School		Lucknow	Allahabad	1	M F	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School		"	"	1	M	1	7	70	16	..	..	..	..	..	86
Primary Schools		"	Arrah	10	M F	..	15	235	25	..	..	..	..	..	260
Boys' Boarding School		"	"	1	M	..	5	40	14	8	..	..	..	..	62
Girls' Boarding School		"	"	1	F	..	4	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Primary and Boarding School	Ballia	"	Ballia	1	M	..	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Bible Training School	Ballia	"	"	1	M F	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
Primary Schools		"	Cawnpore	38	M F	..	40	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	412
Central Middle School	Cawnpore	"	"	1	M	..	13	22	38	..	61	..	..	..	121
Girls' High School	Cawnpore	"	"	1	M F	2	11	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	136
Hudson Memorial Girls' School	Cawnpore	"		1	F	1	11	108	29	..	24	..	..	4	165
*Primary Schools		"	Gonda	4	M	..	22	281	200	..	..	..	..	..	481
*Boys' Boarding School	Gonda	"	"	1	M	..	10	..	..	187	..	..	..	..	187
*Chambers Memorial Girls' School		"	"	1	F	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Primary Schools		"	Lucknow	1	M	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Isabella Thoburn High School	Lucknow	"	"	1	M F	2	14	178	..	..	109	21	..	..	308
Centennial School	Lucknow	"	"	1	M	1	13	..	24	..	114	..	..	..	138

*Figures given are those for the previous year.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils
INDIA															
Lucknow Christian School of Commerce, Lucknow		Lucknow	Lucknow	1	M	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	21
Primary Schools		"	Rae-Bareli	4	M F	..	5	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Columbia Boys' Boarding School, Muzaffarpur		"	Tirhoot	1	M	..	..	12	7	5	2	..	..	..	2
Indiana Girls' School, Muzaffarpur		"	"	1	F	1	9	17	11	..	11	..	..	..	3
*Primary Schools		North India	Bareilly	3	M	..	3	75		..	..	..	..	..	7
*City Mission School, Bareilly		" "	"	1	M	..	15	..	61	144	..	..	..	..	20
*Khera Baghera School		" "	"	1	M	..	6	60	25	..	13	..	..	..	9
**Methodist Girls' School*		" "	"	1	F	1	13	102	34	..	34	19	..	..	18
*Boys Boarding School, Lodipur		" "	"	1	M	1	5	10	50	15	..	..	..	7	8
*Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Shahjahanpur		" "	"	1	M	..	26	..	70	329	..	95	..	..	49
**Bidwell Memorial School*, Shahjahanpur		" "	"	1	F	1	10	84	26	10	..	..	..	..	12
Bible Training School		" "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		" "	Bijnor	4	M F	..	4	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lois Lee Parker Girls' School, Bijnor		" "	"	1	F	1	6	74	7	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vail Boys' Boarding School Bijnor		" "	"	1	M	..	2	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Normal Training School, Bijnor		" "	"	1	F	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Primary Schools		" "	Budaon	10	M F	..	10	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sigler Girls' School, Budaon		" "	"	1	F	..	..	86	30	16	..	..	..	..	13
Boys' School, Budaon		" "	"	1	M	..	..	45	56	80	..	..	..	..	18
Christian Boys' Primary Boarding School, Budaon		" "	"	1	M	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Bible Training School, Budaon		" "	"	1	M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	9
All Schools, Budaon		" "	"	6	M F	..	19	155	..	..	225	..	..	..	38
Primary Schools, Chandausi		" "	Chandausi	15	M F	..	15	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Primary Schools		" "	Garwhal	14	M F	..	21	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School, Pauri		" "	"	1	F	..	12	69		10	..	..	..	10	8
Messmore High School		" "	"	1	M	..	17	..	62	71	..	83	..	47	26
Primary Schools		" "	Hardoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys' Boarding School, Hardoi		" "	"	1	M	..	3	40	7	..	3	..	..	..	5
Methodist Girls' School, Hardoi		" "	"	1	F	1	9	45	19	..	16	..	..	..	8
Primary Schools		North India	Eastern Kumaon	5	M	..	10	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pithoragarh		" "	" "	1	M	1	10	90	40	..	30	..	..	..	16
Primary Schools		" "	Kumaon	11	F	..	18	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Methodist Girls' Boarding School, Dwarahat		" "	"	1	F	..	7	20	8	..	15	..	..	..	4
Boys' Boarding School, Dwarahat		" "	"	1	M	..	12	38	76	..	70	..	..	..	18
Humphrey Memorial High School, Naini Tal		" "	"	1	M	1	15	..	50	..	94	20	..	..	16
Philander Smith College, Naini Tal		" "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wellesley Girls' High School, Naini Tal		" "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary Schools		" "	Moradabad	35	M F	..	35	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Girls' Middle School, Moradabad		" "	"	1	F	1	10	130	25	..	20	..	..	..	17
Girls' Normal School, Moradabad		" "	"	1	F	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
Parker Branch Boarding School, Moradabad		" "	"	1	M F	..	5	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Parker Memorial High School, Moradabad		" "	"	1	M	..	18	..	84	..	115	47	..	..	24
Primary Schools		" "	Sitapur	1	M	..	2	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	3
Boys' Boarding School, Sitapur		" "	"	1	M	..	8	51	89	..	..	..	..	..	14
Girls' Boarding School, Sitapur		" "	"	1	F	1	9	48	30	..	16	..	..	..	9
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Ajmer	11	M F	..	11	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Boys' Hostel, Ajmer		" "	"	1	M	..	4	67	14	..	8	3	..	..	9
Girls' Boarding School, Ajmer		" "	"	1	F	1	12	72	23	..	10	..	..	..	10
Primary Schools		" "	Aligarh	72	M F	..	..	827	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Boys' Industrial School, Aligarh		" "	"	1	M	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Aligarh		" "	"	1	M	2	9	65	28	..	14	..	..	..	10
Louisa Soule Girls' School, Aligarh		" "	"	1	F	1	13	52	23	..	13	..	..	70	15
Woman's Industrial Home, Aligarh		" "	"	1	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	16
Primary Schools		" "	Batala	39	M F	..	39	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Primary Schools		" "	Bikaner	7	M	..	7	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Primary Schools		" "	Buland Shahr	28	M F	..	28	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Primary Schools		" "	Delhi	63	M F	..	50	842	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Boys' Boarding School, Sonepat		" "	"	1	M	..	5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

*Figures given are those for the previous year.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: European	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Normal School	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils
INDIA															
Bible Training Schools, Sonepat		Northwest India.	Delhi.	2	M F	1	2	25							25
Primary Schools		" "	Hissar	54	M F	..	54	733	..	..	..	..	..	..	733
Primary Schools		" "	Lahore	3	M F	..	3	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
District Training School, Lahore		" "	"	1	M F	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Johnston Memorial Boys' Boarding School, Lahore		" "	"	1	M	..	8	52	35	..	28	..	..	..	115
Lucy Harrison Girls' School, Lahore		" "	"	1	F	1	9	65	31	..	19	..	..	..	115
Primary Schools		" "	Meerut	27	M F	..	35	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	583
Anglo - Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Meerut		" "	"	1	M	1	13	83	43	..	54	..	..	..	180
Howard Plested Memorial Girls' High School, Meerut		" "	"	1	F	2	14	82	34	38	..	..	..	7	161
Primary Schools		" "	Muttra	53	M F	..	52	851	..	..	..	..	..	..	851
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School, Muttra		" "	"	1	M	..	12	56	47	36	22	..	..	..	161
Blackstone Institute, Muttra		" "	"	3	F	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	71
Methodist Boys' Normal School, Muttra		" "	"	1	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Muttra		" "	"	1	F	1	10	87	26	..	22	..	..	..	135
Primary Schools		" "	Roorkee	25	M F	..	19	343	5	..	..	..	..	..	348
Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School, Roorkee		" "	"	1	F	3	15	151	33	..	13	..	..	9	206
Boys' Schools, Manglaur		" "	"	6	M	..	4	70	20	2	6	..	..	..	98
Boys' Schools, Mazzarfarnagar		" "	"	3	M		3	30	4	1	1				36
Primary Schools		South India	Bangalore	19	M F		29	590							590
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School, Kolar		" "	"	1	M	7	1	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	85
Girls' Boarding School, Kolar		" "	"	1	F	2	12	..	..	85	80	5	..	..	170
Bible Training School, Kolar		" "	"	1	M F	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore		" "	"	1	M	11		40			28	19			87
Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore		" "	"	1	F	10	..	37	..	..	63	6	..	..	106
Normaland Industrial Institute, Kolar		" "	"	1	M	5	1							49	49
Primary Schools		" "	Belgaum	112	M F	2	121	1871	28	..	..	..	..	..	1899
Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Industrial School and Day Schools, Gokak Falls		" "	"	7	M F	..	9	202	..	..	11	..	..	29	242
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum		" "	"	1	M F	2	24	..	..	..	440	120	..	..	560
Christian Hostel, Belgaum		" "	"	1											
Girls' Boarding School, Belgaum		" "	"	1	F	..	8	..	79	..	..	5	..	2	86
*Students' Training School, Belgaum		" "	"	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Boys' School, Secunderabad		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		" "	Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Bidar		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' Boarding School, Bidar		" "	"	1											
Bible Training School, Bidar		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools, Bangalore		" "	English	2	M F	..	8	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Primary Schools		" "	Gulbarga	13	M F	..	16	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Boys' Boarding School, Gulbarga		" "	"	1	M	..	4	17	..	..	33	..	..	3	53
Bible Training School, Gulbarga		" "	"	1	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Primary School		South India	Hyderabad	43	M F	..	43	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	659
Methodist Boys High School		" "	"	1	M	1	9	51	5	..	9	6	..	..	71
Boys' Boarding School		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanley Girls' High School		" "	"	1	F	2	17	82	50	..	68	33	..	3	226
*William Taylor Bible Institute		" "	"	1	M F	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
*Narsingpet Boarding School		" "	"	2	M F	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Primary Schools		" "	Madras	39	M F	..	57	1122	..	..	..	..	..	..	1122
Day and Boarding Schools, Madras		" "	"	2	M	..	6	72	23	..	..	..	..	..	95
Day and Girls' Boarding Schools, Madras		" "	"	10	M F	..	28	..	482	..	130	..	..	..	612
Primary Schools		" "	Raichur	46	M F	..	46	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
Bible Training School, Raichur		" "	"	1	M	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
Girls' Boarding School, Raichur		" "	"	1	F	1	6	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	93
Boys' School, Raichur		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Shorapur		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		" "	Vikarabad	128	M F	..	128	1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	1843
Crawford Boys Boarding School		" "	"	1	M	1	9	58	20	..	30	..	..	..	108
Mary A. Knotts' Girls' School		" "	"	1	F	2	10	113	8	26	7	..	..	6	160
Village Workers' Training School		" "	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Day and Boarding Schools, Yellandu		" "	Yellandu	12	M F	..	16	113	..	..	15	..	..	..	128
Day Schools, Ramchandrapet		" "	"	2	M F	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27

*Figures given are those for the previous year.

Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	High	College		Other	Total Pupils
JAPAN														
Kindergarten, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	2	M F	..	4	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate	"	"	1	F	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Charity Kindergarten, Hirosaki	"	Tohoku	1	M F	..	3	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten, Hirosaki	"	"	1	M F	1	3	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hirosaki Jo Gakko, Hirosaki	"	"	1	F	2	14	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	14
Flora Best Harris Memorial Kindergarten, Kamakura	"	Tokai	1	M F	..	2	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
**Tobe Industrial School*, Yokohama	"	"	1	F	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	7
**Christian Blind School*, Yokohama	"	"	1	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
Bible Training School, Yokohama	"	"	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
Asakusa Primary School, Tokyo	"	Tokyo	1	M F	..	6	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	34
Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo	"	"	1	F	5	41	..	..	..	654	..	..	..	65
Fukuoka Jo Gakko, Fukuoka	West Japan	North Kyusha	1	F	2	15	..	..	124	..	..	..	14	13
Kindergartens, Nagasaki	" "	" "	3	M F	..	6	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki	" "	" "	1	M	2	17	..	..	490	..	..	..	..	49
Kindergartens	" "	South Kyushu	3	M F	..	6	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
KOREA								Lower Common	Higher Common					
District Day Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Collins Boys' School	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
*District Day Schools	"	Chunan	2	M F	..	3	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	9
District Day Schools	"	Haiju	3	M	..	10	..	364	..	..	..	..	..	36
*District Day School	"	Kongju	7	M F	..	15	..	257	..	..	..	..	..	25
*Kongju High Schools	"	"	1	M	2	4	..	..	32	..	..	..	25	5
**Kongju Girls' School*	"	"	1	F	..	7	50	50	..	..	..	..	50	15
District Day Schools	"	Kangnung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
*District Day Schools	"	Pyengyang	37	M F	..	81	..	2033	..	..	..	..	..	203
**Academy for Women and Girls*, Pyengyang	"	"	1	F	2	4	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	6
*Boys' High School, Pyengyang	"	"	1	M	1	9	..	..	280	..	..	..	..	28
*Nurses' Training School, Pyengyang	"	"	1	F	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
**School for Blind and Deaf*, Pyengyang	"	"	1	F	..	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kindergarten	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Day Schools	"	Seoul	15	M F	1	32	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	90
*Kindergartens	"	"	3	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Pai Chai High School	"	"	1	M	1	18	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	60
Pierson Memorial Bible School (Union)	"	"	1	M	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	5
Women's Bible Training School	"	"	1	F	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	6
Union Evangelistic Center School	"	"	1	F	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Nurses' Training School	"	"	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
District Day Schools	"	Suwon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Day Schools	"	Wongju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Day Schools	"	Yengbyen	1	M	..	1	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	5
Boys' Boarding School, Yengbyen	"	"	1	M	..	7	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	8
Girls' Boarding School, Yengbyen	"	"	1	F	..	5	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	8
District Day Schools	"	"	3	F	..	6	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	11
LATIN AMERICA							Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Commercial				
Cochabamba Institute, Cochabamba	Bolivia		2	M F	12	11	54	230	..	80	38	..	..	40
Corocoro Primary School, Corocoro	"		1	M F	..	1	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	3
Indian Night School, La Paz	"		1	M	..	1	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	3
American Institute, La Paz	"		2	M F	14	13	35	248	..	96	25	..	..	40
David College, David	Central America	Panama	1	M F	1	1	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	4
Panama College, Panama	" "	"	1	M F	5	3	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	12

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Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Commercial		Other	Total Pupils
LATIN AMERICA													
Guachapali W. Indian School, Panama	Central America	Panama	1	M F	1	3		84					84
Night School, Chitre	" " ..	"	1	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Escuela Methodista, San Jose, Costa Rica	.....	"	1	M F	6	2	..	43					43
District Day Schools	Chile	Central	2	M F	..	2	..	64					64
El Hogar Anglo Chileno, Santiago	"	"	1	F	2							31	31
Santiago College, Santiago	"	"	1	F	7	20	87	168	..	52	..	..	307
Iquique English College	"	Northern	2	M F	10	7	..	321	..	54			375
Primary School	"	Punta Arenas	1	..	..	1	..	36					36
District Day School, Neuva Imperial	"	Southern	1	M F	..	1	..	40					40
Colegio Americano, Concepcion	" "	"	1	M	10	6	..	63	..	11	..	..	48	122
Concepcion College, Concepcion	"	"	1	F	8	10	33	70	..	52	..	..	117	272
Bunster Agricultural Institute, El Vergel	"	"	1	M	2	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	12	24
Colegio Americano y Instituto Comercial Ward, Buenos Aires: Spanish Course	Eastern So. Am.	Buenos Aires	1	M	9	10	..	82	..	25	31	..	..	112
English Course	.....	.....	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	
Camacua Girls' School, Buenos Aires	" " " ..	" "	1	F	5	3	57	15	..	..	10	..	8	90
Bible Training School, Buenos Aires	" " " ..	" "	1	M	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Bible Training School, Buenos Aires	" " " ..	" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
Nicholas Lowe Agricultural School, Mercedes	" " " ..	" "	1	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Lomas English School	" " "	" " ...	1											
Escuela Evangelica "Rivadavia," Mercedes	" " " ..	Mendoza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
English School, Rosario	" " "	Northern												
Escuela Evangelica Venado Tuerto	" " "	"	..											
Colegio Norte Americano, Rosario	" " " ..	"	1	M F	4	11	..	85	..	..				85
Instituto Gleason, Rosario	" " " ..	"	1	F	..	4	..	60	..	..	..			60
Escuela Evangelica, San Eduardo	" " " ..	Northern	1	M	6	9	..	95	..	3	25			123
North American Acad., Montevideo	" " " ..	Uruguay	1	M F	9	9	25	79	..	12				216
Crandon Institute, Montevideo	" " " ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
*District Day School	Mexico	Central	1	M F	..	2	..	40						40
Santa Julia Industrial School, Mexico City	"	"	1	F	2	3	..	56	..	..	..	..	10	66
Sara L. Keen College, Mexico City	" ..	"	1	M F	7	12	..	210	..	..	..	..	26	236
Bible Training School, Mexico City	"	"	1	F	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
*District Day School, Pachuca	"	Eastern	6	M F	.	9		170	..					170
* Ludlow Institute	"	"	1	M F	2	13	44	210	..	44	..	..	4	302
*Colegio Hijas de Allenda	"	"												
*District Day Schools	"	Mexico	6	M F	..	12	..	402						402
District Day Schools	"	Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..						
*Methodist Institute for Boys, Queretaro	"	Northern	1	M F	..	8	..	43	..	11	..	5	7	66
*Morelos Boys' School	"	"	1	M F	1	4	..	..	..	..				110
*Colegio Juarez	"	"	1	M F	3	6	80	140	..	20				240
*District Day Schools	"	Puebla	20	M F	..	25	18	672	..	20				710
*Instituto Methodista Mexicano, Puebla	"	"	1	M F	2	13	16	196	..	39	..	..	29	280
*District Night Schools	"	"	8	M	..	9	..	154						154
*Normal Institute and Day School	"	"	2	M F	9	18	58	188	..	78	..	..	78	402
District Day Schools	North Andes	Central	3	M F	1	5		161						161
Instituto Andino, Huancayo	" "	"	1	M F	6	9	..	190		29	37	..	7	263
District Day Schools	" "	Coast	1	M F	3	13	470		..	..	..	.		470
High School, Callao	" " ...	"	1	M F	4	6	..	..	..	83	..	..	1	84
Colon School, Callao	" " ...	"												
Victoria School, Lima	" "	"	1	M F	2	2	60	90						150
Girls' High School, Lima	" "	"	1	F	4	7	30	140	..	35				205
Instituto Norte Americano, Lima	" "	"	1	M	8	3	..	140	..	5				145

*Figures given are those for the previous year.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Commercial		Other	Total Pupils
MALAYSIA															
Chinese and Tamil Vernacular Schools		Malaysia	Fed. Malay States	5	M	..	10	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	311
Anglo-Chinese School, Gopeng		"	" " "	1	M F	..	3	29	33	..	..	..	..	..	62
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh		"	" " "	1	M	5	25	197	298	202	49	..	..	..	746
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Ipoh		"	" " "	1	M F	1	4	65	49	16	..	..	..	..	130
Anglo-Chinese School, Kampar		"	" " "	1	M F	..	10	114	104	29	..	..	..	..	247
Anglo-Chinese School, Klang		"	" " "	1	M F	1	11	99	127	55	9	..	..	..	290
Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur		"	" " "	1	M	3	23	218	313	149	29	..	..	..	709
Methodist Girls' School (Holt Hall), Kuala Lumpur		"	" " "	1	F	1	18	183	122	33	12	..	..	..	350
Anglo-Chinese School, Malacca		"	" " "	1	M	..	7	40	104	16	..	..	..	..	160
Suydam Methodist Girls' School Malacca		"	" " "	1	F	2	3	45	41	9	..	..	..	..	95
Anglo-Chinese School, Port Swettenham		"	" " "	1	M F	..	3	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	70
Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban		"	" " "	1	M	1	5	48	66	32	7	..	..	..	153
Anglo-Chinese School, Sitiawan		"	" " "	1	M F	..	4	32	49	18	..	..	..	..	99
Orphanage, Sitiawan		"	" " "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Teacher Girls' School (Crandon Home), Taipeng		"	" " "	1	M F	2	8	65	54	18	5	..	..	..	142
Anglo-Chinese School, Topah		"	" " "	1	M F	..	2	25	24	..	..	..	..	..	49
Anglo-Chinese School, Telok Anson		"	" " "	1	M F	..	10	74	123	44	..	..	..	..	241
Anglo-Chinese School, Tronoh		"	" " "	1	M F	..	2	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	41
Anglo-Chinese School, Bukit Mertajam		"	Penang	1	M F	..	7	57	88	18	..	..	..	..	163
Anglo-Chinese School, Dato Kramat		"	"	1	M	..	6	47	89	..	..	..	..	..	136
Anglo-Chinese School, Nibong Tebal		"	"	1	M F	..	7	39	102	15	..	..	..	..	156
Anglo-Chinese School, Parit Buntar		"	"	1	M F	..	10	73	109	65	..	..	..	..	247
Anglo-Chinese School, Penang		"	"	1	M	6	52	244	686	512	140	..	..	..	1582
Lindsay Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Penang		"	"	1	F	3	13	72	162	42	17	..	..	..	293
Winchell Home, Penang		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Schools		"	Sarawak	10	..	1	21	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore		"	Singapore	1	M	5	58	312	883	477	93	30	..	..	1795
Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore		"	"	1	F	4	10	264	85	45	..	..	..	..	394
Gelang English School, Singapore		"	"	1	M	1	7	150	93	..	..	..	..	..	243
Nind Home for Girls, Singapore		"	"	1	F	1	2	27	25	..	..	..	..	..	52
Oldham Hall		"	"	1	M	1	2	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	100
Paya Lebar English School		"	"	1	M	..	3	73	32	..	..	..	..	..	105
Serangoon English School		"	"	1	M	1	11	173	205	..	..	..	..	..	378
Short St. Girls' School		"	"	1	F	4	15	159	189	92	13	..	..	..	453
Jean Hamilton Training School		"	"	1	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Eveland Training School		"	"	1	F	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
NETHERLANDS INDIES															
District Day Schools		Netherlands Indies	Java	8	M F	..	9	40	251	..	..	..	..	..	291
English Boys' Boarding School, Buitenzorg		"	" "	1	M	3	7	75	138	62	3	..	..	..	278
English Girls' Boarding School, Buitenzorg		"	" "	1	F	2	3	33	32	13	..	..	..	..	78
Boys' Preparatory School, Tjisaroea		"	" "	1	M	1	1	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	38
Preachers Training School, Batavia		"	" "	1	M	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
Bible Training School, Buitenzorg		"	" "	1	F	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
Malay Girls' School, Buitenzorg		"	" "	1	F	2	4	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	25
District Day Schools		"	North Sumatra	7	M F	2	24	543	173	5	..	..	..	..	721
English School, Palembang		"	South Sumatra	1	M F	2	2	40	50	38	..	..	..	..	128
Boys' Day School, Pok-miong Then		"	West Borneo	1	M F	..	1	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	34
Girls' Boarding School, Singkawang		"	" "	1	F	1	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	28

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers: Foreign	No. of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Commercial		Other	Total Pupils
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS															
Dormitory, Vigan		Philippine Islands	Ilocos												
Dormitory, Vigan		" "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harris Bible School, Manila		" "	Manila	1	F	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
**Hugh Wilson Hall*, Manila		" "	"	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	85
**Nurses' Training School*, Manila		" "	"	1	F	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38
*Methodist Dormitory, Manila		" "	"	1	M	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120
Bible Training School, Lingayen		" "	"	..	..										

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS BY CONFERENCES

The totals in some cases include pupils reported in total but not classified as to grade.

Field	Conference	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers: Foreign	Number of Teachers: Native	Pupils (Day and Boarding): Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High School			Other	Total Pupils
Africa	Angola	31	..	7	37	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	1017
	Congo	25	..	11	19	12	546	62	...	..	..	...	620
	Liberia	59	..	10	77	...	2652	358	10	..	..	4	3014
	Rhodesia	91		12	86		6414						6414
	Total: Africa	206	..	40	219	12	9642	420	10	..	..	4	10544
China	Central China	87	..	77	295	12	1909	784	751	262		623	4341
	Foochow	326	.	46	506	185	7118	1139	471	146		322	9381
	Hinghwa	212		17	346	..	6167	1057	247			254	7725
	Kiangsi	104	.	22	231	.	2198	599	239			380	3446
	North China	200	..	127	469	39	4174	1248	1157	278		546	7742
	West China	209	.	27	507	124	6703	791	327	28	..	168	8144
	Yenping	50	.	9	114	44	1142	213	7		.	53	1459
	Total: China	1183	..	325	2468	404	29711	5831	3199	714	.	2346	42205
Europe	Bulgaria	1	..	2	8	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	48
	Finland	5	..	..	...	...	28	31	...	..	..	30	89
	France	4		.	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	.	...
	Italy	6	..	.	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....
	Jugo-Slavia	3	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	22	42
	Norway	2	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	30	30
	Spain	2	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....
	South Germany	1	..	..	5	...	.....	...	...	..	..	46	46
	Sweden	1	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....
	North Africa	8	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	3	175
	Madeira	3	..	1	3	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	104
	Total: Europe	36	..	3	16	...	28	31	...	..	..	131	534

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS BY CONFERENCES—Continued

The totals in some cases include pupils reported in total but not classified as to grade.

FIELD	CONFERENCE	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)							
				Foreign	Native	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils
India	Bengal	65	..	19	166	1966	253	153	181	205	..	213	3447
	Bombay	187	..	13	318	4137	555	324	140	99	4	378	5637
	Burma	18	..	10	97	945	454	39	363	74	..	55	1930
	Central Provinces	89	..	17	243	2415	1150	49	285	95	..	176	4241
	Gujurat	55	..	4	84	1392	95	...	...	..	..	41	1528
	Lucknow	76	..	28	147	1503	433	200	321	233	261	280	3314
	North India	143	..	9	358	3134	915	675	651	264	..	173	5817
	Northwest India	412	..	17	451	6170	366	77	210	3	..	378	7204
	South India	467	..	59	626	7610	695	111	1092	194	110	183	10022
	Total: India	1512	..	176	2410	29272	4916	1628	3243	1167	375	1877	43140
						Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	High	College			
Japan	Japan	24		29	217	562	340	1699	794	641		233	4615
						Kindergarten	Lower Common	Higher Common	Middle	College			
Korea	Korea	104	..	56	272	245	4020	1135	130	220	..	301	6051
						Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Commercial				
Latin America	Bolivia	6	..	26	26	89	545	176	63	..	..	...	873
	Central America	5	..	14	9	...	291	...	...	..	..	9	300
	Chile	12	..	39	48	120	773	169	...	..	..	208	1270
	Eastern South America	14	..	42	48	82	416	40	66	..	..	149	753
	Mexico	52	..	28	135	216	2481	212	...	..	..	165	3190
	North Andes	9	..	28	46	90	1191	152	37	..	..	8	1478
	Total: Latin America	98	..	177	312	597	5697	749	166	..	..	539	7864
							Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Commercial		
Malaysia	Malaysia	28	..	46	396	...	3637	4357	1887	374	30	17	10302
Netherlands Indies	Netherlands Indies	24	..	19	58	...	749	751	118	3	..	44	1665
Philippine Islands	Philippine Islands	12	..	9	13	...	.....	...	...	..	..	243	283

SUMMARY BY FIELDS

(For summary by types of schools see page 630.)

	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Pupils (Day and Boarding)								
				Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Primary, Lower and Higher Elementary; Middle in India and Japan	Secondary	College			Other	Total Pupils
Africa	206		40	219	12	10062	10	...	..	..		4	10544
China	1183		325	2468	404	35542	3199	714	..	..		2346	42205
Europe	36		3	16	...	59	...	...	..	..		131	534
India	1512		176	2410	109	39059	1167	375	..	..		1877	43140
Japan	24		29	217	562	2039	794	641	..	..		233	4516
Korea	104		56	272	245	5155	130	220	..	..		301	6051
Latin America	98		177	312	597	5697	749	...	..	..		705	7864
Malaysia	28		46	396	...	9881	374	...	..	..		47	10302
Netherlands Indies	24		19	58	...	1618	3	...	..	..		44	1665
Philippine Islands	12		9	13	...	.....	...	...	..	..		243	283
	3227	..	880	6381	1929	109112	6426	1950	..	..		5822	127104



The First Class of Women Workers Ever Licensed in Yuki District, Yenping Conference, to Preach the Gospel

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai; conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, Churches.

Methodist Publishing House, Foochow: (a branch of the Shanghai Publishing House).

Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN

Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYSIA

Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.

Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Methodist Mission Press, Monrovia, Liberia.

Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.

Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.

Rhodesia Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Inhambane Mission Press, Kambini, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches: the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., and the Valparaiso Tract Society.

Methodist Book Depository, Lima, Peru.

EUROPE

DENMARK

Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

HUNGARY

Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

GERMANY

Buchhandling und Verlag des Traktalhouses, Bremen.

ITALY

Methodist Publishing House, Rome.

NORWAY

Methodist Book Concern, Kristiania, Norway.

SWEDEN

Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA

Publishing Department of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italics*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

Central China.

Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*

Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.

Foochow

Foochow City—*Liangau Hospital.*

Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*

Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.

Lungtien—*Lungtien Hospital.*

Mintsing—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*

Hinghwa

Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.

NgSauh—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.

Sienyu—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*

Kiangsi

Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.

Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*

Nanchang—James W. Bashford Hospital.

Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*

North China

Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—Hopkins' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*

Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.

Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.

Taianfu—*Priscilla Bennett Hospital.*

Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*

Tsunhua—Kwangchi Dispensary.

West China

Chengtu—Chengtu Hospital.

Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.

Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*

Yenping

Changhufan—Dispensary.

Mingsing—Dispensary.

Shahsien—Dispensary.

Shunchang—Dispensary.

Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.

Yuki—Hospital.

Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

KOREA

Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.

Pyengyang—Union Christian Hospital (Hall Memorial): conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Pyengyang—*Woman's Hospital and Dispensary.*

Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Canadian Methodist Churches.

Seoul—*William Harris Memorial Hospital.*

Wonju—Swedish Methodist Hospital.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Tjisaroea, Java—Tjisaroea Methodist Hospital.

Palembang, Sumatra—Dispensary.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Aparri—Hospital.
Dagupan—Dispensary.
Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.*

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA
Bengal
Calcutta—At 140 Dharamtala St.
Pakaur—*Pakaur Hospital.*
Bombay
Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.*
Gujarat
Nadiad—Thoburn Memorial Hospital.
North India
Bareilly—*Zenana Hospital.*
Pithoragarh—*Pithoragarh Hospital.*
Shahjahanpur—Dispensary.
Northwest India
Brindaban—*Brindaban Hospital.*
South India
Bidar—Bidar Methodist Hospital.
Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital.*
Vikarabad—Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital.

AFRICA

AFRICA
Angola
Loanda—Dispensary.
Quessua—Dispensary.
Quiongua—Dispensary.
Congo
Kabongo—Dispensary.
Kapanga—Hospital.
Rhodesia
Mrewa—Dispensary.
Mtoko—Dispensary.
Mutambara—*Dispensary.*
Old Umtali—Old Umtali Dispensary.
Southeast Africa
Gikuki—Inhambane Hospital.
Kambini—Dispensary.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO
Guanajuato—Good Samaritan Hospital.
Mexico City—Gante St. Dispensary (Centre).
Mexico City—Aztecas Dispensary (North).
Mexico City—Cuauhtemotzin Dispensary (South).
Puebla—Latin-American Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches.
BOLIVIA
La Paz—Dispensary.
CHILE
Concepcion—Dispensary.
Santiago—Dispensary.
PERU
Lima—British-American Hospital.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

NORTH AFRICA
Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

Union Hospitals are starred — Only those Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Board of Foreign Missions from which stat

NAME AND LOCATION	Staff: Foreign: Missionary Doctors	Missionary Nurses	Other Doctors	Total	Staff: Native: Doctors	Nurses	Other Workers	Total	Hospital: Number of Beds	Number of In-Patients	Number of Patient Days	Average Days Per Patient	Number of Major Operations	Number of Minor Operations	Obstetrical Cases	Out-Patients: First Visits	Return Visits	Obstetrical Cases	Number of Itinerary Treatments	Total Out-Patient Treatments	Dispensary: First Calls	Return Calls	Total Treatments	Number of Minor Operations
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
EASTERN ASIA																								
CHINA																								
Central China																								
University of Nanking*	3	4	1	8	5	30	37	72	100	2237	....	...	550	500	15	..	...	20	...	3000	12498	22799	35297	...
Wuhu General	3	2		5	3	12	42	57		887	10286		605	312		730	1085		..	1805	5452	6447	11899	...
Foochow																								
Wiley General, Kutien	1	..	..	1	2	5	3	10	50	365	5884	16	89	38	2	150	3	12	50	215	1136	2220	3356	311
Hinghwa																								
Richmond, Hankong	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	7	40	356	7062	20	17	371	..	192	156	..	1154	1502	3218	5649	8867	371
Jakway Dispensary, Ng Sauh					1	3		1		83	984	12	26	68		213	133		1375	1721	1457	5519	6976	68
Kiangsi																								
Bashford Memor'l, Nanchang	1	1	..	2	1	13	2	16	..	124	3478	...	25	141	..	143	247	8	...	5473	4292	11496	15788	.
Water of Life, Kiukiang	1	..	..	1	2	13	7	22	33	588	9150	25	101	40	..	131	111	1	...	242	4071	11305	15376	250
North China																								
Martyrs' Memorial, Changli	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	5	..	255	1507	20	154	152	2	50	60	1	14	124	1341	10827	12168	6
Hopkins Memorial, Peking	6	2	..	8	5	24	54	83	64	806	....	15½	310	226	..	84	168	..	...	252	10695	34037	44732	424
Dispensary, Shanhaikwan	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	5	260	...	3	16	..	42	96	..	...	138	153	696	849	...
Dispensary, Taianfu	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	...	....	...	14	...	..	85	176	..	...	261	3040	2625	5665	21
Dispensary, Tsunhwa	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	...	....	...	20	...	..	..	...	..	...	....	1350	2173	3523	50
Yenping																								
Dispensary, Changhufan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	....	...	4	...	..	60	17	..	...	77	1004	2761	3765	183
Dispensary, Mingsing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	....	1701	4353	6059	...
Dispensary, Shahsien	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	...	....	...	39	...	..	25	17	..	...	42	969	2337	3306	129
Hospital, Shunchang	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	35	314	...	12	100	..	15	7	..	198	222	656	1337	1993	...
Speare Memorial, Yenping	2			2	2	1	11	14	50	869	11711	13	73	40	4	140	25	18	550	715	140	25	165	279
Dispensary, Yuki	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	...	....	...	92	...	..	96	...	..	...	96	1659	7334	8993	363
Hospital, Yungan	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	101	1433	...	15	...	..	27	24	..	...	51	766	2287	3053	64
KOREA																								
Norton Memorial, Haiju	1	1	..	2	..	6	10	16	21	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	....	....	....	....	...
Hall Memorial, Pyengyang*	2	2		4	2	2	16	20	26	262			95	40	15				...	....	6668	14618	21286	50
Severance Union, Seoul*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1263	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	....	....	....	39490	...
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA																								
NETHERLANDS INDIES																								
Methodist, Tjisaroea	1	3	..	4	..	13	2	15	68	902	16215	18	110	40	12	117	90	1	...	207	749	680	1429	40
Dispensary, Palembang	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	51	...	....	....	....	3756	...
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS																								
Methodist, Aparri	1	1	..	2	..	5	..	5	14	122	1154	11	37	7	7	...	....	..	...	....	933	2053	2986	500
SOUTHERN ASIA																								
INDIA																								
Gujarat																								
Thoburn Memorial, Nadiad	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	948	....	...	551	403	..	..	...	..	...	17000	....	...	....	...
South India																								
Hospital, Bidar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	....	....	....	4647	75
Crawford Memorial, Vikarabad	1	1		2		3	1	4	30	566	4006	7	59	214	15	73	38		115	226	4376	4754	9130	...
AFRICA																								
AFRICA																								
Congo																								
Hospital, Kapanga	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	....	....	....	15000	...
Rhodesia																								
Hospital, Old Umtali	2	2	..	4	..	4	1	5	4	300	....	...	...	7	32	400	600	..	...	1000	500	7000	7500	...
Southeast Africa																								
Hospital, Gikuki	1	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	750	....	...	106	320	206	..	...	..	456	18000	....	....	....	...
LATIN AMERICA																								
MEXICO																								
Dispensaries (3), Mexico City	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...	....	...	3	...	..	177	388	..	...	565	793	1279	2072	10
CHILE																								
Dispensary, Concepcion	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	....	301	135	644	8
Dispensary, Santiago	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	127	127	2143	1030	3173	...

TATISTICS, 1921

ve been received are reported here. All sums of money are in United States currency

Property				Income							Expenses							Debt		
Land	Number of Buildings	Estimated Value Land	Estimated Value Buildings	Estimated Value Equipment	From Patients	Sale of Drugs, Supplies, Etc.	Miscellaneous	Appropriation Board of Foreign Missions	Other Sources: From Foreigners	Other Sources: From Nationals	Total Income	Salaries and Wages	Drugs and Supplies	General Up-Keep	Rents	Extensions and New Buildings	Other Expenses	Total Expenses	On Property	On Current Expenses	Total Debt
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
10	20000	47500	15000	14395	1739	314	1200	227	56	16731	11086	7516	1968	530	128	5428	26656			
				4596	....	115	3000	..	..	7711	....	....	....	..	..	.. .	1465			
7	1000	11500	4750	274	1661	4717	368	78	..	7098	996	2144	143	238	343	1643	5507			
3	2000	5000	1000	816	....	....	1120	..	473	2409	...	....	....	..	..	....	2215	519	..	519
2	200	1500	250	214	....	....	777	..	..	991	....	....	....	..	..	...	1056	242	..	242
1	10000	4000	1250	522	....	....	....	..	89	611	....	....	....	..	..	....	3420			
				2432	528	....	....	6539	..	9499	2832	1828	1383	429	2016	1058	9446			
3	500	2000	1000	1300	....	....	636	..	..	1936	710	529	260	34	..	466	1999			
7	125000	38000	7500	7453	8133	....	1025	..	..	16611	3983	2733	2256	3319	..	2687	14978			
				245	....	....	654	..	..	899	....	....	....	..	..	....	803			
				824			572			1396							2452			
				357	....	....	....	1040	..	1397	....	....	....	..	..	....	1399			
				184	....	....	....	..	..	184	....	....	....	..	..	....	184			
				58	....	....	....	..	..	58	....	....	...	..	..	....	58			
				221	....	....	120	..	..	341	....	....	....	..	..	....	341			
				277	....	....	120	..	..	397	....	....	...	..	..	...	397			
2	125	4750	4500	1196	1119	....	1400	200	189	4104	1037	2123	1030	10	..	89	4289			
				296	....	....	180	675	400	1551	....	....	....	..	..	....	1551			
				180			580			760							760			
3	102	7500	5000																	
2	5000	20000	10000	11173		1521	1480	..	..	14174	4156	3128	4898	402	2245	1738	16561			
16	1600	60000	2800	8377	....	4516	....	180	..	13073	6554	2506	1542	..	1466	5343	17411	..	4138	4138
2		[a]6000	2000	2608	....	134	850	81	36	3709	1588	164	370	660	750	555	4087	329	..	329
3	333	6666		43	....	....	....	..	..	43	160	341	33	..	..	....	534	..	..	..
6	2100	14167	2800	509	2184	....	1624	..	..	4317	391	2336	....	..	..	1888	4615	..	298	298
6	..	2440	150	2	....	....	80	..	..	82	....	....	....	..	..	....	82			..
	..	...																		
2	. ..	..		450	1016	29	....	2000	95	..	3140	451	2086	225	83	..	328	3173	.	.
	.	.		100	229	10		.			239		120	20	7		60	207		..
	..			262	392		1267	373	1074	136	3242	320	931	598			30	1879		.

[a] Includes Land.

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921

INTRODUCTION

So far as is known to the present officers, this is the first time in the history of the Board of Foreign Missions, or the Missionary Society, when it has been possible to go to an Annual Meeting with a complete audit of the books. This result has been made possible by the painstaking cooperation of the auditors, Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery. The tabulations which are taken verbatim from the auditor's report are so indicated at the bottom of each page, all other tabulations were made by our own accountants in order that the Board might have this additional information at its command. They are working tables for the use of the Board and are similar in type and character to those which have been presented in previous years.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Accountants and Auditors
Members of American Institute of Accountants
55 Liberty Street
New York

November 17, 1921.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS:

We have audited the accounts of the treasurer for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1921, verified the cash balances, securities, mortgages and other investments called for by the books, comprising the following funds:

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

General Fund
Permanent Fund
Annuity Fund

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

Annuity Fund

Based upon our examination and the information submitted to us, we certify that, in our opinion, the funds have been properly accounted for, and that the accompanying statements of receipts and disbursements, on pages indicated by foot notes as from the auditors' reports, are correct summaries of the cash transactions for the year ended October 31, 1921. We further certify that we have examined the balance sheets submitted herewith and that they set forth the condition of the several funds according to the values at which the various items are carried on the books at the date shown.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

PERMANENT FUNDS

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

October 31, 1921 and 1920

ASSETS:	1921		1920	
Cash		$ 125,664.00		
Stocks and bonds		174,273.80	$	182,937.80
Bonds and mortgages:				
Guaranteed:				
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	$ 47,250.00			
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Company	22,500.00			
	69,750.00			
Other mortgages, not guaranteed	41,907.60			
		111,657.60		107,520.00
Real Property:				
Detroit Property contracts	378,213.97			
Gisriel, Martha W.	10,000.00			
Wallace Lodge, net (details annexed)	288,622.32			
	676,836.29			
Loan Receivable	149.00		2,199.00	
Loans and advances to General Fund, etc	265,587.90		576,461.68	
Loans on mission properties	116,939.24		109,239.24	
Rindge Fund—Investment in Missionary Literature	2,500.00		2,500.00	
		$1,473,607.83	$	980,857.72

Auditors' Report.

PERMANENT FUNDS

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

October 31, 1921 and 1920

LIABILITIES:		1921	1920
Balance at beginning of year		$ 989,003.21	$ 908,881.67
Add: Increase for year		85,778.70	80,121.54
		1,074,781.91	989,003.21
Wallace Lodge Gift		378,213.97	
		1,452,995.88	
Deduct, Losses net of profits from sales of investments:			
Balance, Oct. 31, 1920	$8,145.49		8,145.49
Less, profit redemption of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland 5½s, 1921	225.00	7,920.49	
		1,445,075.39	980,857.72
Income:			
Excess of income not to be transferred to capital		28,532.44	
		$1,473,607.83	$ 980,857.72

Auditors' Report.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

November 1, 1920 to October 31, 1921

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on Hand, Nov. 1, 1921	$ 25,745.31	
Capital	90,543.94	23,553.20
Income	54,306.41	51,519.38
Investments	40,736.82	10,595.90
Cash on Hand, Oct. 31, 1921, in Guarantee Trust Co.:		
Capital		97,131.56
Income		28,532.44
	$ 211,332.48	$ 211,332.48

ANNUITY FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

October 31, 1921 and 1920

A S S E T S :

	1921		1920	
CASH		$ 279,491.20		$ 132,847.96
Investments (book value):				
Stocks and bonds (details for 1921 annexed)	$ 420,942.35		$ 376,915.35	
Bonds and mortgages:				
Guaranteed:				
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	161,750.00			
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	25,500.00		437,539.55	
Other mortgages	255,026.66			
Real estate, etc.	428,780.74		608,909.83	
Loans to Attleboro Springs	45,000.00	1,336,999.75		1,423,364.73
Loans on Mission properties (assigned by the annuitants):				
Rangoon Boys' School	$ 5,000.00		$ 5,000.00	
Anglo - Chinese College, Singapore	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Hinghwa Biblical School	6,000.00		6,000.00	
Hinghwa Industrial School	8,000.00		8,000.00	
North China for school work		39,000.00	1,000.00	40,000.00
Loans to Foreign Missions		78,837.36		80,837.36
Accounts receivable —agents		1,053.07		590.75
Bills receivable		700.00		
Loan to General Fund		310,000.00		310,000.00
Annuities paid in excess of income		132,122.30		127,263.43
		$2,178.203.68		$2,114,904.23

Auditors' Report.

ANNUITY FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

October 31, 1921 and 1920

LIABILITIES:	1921	1920
Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year	$2,046,108.45	$1,848,765.45
Deduct, Agreements lapsed during year	91,178.11	101,096.00
	1,954,930.34	1,747,669.45
Add, Agreements issued during year	152,335.81	298,439.00
	2,107,266.15	2,046,108.45
Provisional annuity agreements	24,400.00	24,400.00
	2,131,666.15	2,070,508.45
Board of Home Missions, property interest	14,500.00	14,500.00
Receipts for which annuity bonds have not been issued	2,891.20	2,200.00
Property earnings and expenses, net	29,146.33	27,695.78
Auditors' Report.	$2,178,203.68	2,114,904.23

ANNUITY FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

October 31, 1921 and 1920

	1921		1920	
INCOME:				
Lapsed annuities....		$ 91,178.11		$ 101,096.00
Interest on investments, loans, etc.	$ 57,775.49		$ 51,548.99	
Interest on loans to General Fund.....	22,525.00		15,929.60	
Interest on bank balances	4,688.52		2,492.77	
Rents.....	13,947.99		27,644.43	
Sale of farm products	750.69		2,692.27	
Profit on sale of property, stocks, etc.	8,594.57		6,042.53	
Sundries	20.00	108,302.26	452.41	106,803.00
		$ 199,480.37		$ 207,899.00
EXPENDITURES:				
Annuity payments..	$ 117,377.00		$ 114,606.53	
Repairs, taxes, insurance, etc.	6,464.03		9,986.46	
Interest on assumed mortgages.....	774.00			
Exchange, interest and discount.....	109.62		188.50	
Commissions on sale of property..			1,062.00	
Loss on sale of property			2,582.68	
	$ 124,724.65		$ 128,426.17	
Payments to General Fund for lapsed annuities..	78,164.04	202,888.69	91,316.00	219,742.17
Excess of expense over income		$ 3,408.32		$ 11,843.17

Auditors' Report.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANNUITY FUND
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
October 31, 1921 and 1920

ASSETS	1921		1920	
CASH		$ 28,832.60		$ 7,396.05
Investments (book value):				
Stocks and bonds details for 1921 annexed)	$ 147,208.75		$ 147,208.75	
Mortgages on real estate guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	71,750.00	218,958.75	96,050.00	243,258.75
Real Estate (book value):				
Interest in Methodist Book Concern and Mission House Building			2,151.55	
Property in Nebraska	758.65	758.65	758.65	2,910.20
		$ 248,550.00		$ 253,565.00

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANNUITY FUND
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
October 31, 1921 and 1920

LIABILITIES:	1921	1920
Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 252,405.00	$ 285,006.00
Deduct, Agreements lapsed during the year	4,955.00	32,601.00
	247,450.00	252,405.00
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for balance of outstanding bonds of Wesley Lattin	1,100.00	1,160.00
	$ 248,550.00	$ 253,565.00

Auditors' Report.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANNUITY FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Years ended October 31, 1921 and 1920

	1921		1920	
RECEIPTS:				
Lapsed annuities		$ 4,955.00		$ 32,601.00
Interest and dividends on loans, investments, etc.	$ 12,993.57		$ 14,326.54	
Less, Accrued interest on investments purchased			560.00	
	12,993.57		13,766.54	
Less, Amount transferred from Lattin bonds	60.00	12,933.57	60.00	13,706.54
		$ 17,888.57		$ 46,307.54
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Annuity payments	$ 12,588.76			$ 13,050.41
Annuity Fund's half share of income on Southwestern Power & Light Co. stock	525.00	13,113.76		
		4,774.81		33,257.13
Excess receipts applied as follows:				
Annuity agreements designated			$ 5,780.00	
Credited to investment in Mission House Building (½ of 1920 amount for account of Board of Home Missions)	$ 2,387.40		27,194.63	
Loss on investments sold			282.50	
Home Board's share of excess, 1921	2,387.41	4,774.81		33,257.13

Auditors' Report.

GENERAL FUND

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts

Balance on Hand, November 1st, 1920		$ 1,856.09
Centenary Receipts, Undesignated	$4,375,253.73	
Centenary Receipts, Designated	877,798.46	
Non Centenary Receipts	47,020.76	
From Annuity Funds, Undesignated	31,292.70	
From Annuity Funds, Designated	1,825.19	
From Legacies, Undesignated	40,153.15	
From Legacies, Designated	177.50	
Interest Permanent Fund, Undesignated	9,260.82	
Interest Permanent Fund, Designated	18,207.02	
Interest Permanent Fund, Retired Missionaries	7,491.65	
Miscellaneous	1,431.23	
		5,409,912.21
Total		$5,411,768.30

Disbursements

Indirect Appropriations	(Schedule A)	$ 281,856.20	
Special "	(Schedule B)	296,531.72	
Direct "	(Schedule C)	4,148,490.52	
Total for the Fields			$4,726,878.44
General Expense (Administration & Cultivation)	(Schedule D)		335,644.47
Interest	(Schedule E)		62,996.18
Special Appropriations for Indebtedness	(Schedule B)		285,182.56
Total			$5,410,701.65
Balance on Hand October 31st, 1921			1,066.65
Total			$5,411,768.30

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE A

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Emergencies in the Missions	$ 69,998.63	
Incidental Needs of the Missions	69,998.89	
Cooperation	15,000.00	
Purchasing and Shipping (¾)	18,033.41	
Retired Missionaries	45,000.00	
Personnel Department	30,375.31	
Medical Department	13,451.79	
Excess Transit Fund	19,998.17	
Total		$ 281,856.20

SCHEDULE B
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

War Emergency & Conservation		
Personnel Preparation	$ 100,000.00	
Field Commitments	196,531.72	
		$ 296,531.72
Advances to the Field $286,649.64 (Included in Direct Appropriations, therefore not totaled here.)		
Special Indebtedness		
Columbus Celebration Expense	$ 227,276.39	
Interchurch World Movement	57,906.17	
		285,182.56

SCHEDULE C
DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

EASTERN ASIA			
China			
Central China	$ 85,846.42		
China General	100,073.00		
Foochow	137,932.87		
Hinghwa	84,249.96		
Kiangsi	58,912.48		
North China	196,986.28		
West China	79,902.74		
Yenping	42,910.86	$ 786,814.61	
Japan and Korea			
Japan	$ 176,925.92		
Korea	142,886.65	319,812.57	$1,106,627.18
SOUTHERN ASIA			
Bengal		$ 49,969.40	
Bombay		127,069.66	
Burma		46,779.11	
Central Provinces		83,662.17	
India General		31,800.25	
Lucknow		80,203.23	
North India		161,186.17	
Northwest India		162,052.87	
South India		97,575.25	840,298.11
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			
Malaysia		$ 84,327.69	
Netherlands Indies		58,722.19	
Philippines		85,277.53	228,327.41
LATIN AMERICA			
Mexico		$ 146,610.45	
Central America		54,023.39	
Bolivia		73,215.63	
Chile		167,693.91	
Eastern South America		127,120.30	
North Andes		51,905.90	
General		40,369.67	660,939.25

Analysis of Disbursements—Continued

AFRICA

Angola	$ 30,658.70	
Congo	39,051.58	
Southeast Africa	42,068.50	
Liberia	40,417.36	
Rhodesia	43,082.96	195,279.10

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

General	$ 37,161.77	
Denmark	48,309.42	
Finland	24,850.00	
Norway	54,583.96	
Sweden	50,832.85	$ 215,738.00

Paris Area

Italy	$ 261,614.79		
Bulgaria	33,457.50		
France	181,237.67		
Jugo-Slavia	28,180.80		
Madeira Islands	13,065.51		
Spain	8,448.00		
North Africa	125,628.75		
General	21,704.90		
Albania	1,908.85		
Serbia	8,000.00	683,246.77	

Zurich Area

Austria	$ 6,302.75		
Hungary	2,101.20		
North Germany	63,507.75		
South Germany	23,007.75		
Russia	7,415.00		
Baltic Provinces	15,200.00		
Switzerland	18,209.75		
Frankfort Seminary	4,250.00		
General	71,635.83		
Germany	6,405.67	218,034.70	$1,117,019.47

Total, Direct Appropriation $4,148,490.52

Analysis of Disbursements—Continued

GENERAL EXPENSE

ADMINISTRATION AND CULTIVATION

SCHEDULE D

Foreign Department	$ 37,867.84	
Corresponding Secretaries	12,250.01	
Education and Literature on F. F. (½)	4,744.38	
Records and Survey Department	11,260.58	
Cultivation Department	32,288.27	
Publication Department	19,837.70	
Miscellaneous Administration	13,110.75	
Treasurer's Office	19,647.15	
Accountant's Office	33,916.39	
Cashier's Office	16,058.89	
Designated Income Office	26,668.25	
Legal Department	8,583.73	
Purchasing Department (¼)	6,011.13	
Transportation Department	6,326.62	
Stenographic Department	10,946.96	
Filing Department	9,371.84	
General Office	11,519.64	
Boards Expense	8,148.46	
Alterations	6,082.95	
Rent	19,594.22	
Miscellaneous Collection	21,408.71	
Total, General Expense		$ 335,644.47

INTEREST

SCHEDULE E

Interest Paid	$ 223,359.60	
Interest Received	160,363.42	
Net Interest Paid		$ 62,996.18
Total Disbursements under the Appropriations		$5,410,701.65

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS

	Advances as of Oct. 31, 1920	Advanced 1921	Paid 1921	Advances as of Oct. 31, 1921
Eastern Asia				
China	$ 25,500.00		$ 500.00	$ 25,000.00
Foochow	17,147.43		17,147.43	
Hinghwa	*14,000.00			14,000.00
Kiangsi	6,990.37		6,990.37	
North China	46,000.00		46,000.00	
	$ 109,637.80		$ 70,637.80	$ 39,000.00
Japan	32,124.22		32,124.22	
Korea	54,915.42	**2,500.00		57,415.42
Totals, Eastern Asia	$ 196,677.44	$ 2,500.00	$ 102,762.02	$ 96,415.42
Southeastern Asia				
Malaysia	*20,000.00	**1,000.00		21,000.00
Southern Asia				
Bengal	6,000.00		6,000.00	
Bombay	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Burma	*5,000.00			5,000.00
Lucknow		6,000.00	2,500.00	3,500.00
North India	10,000.00		10,000.00	
South India	4,000.00		4,000.00	
India General	19,587.86		19,587.86	
Totals, So. Asia	$ 59,587.86	$ 6,000.00	$ 57,087.86	$ 8,500.00
Africa				
Congo	560.00		560.00	
Inhambane	2,250.00		2,250.00	
Liberia	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Rhodesia	9,800.00	**2,700.00	9,800.00	2,700.00
Totals, Africa	$ 13,610.00	$ 2,700.00	$ 13,610.00	$ 2,700.00
Latin America				
Mexico	32,000.00	9,500.00	41,500.00	
Central America	10,322.42		10,322.42	
Bolivia	30,000.00		17,000.00	13,000.00
Chile	110,000.00		28,946.92	81,053.08
South America	19,065.91		19,065.91	
Totals, Latin-America	$ 201,388.33	$ 9,500.00	$ 116,835.25	$ 94,053.08

Loans and Advances to the Mission Fields—Continued

Europe & North Africa				
Finland	56,500.00			56,500.00
France	251,638.00	185,372.48	15,000.00	422,010.48
Italy	522,919.24	87,100.00	25,373.00	584,646.24
Madeira Islands	7,314.20		7,314.20	
North Africa	57,700.00	25,000.00	28,328.40	54,371.60
Serbia		8,000.00	8,000.00	
Germany	110,000.00			110,000.00
Switzerland	60,150.00			60,150.00
Totals, Europe & North Africa	$1,066,221.44	$ 305,437.48	$ 84,015.60	$1,287,678.32
GRAND TOTALS	$1,557,485.07	$ 327,172.48	$ 374,310.73	$1,510,346.82

*Underwritten by Designated Annuities (total $39,000).

**Loaned from the W. A. Williams Loan Fund (total $6,200).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

October 1917 to October 31, 1921

	Total Loss	Total Gain	Appropriation 1919	Net Loss & Gain
EASTERN ASIA				
China				
Central China	$ 76,825.30	$ 1,233.42	$ 29,519.01	$ 46,072.87
China General	105,115.64	1,753.57	14,706.59	88,655.48
Foochow	78,961.18	1,583.56	21,583.69	55,793.93
Hinghwa	53,410.70	577.25	12,645.02	40,188.43
Kiangsi	44,034.14	959.61	13,037.86	30,036.67
North China	196,095.87	3,192.37	47,015.84	145,887.66
West China	69,973.13	1,176.00	3,490.38	65,306.75
Yenping	31,346.83	681.09	8,315.23	22,350.51
Japan & Korea				
Japan	6,266.12		2,849.79	3,416.33
Korea	5,614.55		3,233.57	2,380.98
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA				
Malaysia	15.50		15.50	
Netherlands Indies	1,243.87	1,132.92		110.95
Philippines		1,939.01		*1,939.01
SOUTHERN ASIA				
Bengal	3,358.46	3,858.00		* 499.54
Bombay	20,770.69	14,498.50		6,272.19
Burma	8,156,32	8,127.00	2,052.30	*2,022.98
Central Provinces	12,502.55	4,821.57	1,226.05	6,454.93
North India	65,319.68	40,352.00	9,745.59	15,222.09
Northwest India	33,234.83	19,112.86	2,452.45	11,669.52
South India	23,523.55	18,773.50	3,239.89	1,510.16

*Gain

Foreign Exchange—Continued

AFRICA				
Congo	10.20	3,939.48		*3,929.28
Liberia	14.68		14.68	
Rhodesia	189.56	463.47	188.36	* 462.27
Southeast Africa	102.70			102.70
LATIN AMERICA				
Bolivia	343.00		343.00	
Central America	1,179.23			1,179.23
Chile	17,974.19	9,705.46	13,899.88	*5,631.15
Eastern So. America	6,147.26	16,831.98	4,075.56	*14,760.28
Mexico	9,104.02	1,196.36	8,101.97	* 194.31
North Andes	891.37	1,510.45	868.26	*1,487.34
South America	106.97			106.97
EUROPE & NORTH AFRICA				
Copenhagen Area				
Norway	1,817.78		1,817.78	
Sweden	2,825.59		2,825.59	
Zurich Area				
Switzerland	1,230.69		1,230.69	
Miscellaneous	12,051.64		7,078.32	4,973.32
	$889,757.79	$157,419.43	$215,572.85	$516,765.51

* Gain.

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURS
RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATIO
TRANSIT AND FIE

	Recurring	Non-Recurring
EASTERN ASIA		
China		
Central China	$ 67,887.82	17,958.60
China General	86,666.27	13,406.73
Foochow	97,506.72	40,426.15
Hinghwa	54,319.31	29,930.65
Kiangsi	50,647.11	8,265.37
North China	142,884.26	54,102.02
West China	69,685.21	10,217.53
Yenping	35,720.11	7,190.75
Total	605,316.81	181,497.80
Japan & Korea		
Japan	144,801.70	32,124.22
Korea	132,886.65	10,000.00
Total	277,688.35	42,124.22
Total Eastern Asia	$883,005.16	223,622.02
SOUTHERN ASIA		
Bengal	44,229.56	5,739.84
Bombay	112,069.66	15,000.00
Burma	32,657.11	14,122.00
Central Provinces	83,662,17	
India General	11,233.00	20,567.25
Lucknow	62,335.23	17,868.00
North India	146,186.17	15,000.00
Northwest India	162,052.87	
South India	97,575.25	
Total Southern Asia	$752,001.02	88,297.09
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		
Malayasia	40,532.20	43,795.49
Netherlands Indies	44,754.96	13,967.23
Philippines	71,600.25	13,677.28
Total Southeastern Asia	$156,887.41	71,440.00
LATIN AMERICA		
Mexico	104,463.79	42,146.66
Central America	37,325.97	16,697.42
Bolivia	34,215.63	39,000.00
Chile	71,716.74	95,977.17
Eastern South America	95,020.30	32,100.00
North Andes	40,745.67	11,160.23
General	26,069.82	14,299.85
Total Latin America	$409,557.92	251,381.33
AFRICA		
Angola	30,658.70	
Congo	39,051.58	
Southeast Africa	42,068.50	
Liberia	40,417.36	
Rhodesia	41,082.96	2,000.00
Total Africa	$193,279.10	2,000.00

OR THE FIELDS FROM
IERGENCY FUND, INCIDENTAL FUND, EXCESS
OMMITMENT

Emergency Fund	Incidental Fund	Excess Transit	Field Commitment	Total
	1,017.04	341.00	200.00	87,404.46
505.66	1,414.40		847.75	102,840.81
1,886.32	3,389.14		4,500.77	147,709.10
867.02	1,757.20	244.88	5,063.55	92,182.61
2,034.65	687.19		3,090.00	64,724.32
3,034.52	1,826.74	276.97	6,558.61	208,683.12
589.93	2,263.05	418.12	4,507.82	87,681.66
93.95	874.99	1.38	4,069.76	47,950.94
9,012.05	13,229.75	1,282.35	28,838.26	839,177.02
7,425.98	1,471.50		482.00	186,305.40
2,047.60	1,457.69	799.91	56,120.00	203,311.85
9,473.58	2,929.19	799.91	56,602.00	389,617.25
18,485.63	16,158.94	2,082.26	85,440.26	1,228,794.27
326.13	1,946.67	697.00	3,396.76	56,335.96
1,137.00	532.34	910.69	1,505.05	131,154.74
	334.72	763.32	993.00	48,870.15
584.70	1,228.67	645.54	8,450.94	94,572.02
			775.28	32,575.53
713.50	600.00	1,041.56	5,493.00	88,051.29
3,820.87	885.05	1,764.81	10,821.55	178,478.45
499.64	263.90	1,371.33	9,727.78	173,915.52
3,951.96	3,861.12	2,721.72	11,388.58	119,498.63
11,033.80	9,652.47	9,915.97	52,551.94	923,452.29
16,358.32	1,671.74	1,682.42	88.40	104,128.57
2,357.08	2,001.50	1,381.99	1,010.00	65,472.76
3,686.94	17.47	677.90	40.00	89,699.84
22,402.34	3,690.71	3,742.31	1,138.40	259,301.17
2,468.	3,049.05		2,780.00	154,907.79
65.00	564.82			54,653.21
1,303.58	1,061.57			75,580.78
3,353.69	1,448.63	292.66	1,255.83	174,044.72
421.74	2,360.94	1,671.52	101.00	131,675.50
2,111.67	2,557.69		1.00	56,576.26
			916.50	41,286.17
9,723.97	11,042.70	1,964.18	5,054.33	688,724.43
2,652.39	936.22	841.39	6,487.40	41,576.10
67.45	1,949.63		8,082.75	49,151.41
793.35	1,365.50	428.69	4,357.00	49,013.04
2,010.15	652.36		3,094.10	46,173.97
2,769.55	1,616.68	1,023.37	11,533.69	60,026.25
8,292.89	6,520.39	2,293.45	33,554.94	245,940.77

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURS
RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION
TRANSIT AND FIE

	Recurring	Non-Recurring
EUROPE & NORTH AFRICA		
Copenhagen Area		
Copenhagen Area	$ 6,000.00	31,161.77
Denmark	18,309.42	30,000.00
Finland	16,025.00	8,825.00
Norway	19,583.96	35,000.00
Sweden	20,819.62	30,013.23
Total	$ 80,738.00	135,000.00
Paris Area		
Italy	137,468.83	124,145.96
Bulgaria	13,457.50	20,000.00
France	91,655.77	89,581.90
Jugo-Slavia	7,180.80	21,000.00
Madeira Islands	5,385.60	7,679.91
Spain	8,448.00	
North Africa	59,775.00	65,853.75
General	7,010.00	14,694.90
Albania		1,908.85
Serbia		8,000.00
Total	$330,381.50	352,865.27
Zurich Area		
Austria	6,302.75	
Hungary	2,101.20	
North Germany	23,007.75	40,500.00
South Germany	23,007.75	
Russia	7,415.00	
Baltic Provinces	15,200.00	
Switzerland	15,202.25	3,007.50
Frankfort Seminary	4,250.00	
General	6,591.00	65,043.83
Germany		6,405.67
Total	$103,077.70	114,957.00
Total Europe and North Africa	$514,197.20	602,822.27
MISCELLANEOUS		
GRAND TOTALS	$2,908.927.81	1,239,562.71

To harmonize with the total amount disbursed for the Fields, ($4,726,878.44
which are listed as follows:

Schedule "A"

Cooperation Fund	$15,000.00
Purchasing and Shipping	18,033.41
Retired Missionaries	45,000.00
Personnel Department	30,375.31
Medical Department	13,451.79

OR THE FIELDS FROM
MERGENCY FUND. INCIDENTAL FUND. EXCESS
OMMITMENT—Continued

Emergency Fund	Incidental Fund	Excess Transit	Field Commitment	Total
				37,161.77
				48,309.42
				24,850.00
				54,583.96
				50,832.85
				215,738.00
			5,292.01	266,906.80
	100.00			33,557.50
				181,237.67
				28,180.80
				13,065.51
				8,448.00
60.00	157.88		1,291.43	127,138.06
				21,704.90
			10.00	1,918.85
				8,000.00
60.00	257.88		6,593.44	690,158.09
			3,000.00	9,302.75
				2,101.20
			10.00	63,517.75
				23,007.75
				7,415.00
				15,200.00
				18,209.75
				4,250.00
				71,634.83
			8,997.08	15,402.75
			12,007.08	230,041.78
60.00	257.88		18,600.52	1,135,937.87
	22,675.80		191.33	22,867.13
69,998.63	69,998.89	19,998.17	196,531.72	$4,505,017.93

it will be necessary to add the following items,

Schedule "A" Total	121,860.51
Schedule "B" Item 1 War Emergency and Conservation Personnel Preparation	100,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$4,726,878.44

FUNDS FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

Income received $13,003.91

DISBURSEMENTS

Mission House, Yenping, China	$1,000.00	
Theological School, Seoul, Korea	3,500.00	
Bishop Welch's residence, Korea	1,500.00	
Cash on Hand	7,003.91	$13,003.91

Property protected $826,736.00

RECEIPTS

The receipts for the fiscal year 1921 from Centenary Funds were $5,253,052.19. In addition to this amount the Board received from annuity gifts, from legacies, from interest on Permanent Funds and other miscellaneous sources, $156,860.02, a total of $5,409,912.21.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1920 were $6,166,-989.75. The decrease for the current year is $757,077.54.

DISBURSEMENTS

The total of Direct and Indirect Appropriations to the Field for 1921 was $5,228,209. The disbursements on account of these appropriations amount to $4,726,878.44.

The appropriation for General Expenses (including interest) was $423,927. Of this amount there was disbursed $398,-640.65.

The sum of $814,016 was appropriated to reduce bank loans, advances to the fields and new property where commitments had actually been made. There was disbursed on this account $768,-363.92, of which all but the disbursements for bank loans, $285,-182.56, is included in the Direct and Indirect appropriations referred to above.

The total disbursements for the year were $5,410,701.65, or $756,288.10 less than the appropriations, and only $789,440 more than the actual receipts for the year, which was taken from the balance on hand last year.

A detailed comparison of disbursements and appropriations, will show that while there have been overdrafts on some individual items in the several classes of appropriations, the total is well below not only the appropriation made by the Board, but under the amounts as reduced by the Executive Committee.

The largest overdraft in any one department is that of the Personnel Department. This is due to the fact that the appropriation last year was made on the assumption that the transfer of certain functions of this Department would be made to the Committee on Conservation and Advance at the beginning of the year. The transfer was not actually made until the middle of the year. The Department is now on an expense budget of $15,245, half the amount expended last year.

Advances to the Field

It has been the policy of the Executive Committee during the past year not to make additional advances to the fields unless absolutely necessary to save critical situations. The chief exception was in the case of drafts drawn on the War Emergency and Reconstruction Fund for France and Italy, which reached the office too late to be included in the disbursements for 1920, and which could not be found in the appropriations for 1921. This totaled $305,372.48. The amount advanced to all other fields was $21,800.00.

One of the objects in reducing expenditures on the field to the lowest possible minimum was to make funds available for the reduction of these and other advances. The total paid to reduce advances to the field was $374,310.73. The net result is a reduction of these advances to the fields of $47,138.25.

The footnote on Schedule E calls attention to the fact that $39,000 of these advances are provided for by Designated Annuities and $6,200 are loans from the W. A. Williams Loan Fund. The former will not have to be met from appropriations, the latter will be repaid at the convenience of the fields, the funds being established for the special purpose of making such loans. Eliminating these advances, Africa and Southeastern Asia are free from all obligations to the Board on this account. India is free, except $3,500 and China, except a special item of $25,000, loaned some years ago to the press in Shanghai as a working capital which will probably be returned without draft upon the appropriations, as a result of negotiations now going on regarding the adjustment of the affairs of that press.

The Board's Special Funds

At the last Annual Meeting, the following action was taken by the Board:

> "We order that as soon as adjustments can be made by the Finance Committee, the Annuity Fund, Permanent Funds, Estate Funds, the Insurance Fund and all other Trust Funds, be legally set apart from the other resources of the Board and that they be invested under the authorization of the Finance Committee, in approved securities and in advances to our properties on the mission field, according to the principles to be formulated by the Finance Committee and that these funds be reported separately to the Board at its Annual Meeting."

The Finance Committee was not able to make the necessary adjustment to carry out this policy completely this year. The annuity funds have always been kept in separate bank account. The Permanent Funds are now so kept, and all of these funds are reported separately to the Board. It has not been possible, however, to invest the Permanent and Annuity funds this year because of the necessity of keeping them in the bank as balances to help secure the loans necessary. The amounts on deposit at the bank in the name of these funds, on October 31st, were as follows:

Permanent Funds (capital account)	$ 97,131.56
Annuity Fund of Board of Foreign Missions	279,491.20
Missionary Society Annuity Fund	28,832.60
	$405,455.36

The Present Financial Status

The outstanding obligations of the Board may be divided into six classes:

First—Money that has been advanced by the Board on what was considered good moral or property assets. Under this classification comes the underwriting of the Interchurch World Movement for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, amounting to $300,000, plus $23,131.32, accrued interest, a total of $323,131.32; and also $1,510,346.82, advanced on our own properties on the foreign field.

Second—Money that represents practically a complete loss. Included in this classification is our underwriting of the Interchurch World Movement, of $750,000, plus accrued interest, $57,906.17, or a total of $807,906.17. This has been reduced to $750,000 by the payment of the interest. There is also included in the second class, the deficit of the Columbus Celebration, which at the beginning of this year was $367,276.39. There has been paid on this account, from the appropriation to meet the Board's obligations, $227,276.39, leaving a net deficit at this time of $140,000. Also the net loss in exchange, $516,765.51.

Third—Money that has been borrowed from the Annuity Fund and the Permanent Funds by the general treasury. The former amounts to $310,000.00, exactly the same amount as last year. The latter amounts to $265,587.90, as against $602,706.99. Of this reduction of $337,119.09, $25,745.31 represents cash returned from the general fund to the Permanent Fund; and $311,373.78 represents an adjustment between the General Fund and the Permanent Funds on account of the Wallace Lodge real estate and securities.

Fourth—Legacies received and held in abeyance $512,004.10. Of this total approximately $182,000 represent real estate, stocks and bonds, which have been bequeathed to the Board and which have not yet been sold. The balance, $329,105.07, represents cash

which has been paid into the Treasury and which has been used. It is not an obligation in the sense that it will ever have to be repaid to the donors but it is an obligation in that this money must be reported as estates are closed as receipts subject to appropriation.

Fifth—Deposits and Sundry Funds held in abeyance, $839,645.94. Of this total $42,503 represents amounts which have been placed on deposit with the Board by individuals, in most cases the sum to remain on deposit indefinitely. $685,627.85 represents amounts that are subject to the call of the Missions; and includes (a) partial payment on Centenary Pledges which will not be called for until additional payments make it wise to proceed with building projects; (b) gifts for designated objects which have not been used up to this time, and (c) credits which have been established for various reasons. Many of these items have been held at the request of the field, because of adverse exchange and high cost of building materials. $44,147.92 of this amount represents stocks, bonds and real estate which have not been sold and therefore should not be included in considering the amount of cash which has been used, $67,365.25 represents various items which have been listed under the head of "Miscellaneous."

Sixth—Is represented by four items: Bills of Exchange, $461,032.57; Branch Treasurers' Credits subject to Drafts, $363,989.37; Amounts due Missionaries, $33,419.78, and Amounts due the Missions, $79,470.08. These items should be considered as in the nature of a revolving fund. At the end of every year we have outstanding bills of exchange and branch treasurers' drafts which must be cashed during the following year. The amounts due missionaries and the missions is also an annual outstanding amount, as it represents amounts due nearby fields, on account of the difference of the fiscal year in the office and on the field, and November and December salaries of missionaries on furlough.

The Banking Situation

At the close of the fiscal year 1920, there were outstanding bank loans amounting to $1,625,000.00. At the close of the present fiscal year our outstanding bank loans amount to $1,230,000.

It is needless to say that the banks have not dealt with us on strictly business principles. There has been a very large element of good will entering into these loans. Previous to this year, the banks did not insist upon a 20% balance which is the usual policy with New York Banks, but this year, we have maintained such an average balance each month. This balance has been maintained by additional borrowings from the banks and by carrying in the banks cash of the Annuity and Permanent Funds, which totaled at the close of the fiscal year $405,455.36.

The extent of our transactions with the bank is indicated

by the fact that in order to meet the disbursements of the year, it was necessary to borrow from the banks, including renewal of notes, $9,760,000. The banks ought not to be called upon for such heavy drafts and as soon as possible the Board should seek a way to finance itself without making such large loans necessary.

At the last Annual Meeting, the Treasurer made the following banking suggestions, which were approved:

> "It is apparent that the present banking system is unsatisfactory. Prior to the Centenary period, when the total income of the Board did not exceed $2,000,000, it was not so disturbing a matter to have outstanding bank loans of one-third of that amount, but to borrow one-third of the present budget becomes a more serious proposition. In the first place, it would necessitate a bank balance of approximately half a million dollars to warrant the granting of such loans; in the second place, because of an uncertain money market, it is entirely conceivable that money could not be borrowed in such large sums as may be needed.
>
> "We should inaugurate a new banking system as soon as practicable. The first step to be taken should be to charge off from our general treasury cash balances first, bills of exchange as soon as they are issued; second, designated gifts, legacies under adjustment and other funds held in abeyance; and third, deposit accounts of Branch Treasurers which accounts are subject to draft.
>
> "These three items alone would call for more than a million dollars, without providing for a single dollar of surplus.
>
> "In addition to this amount, there should be at least a million dollar surplus to take care of the excess of disbursements over receipts, month by month, between the sessions of the Annual Conferences."

It is needless to say that it has been impossible to put into operation a single one of the policies outlined because of the condition of the treasury. It is imperative that the finances of the Board be arranged so that in the near future at least a beginning can be made in carrying out the above banking plans.

In determining our actual banking situation, many elements must be taken into consideration, not only a comparison of the outstanding loans this year and last, including the fact that we have enlarged deposits in our Annuity and Permanent funds account, but also the list of items mentioned under Present Financial Status. While our affairs in general are in a condition which makes it somewhat easier to handle the banking situation,—which is a great relief to the Treasurer and the Finance Committee,—when the actual obligations are considered the Board is only in a slightly better financial condition than that of twelve months ago.

Adjustments

The Report of the Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations, presented at the last Annual Meeting of the Board, contained the following item:

> "IV.—That Schedule B. Direct Appropriations to Mission Fields, totaling $4,929,046, be approved, and that the amount be

> appropriated according to the Schedule, provided that such adjustments as may be necessary may be permitted on non-recurring items within a given Division, on action by the Executive Committee."

This put into the hands of the Executive Committee the readjustment of the appropriations for non-recurring items. It was apparent that some heroic measures would have to be taken at once to save the financial situation. A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board was called on December 3d and after careful consideration, a program was drawn up and presented to the Executive Committee, at its meeting on December 8th. The Executive Committee adopted a program containing the following items:

> "1. That until July 1, 1921, remittances on the Non-recurring Items Budget shall not be made to the fields, except for items arising under contracts or commitments heretofore made and entered into and then only on the action of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Finance.
>
> NOTE:—At a later meeting, after the close of the spring Conferences, the returns from which indicated a considerable falling off in receipts for the year, it was decided to continue this policy to the close of the fiscal year.
>
> "2. That fields be advised that where definite commitments on the non-recurring items have been made, to defer payments if possible until after June 1st next and that until after that date, payments, where necessary, be made only on projects actually under construction or when payments on property that have been authorized cannot be temporarily financed upon the field.
>
> "3. That the Corresponding Secretary and Staff be requested to re-examine critically the field recurring items budgets with a view to ascertaining what items, if any, can be omitted from the current payments or deferred for payment until later in the year, and that for the first ten months of the year, the recurring items budget be sent in installments of 7 per cent each month; totaling 70 per cent of the budget during ten months and that for the eleventh and twelfth months, 15 per cent be sent each month; thus carrying the total budget in the full year, it being understood that the Executive Committee may make such modifications of this plan as may be necessary under peculiar conditions in given fields."

This action gave immediate relief in two ways: first, it deferred the payment of a substantial part of the non-recurring items budget until the close of the year when money was available, and second, it restricted the payment of any of the non-recurring budget until definitely approved by the Executive Committee and the Committee on Finance. Both of these Committees studied carefully each item presented and in this way $491,612 of the non-recurring items budget were not sent to the field. It is due to the close scrutiny on the part of these two Committees that the disbursements for the year were less than the appropriations by $756,288.10, thus preventing an additional debt of this amount.

Legal Department

From the report submitted by W. O. Gantz, in charge of this department, the following items are presented to the Annual Meeting:

The validity of Centenary estate notes has been established in New York and Ohio. In Illinois a favorable decision was secured exempting the proceeds of estate notes from transfer taxes.

The Board's staff of volunteer attorneys, over a thousand in number, located in over a thousand counties throughout the United States, has rendered without charges, exceedingly valuable service in the matter of settling estates, securing appraisals, investigating records, co-operating in the study of tax exemptions and in explaining legislative enactments.

In May, 1921, a meeting of the treasurers and attorneys of about thirty Mission Boards was held in New York, to prepare a co-operative program for these organizations in legal matters pertaining to estates, inheritance tax, etc. It is believed that a combined effort on the part of these organizations will do much to secure the enactment of favorable legislation in States where heavy taxes are imposed on bequests to charitable institutions and in some States where it is impossible to bequeath money to any of these organizations.

In the matter of the Board's direct legal work, the Report shows that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1921, there were 165 open estates. During the year 50 of these estates have been closed and 62 new estates have been added. From the closed estates there has been collected $71,533.58 in cash and additional amounts in scurities and real estate. There has also been collected from estates, not yet closed, exclusive of Centenary Estate Notes, cash and property valued at $43,919. The total money collected from these various estates amounts to $115,452.65. The estates now on our books involve approximately $350,000 in money bequests and 117 estates in which the bequests are as yet indeterminate in amount.

The Department has collected on Centenary Estate Notes and subscriptions which became due on the death of the donors, $32,500 and there is now in process of collection approximately $94,000.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1921, the Board had various properties in twenty different states, appraised at $683,-829. During the year 22 pieces of property, appraised at $114,-950, have been sold and 12 new pieces of property have been acquired at an appraised valuation of $46,300. Negotiations are under way, but not yet completed, involving the receipt of 21 additional pieces of property, at a total appraised valuation of $385,865.

The above statement does not include the four large Institutions of the Board.

Annuity Agreements

The present financial situation, especially the exceptionally high rates of interest which can be secured on high grade bonds, does not produce a favorable condition for promoting our annuity business.

When annuity rates are much higher than prevailing interest rates, annuity agreements have the appeal of good business as well as benevolent giving. During the present year the reverse has been true. In spite of this fact, we have issued 120 new annuity agreements, totaling $153,215. We now have outstanding 1,173 annuity agreements (excluding Missionary Society annuities), totaling $2,131,666.

Department of Designated Income

Mr. A. E. Chenoweth has charge of this Department, which handles the correspondence and records of all kinds of designated gifts and Parish Abroad Assignments.

The scope of the Department is indicated by the following statement of amounts received:

Current designated gifts	$945,028.83
China Famine Fund	471,177.99
European Relief	14,451.41
Parish Abroad Funds	220,392.00
Total	$1,651,050.23

This statement indicates that this form of giving is still attractive to the church and that such gifts need to be handled in thorough sympathy with the donors.

Service Department

In readjusting the office organization, it was found desirable to unite the Purchasing and Shipping division, the Transportation division and the handling of the details connected with the four home base properties of the Board, into one department with Mr. Frank E. Baker, recently Branch Treasurer of the Paris Area, as its head.

The Budget for this department will not be increased, but by closer organization and supervision, these important features of our work will be rendered more efficient and eventually we believe there will be a substantial saving.

During the past year greatly increased service has been rendered to our missionaries by this department. The following are some of the items indicating the kind of service rendered: 3,018 purchase orders were issued; 383 missionaries took advantage of our special discount rate and sent in 1,003 subscriptions for magazines; 240 shipments consisting of 12,793 pieces were sent

to 36 different ports; approximately 5,000 packages of parcel post and book post were sent through the mails.

Most of the goods sent out were purchased at wholesale prices which represent a very substantial saving to our missionaries who availed themselves of the services of this Department.

Foreign Properties

At the last Annual Meeting of the Board, the following action was taken:

"RESOLVED:—That the Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer, under the direction of the Finance Committee, be instructed to present at the Annual Meeting of the Board, in connection with the Report of the Treasurer, a balance sheet with respect to our properties in lands in which we are at work, based either upon cost or a reasonable appraisal of their present value. Such statements to show loans and advances, if any, against each property and to be itemized under the following classifications:

"(a) Properties directly owned by the Board, with title standing in its own name.

"(b) Properties used for the work of the Board but in which title is vested in Missions or in persons or trustees representing the Mission.

"(c) Properties operated as union institutions but in which this Board or the Methodist Episcopal Missions have specific interest."

Acting upon this Resolution, the Legal Department prepared blanks for each property on the foreign field, to be filled out by the Mission Treasurers. A letter was sent to the Bishops on the foreign field requesting their co-operation in getting these blanks filled out and returned to the New York office. Complete returns have been received from Bolivia, Maderia Islands, Italy, Burma, Foochow, Inhambane and Japan. From this limited number of replies, it is evident that the Mission Treasurers either do not have the information or they do not take the time to work out the details requested. It is quite probable that some of the men do not understand just what information we desire and in some cases it has been intimated that it will be necessary to pay some one to secure this information. Several other lines may be followed to secure these facts and during the coming year every effort will be made to compile the desired data.

George M. Fowles, Treasurer.
George F. Sutherland, Assistant Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1922

Total Appropriations $5,409,912
Distributed as follows:

A. BOARD OBLIGATIONS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.... $600,000

B. GENERAL EXPENSE BUDGET

(The General Expense Budget includes amounts expended for education and collection as well as administration. With a departmental organization such as exists in the Board of Foreign Missions, it is impossible to make an absolute division between these two parts of the budget, as most of the departments serve both phases of the work. A careful estimate indicates that of the total, 55 per cent ($188,791.50), is appropriated for administration and 45 per cent ($154,315.50), for education and collection, that is, helping in the general task of informing the Church and increasing the income.)

Foreign Department	$39,360	
Treasury Department—		
General	18,240	
Accountant's Office	34,200	
Cashier's Office	15,408	
Designated Income	25,170	
Cultivation Department	37,347	
Legal Department	10,760	
Records, Research and Surveys	12,784	
Publication Department	18,660	
Education and Literature on the Foreign Field.....	4,160	
Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one-third)	9,360	
Stenographic Department	12,450	
Filing Department	9,696	
General Office	13,012	
Corresponding Secretaries	14,000	
Board's Expenses	9,000	
Miscellaneous Collection	11,000	
Miscellaneous Administration	15,000	
Alterations	3,500	
Rent	30,000	
		$343,107

C. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

Emergency Fund	$60,000	
Incidental Fund	60,000	
Co-operation Fund	15,000	
Excess Transit Fund	15,000	
Purchasing, Transportation, etc.	19,720	
Personnel Department	15,245	
Medical Department	11,808	
Retired Missionary Fund	45,000	
		$241,773

D. SPECIAL PERSONNEL PREPARATION FUND $90,000

E. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Division One—Eastern Asia

Recurring Items Budget:

CHINA

Central China	$82,736	
Foochow	109,461	
Hinghwa	59,958	
Kiangsi	63,383	
North China	142,922	
West China	77,792	
Yenping	40,571	
China General:		
Missionary Staff ($23,170)		
Work Budgets (49,506)		
General Treasurer	$2,750	
Publishing House	4,050	
Christian Literature	18,000	
Centenary Promotion	30,946	
Educational Board	11,430	
Secretary Medical Association	2,500	
American School	2,500	
Chinese Recorder	500	
	72,676	
		$649,499

JAPAN AND KOREA

Japan	148,440	
Korea	139,616	
Manchuria Extension	5,000	
	293,056	
Total Recurring Items Budget for Eastern Asia		$942,555

Division Two—Southern Asia

Recurring Items Budget:

INDIA AND BURMA

Bengal	$46,284	
Bombay	52,047	
Burma	39,192	
Central Provinces	68,169	
Gujarat	79,704	
Lucknow	83,820	
Lucknow Christian College	28,000	
North India	130,166	
Northwest India	149,133	
South India	99,737	
India General:		
Missionary Staff ($12,700)		
Work Budgets (16,800)		
Indian Witness	$2,500	
Evangelistic Program	3,500	
Magazine, Educated Indians	5,000	
Centenary Cultivation	7,000	
Educational Secretaries	5,000	
Tuberculosis Sanitarium	3,000	
General Treasury	3,500	
	29,500	
Total Recurring Items Budget for Southern Asia		$805,752

Division Three—Southeastern Asia

Recurring Items Budget:

Malaysia	$55,521	
Netherlands Indies	57,185	
Philippine Islands	70,021	
Total Recurring Items Budget for Southeastern Asia		$182,727

Division Four—Africa

Recurring Items Budget:

Angola	$40,707	
Congo	36,300	
Liberia	50,362	
Rhodesia	46,670	
Southeast Africa	41,368	
Africa General	1,500	
Total Recurring Items Budget for Africa		$216,907

Division Five—Latin America

Recurring Items Budget:

Mexico	$106,000	
Central America	43,450	
North Andes	49,000	
Bolivia	41,060	
Chile	75,856	
Eastern South America	94,615	
Latin America General:		
Missionary Staff	($16,950)	
Work Budget	(15,950)	
So. Am. Centenary Promotion	$14,000	
So. Am. Sunday School Work	2,400	
So. Am. General Treasury	6,500	
So. Am. Architect and Building	3,500	
Mexico Centenary Promotion	2,500	
Mexico Educational Program	4,000	
	32,900	
Total Recurring Items Budget for Latin America		$442,881

Division Six—Europe and North Africa and Division Seven—War Emergency and Relief

Recurring Items Budget:

Copenhagen Area

Denmark	$21,700	
Finland	18,300	
Norway	27,000	
Sweden	30,500	
Area General	7,500	
		$105,000

Paris Area

Area General	$.....	
Bulgaria		
France		
Italy		
Jugo-Slavia		
Spain		
Madeira Islands		
North Africa		
		$375,000

Zurich Area

Austria	$11,400	
Hungary	4,600	
North Germany	33,000	
South Germany	33,000	
Russia and the Baltic Provinces	31,000	
Switzerland	18,000	
Area General	6,500	
Frankfort Theological School	7,500	
		145,000
Total Recurring Items Budget for Europe and North Africa		$625,000
Total Appropriations for Recurring Items Budget, all fields		$3,215,822

NON-RECURRING ITEMS BUDGET

(To be administered as to items and adjustments by the Executive Committee)

a.	Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	$200,000
b.	Projects in the Field Program	719,210

1. Of this amount $352,000 is allocated to Europe and North Africa, this being the full share for that General Division in the amount of realization for the year, reckoned upon the basis of pre-Centenary appropriations, Centenary allotments, and War Emergency and Reconstruction. The following distribution is made by Areas:

Copenhagen	$84,480
Paris	168,960
Zurich	98,560

2. The undesignated balance $367,210, shall be alloted to the other General Divisions upon the basis of their imperative needs, maintaining as far as possible a proper balance between General Divisions and between the Missions within each Division according to the accepted Centenary program.

3. Gifts designated for a given field shall be charged against the non-recurring items budget for that field or against the Designated Gift Adjustment Fund at the discretion of the Executive Committee, and should there be a balance in the latter fund at the end of the year, the amount may be used as indicated in paragraph 2.

F. EXTRA APPROPRIATIONS

All appropriable receipts above the actual appropriations now made, shall be distributed under the authority of the Executive Committee, as follows:

1. One-half to existing liabilities of the Board at home or abroad, as the Executive and Finance Committees shall direct.

2. One-fourth to the payment of advances at home or abroad as the Executive and Finance Committees shall direct.

3. One-fourth to the projects in the field Centenary program, distributed to the main divisions pro rata with the regular appropriations, but the allocation within the division to be subject to the action of the Executive Committee.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
of the
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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Miss Florence Hooper, 30 Maryland Life Building, Baltimore, Md.

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Mrs. L. L. Townley, 323 Beech Ave., Wyoming, Ohio

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Corresponding Secretaries
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Mrs. George A. Wilson, 820 Livingston Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, Assistant, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Miss Carrie Jay Carnahan, 400 Shady Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Mrs. G. W. Isham, Acting, 415 E. Sixteenth St., University Place, Neb.
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Mrs. Charles W. Huett, 1520 Thompson St., Portland, Ore.

Miss Florence Hooper, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Gentlemen—Herewith we bring for your approval a statement of appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the year 1922, as adopted by the General Executive Committee of that body at Wichita, November 1, 1921.

The total appropriation is $2,381,357.50, an increase of $142,000 over the amount pledged last year. The allowance for support of about 700 missionaries is $681,935, an increase of $117,000; for current work $777,198.75, an increase of $98,000; for buildings $619,521.50, an increase of $370,700. Twenty thousand dollars for retirement allowances and an increase of $52,000 on retirement endowment is necessary. Miscellaneous items, including current expenses of Union colleges and support of zenana papers, totaling last year $204,700 have been decreased to $15,216, owing to closer classification.

It is not often the case that a decreae in appropriations is desirable, but the item of $367,000 set aside in 1921 for exchange reserve is dropped without regret.

An appropriation of $98,000 has been made for new buildings imperatively needed. For a number of years the Society has been systematically paying debts on buildings and for this purpose $200,000 is appropriated in 1922.

A three years' campaign for the strengthening of our educational work has begun, the chief aim for this year, in addition to cancellation of debts on school property, being adequate provision for our own colleges and for Union colleges in which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has an interest. The appropriation for Hwa Nan, Foochow, China, is $34,826; for Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea, $50,000, for a new dormitory. Isabella Thoburn College receives an appropriation of $76,840. Conditioned upon its being raised, $50,093 is given to Yenching College, $55,000 for Ginling and $56,000 for Toyko, a total of $161,093.

The Clothilda Lyon McDowell Fellowship Fund for Foreign Students has been founded with an initial appropriation of $5,750.00.

The "margin of safety" consists in the $161,000 for Union colleges, $200,000 for debts and $43,000 for retirement endowment.

Submitted for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church by

JENNIE BROWN SPAETH,
Recording Secretary.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1922

India:		
Bengal	$59,029.00	
Bombay	93,840.50	
Central Provinces	76,028.00	
Lucknow	41,681.00	
North India	116,960.00	
Northwest India	107,994.50	
South India	94,082.00	
Isabella Thoburn College	96,620.00	
India General	5,550.00	
Total for India		$691,785.00
Burma		25,433.50
Malaysia		51,326.50
Netherlands Indies		8,795.00
Philippine Islands		69,942.00

China:		
Central China	$139,146.35	
Foochow	135,462.50	
Hinghwa	37,962.50	
Kiangsi	65,819.00	
North China	130,813.00	
West China	73,918.50	
Yenping	15,574.00	
China General	7,160.00	
Total for China		$605,855.85
Japan:		
East Japan	$180,120.00	
West Japan	59,110.00	
Total for Japan		$239,230.00
Korea		205,937.50
Mexico		76,864.00
South America:		
Eastern South America	$42,959.00	
North Andes	8,432.00	
Total for South America		$51,391.00
Europe:		
Bulgaria	$7,245.00	
Central Europe	400.00	
France	14,240.00	
Italy	7,880.00	
Norway	50.00	
North Africa	15,750.00	
Total for Europe and North Africa		$45,565.00
Africa:		
Angola	$8,393.50	
Rhodesia	21,465.50	
Southeast Africa	3,703.00	
Total for Africa		$33,562.00
Miscellaneous (Total $15,216: $10,090 allocated to fields)		5,126.00
German Thank Offering		8,961.00
Retirement Fund:		
Principal	$52,000.00	
Allowances	20,000.00	
Total Retirement Fund		$72,000.00
General Fund:		
Home Administration	$25,538.70	
Foreign Administration	21,933.20	
Total General Fund		$47,571.90
Student Aid		600.00
Foreign Students Fellowship Fund		5,750.00
Branch Contingencies:		
Home	$84,098.00	
Foreign	51,618.25	
Total Branch Contingencies		$135,716.25
Total Appropriations for 1922		2,381,357.50

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

Dates	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
April 5, 1819—April 13, 1820	240,924					823 04	003	85 76	737 28	
April 14, 1820—April 30, 1821	256,881					2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	
May 1, 1821—May 31, 1822	281,146					2,547 39	.009	1,689 28	3,424 15	
June 1, 1822—May 31, 1823	297,632					5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	
June 1, 1823—May 11, 1824	312,540					3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	3,704 85	
May 12, 1824—May 4, 1825	328,523					4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,138 79	
May 5, 1825—May 11, 1826	341,144					4,964 11	.014	5,510 85	2,592 05	
May 12, 1826—April 25, 1827	360,800					6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	
April 26, 1827—April 10, 1828	381,997					6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	167 11	
April 11, 1828—April 30, 1829	421,156					14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	
May 1, 1829—April 30, 1830	447,743					13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,693 07	
May 1, 1830—April 30, 1831	476,153					9,950 57	.029	11,497 28	6,146 36	
May 1, 1831—April 30, 1832	513,114					11,379 66	.022	12,658 99	4,867 03	
May 1, 1832—April 22, 1833	548,593					17,097 05	.031	20,356 57	1,607 51	
April 23, 1833—April 30, 1834	599,736					35,700 15	.059	31,061 89	6,245 77	
May 1, 1834—April 30, 1835	638,784					30,492 21	.048	38,535 62		1,797 64
May 1, 1835—April 15, 1836	652,528					59,517 16	.091	52,067 56	5,651 96	
April 16, 1836—April 16, 1837	653,032					57,096 05	.087	66,536 85		3,788 84
April 17, 1837—April 9, 1838	658,157					96,087 36	.146	89,257 97	3,040 55	
April 10, 1838—April 9, 1839	696,549					132,480 29	.19	103,661 58	31,859 26	
April 10, 1839—April 19, 1840	740,459					136,410 87	.184	152,507 02	15,763 11	
April 20, 1840—April 19, 1841	795,445					139,905 76	.176	158,698 05		3,029 18
April 20, 1841—April 19, 1842	852,918					139,473 25	.163	145,092 73		8,648 66
April 20, 1842—April 19, 1843	913,901					146,482 17	.16	139,306 51		1,473 10
April 20, 1843—April 19, 1844	1,068,525					146,578 78	.137	155,020 36		9,904 68
April 20, 1844—April 30, 1845	1,171,356					94,562 27	.08	85,729 55		1,071 94
May 1, 1845—April 30, 1846	1,139,587					89,528 26	.078	64,372 60	24,083 72	
May 1, 1846—April 30, 1847	644,299					78,932 73	.122	76,634 13	26,382 32	
May 1, 1847—April 30, 1848	631,558					81,600 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	
May 1, 1848—April 30, 1849	639,066					84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	
May 1, 1849—April 30, 1850	662,315					104,579 54	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	
May 1, 1850—April 30, 1851	689,682					126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	
May 1, 1851—April 30, 1852	728,700	138,284 42		2,804 68	9,393 38	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07		3,173 34
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853	752,626	298,473 39		21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282,229 87	50,565 18	
Jan. 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854	783,358	211,952 01		4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 17	
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec. 31, 1855	799,431	204,464 86		6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856	800,327	199,996 59		7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	.296	274,182 49		820 41
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857	820,513	247,753 13		8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858	956,555	220,987 64		8,813 55	25,423 42	255,224 61	.265	251,600 88	4,711 63	
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 31, 1859	974,345	243,863 44		8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	
Jan. 1, 1860—Dec. 31, 1860	994,447	236,269 21		10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	270,701 27	3,783 29	
Jan. 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1861	988,523	222,709 28		10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	.248	249,071 09	837 13	
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec. 31, 1862	942,906	241,247 29		12,874 78	11,027 64	265,148 71	.281	226,309 64	29,676 20	
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec. 31, 1863	923,394	388,109 18		16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	.451	291,602 81	164,867 14	
Jan. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1864	928,320	497,867 17		22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	.592	437,568 10	267,292 30	
Jan. 1, 1865—Dec. 31, 1865	929,259	587,569 41		12,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	.680	523,338 90	385,694 07	

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906—Continued

Dates	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32		13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 93	
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35		28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	.53	805,703 17		32,584 28
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868	1,255,115	575,624 90		11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	.476	649,773 03		84,195 62
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48		27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	.475	623,820 95		89,789 96
Jan. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1870	1,370,134	576,774 10		12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	.434	515,896 22		10,942 51
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871	1,421,323	603,421 70		11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	.438	588,528 86	23,987 88	
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,646 60		10,359 16	23,950 84	661,956 60	.453	568,647 63	86,396 85	
Nov. 1, 1872—Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,103 76		15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	.465	725,169 69	42,063 80	
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,521	618,004 90		47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 26	14,288 86	
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	613,927 12		35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 89	.419	721,805 34		46,030 59
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	533,594 45		51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	.359	699,494 35		151,746 56
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,608	506,765 66		39,616 74	22,594 85	628,977 25	.376	599,055 40		82,824 71
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15		41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	.324	511,169 93		42,629 56
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80		38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,296 90		63,067 16
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880	1,742,922	500,182 46		34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	.319	576,185 09		82,001 71
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881	1,713,104	570,965 77		33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82		104,422 64
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882	1,748,021	621,381 08		48,685 09	21,677 84	691,696 01	.396	653,425 41		66,185 04
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883	1,767,114	650,772 54		78,091 32	22,600 04	751,460 90	.425	728,221 76		43,036 90
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31, 1884	1,835,490	652,188 90		49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 80	.398	775,724 16		87,635 20
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885	1,890,336	694,034 95		101,901 87	30,891 56	825,828 38	.437	770,878 74		40,685 58
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886	1,987,376	836,592 37	....	133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	.496	859,178 41	124,444 48	
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887	2,093,935	932,208 91	....	35,845 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	.496	1,002,805 19	161,010 20	
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888	2,156,113	928,596 38		41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	.461	1,156,046 08		1,570 64
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889	2,236,463	1,014,082 09		92,125 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42		35,254 26
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890	2,283,953	1,051,642 04	....	58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 72	.495	1,165,758 92		68,941 46
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	22,169 23	117,515 44	28,060 79	1,246,287 27	.522	1,146,768 59	31,277 52	
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892	2,442,627	1,119,880 36	12,110 12	122,678 48	10,458 10	1,265,168 04	.518	1,241,011 52	55,360 04	
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893	2,524,053	1,109,457 65	35,060 22	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,227,094 00	.485	1,381,943 28		98,550 24
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894	2,600,060	1,088,186 90	46,301 30	55,107 28	19,513 62	1,179,109 10	.453	1,241,617 81		160,158 05
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895	2,706,650	1,072,990 11	68,105 35	86,262 25	10,052 07	1,237,409 78	.457	1,268,485 19		220,634 14
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896	2,841,787	1,149,596 57	43,410 35	43,758 80	25,482 81	1,262,248 53	.445	1,310,583 19		168,971 80
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897	2,851,525	1,067,134 00	44,624 05	50,189 48	14,415 27	1,176,362 72	.412	1,179,455 27		172,077 35
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898	2,886,389	1,110,639 08	60,838 00	57,129 97	117,184 16	1,345,782 21	.465	1,254,915 11	....	79,313 25
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899	2,876,057	1,122,159 51	76,286 90	54,660 78	124,091 88	1,377,200 07	.478	1,287,150 11	9,649 71	....
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900	2,929,674	1,143,263 18	76,803 16	55,864 61	43,796 67	1,319,727 64	.45	1,339,814 03		10,436 68
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901	2,948,137	1,184,628 28	125,865 32	31,957 64	14,200 13	1,356,651 57	.46	1,381,200 71		35,175 80
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902	3,000,295	1,281,721 69	117,625 [illegible]	54,902 [illegible]	8,673 64	1,462,924 [illegible]	.487	1,322,251 [illegible]	44,486 [illegible]	
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903	3,031,918	1,405,945 07	171,951 05	62,015 [illegible]	14,307 20	1,654,220 85	.545	1,532,[illegible]84	216,129 [illegible]	
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904	3,070,121	1,451,688 [illegible]	167,888 50	53,398 64	31,549 46	1,704,525 [illegible]	.555	1,[illegible]918 04	254,737 30	
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905	3,148,211	1,527,987 93	186,477 31	59,555 [illegible]	14,871 21	1,788,892 44	.561	1,[illegible]57 58	17,856 48	
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906	3,236,661	1,615,494 64	374,062 27	53,163 [illegible]	28,927 [illegible]	2,071,648 [illegible]	.64	1,[illegible]82 81	105,531 65	
Total	...	40,018,343 38	1,629,584 75	2,239,527 07	1,279,333 59	*47,945,436 75				

* During the years 1836–1847 a total of $2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1921

Year	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907	3,307,275	988,859 06	331,019 99	57,762 54	24,278 69	1,401,920 28	.423	1,519,314 16	11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910– Oct. 31, 1911	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,256 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916– Oct. 31, 1917	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	675,132 52	56,173 58	23,655 11	2,144,816 93	.500	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,926 15	105,667 88	11,657 00	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	....
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919	4,175,504	4,249,683 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,723,800 49	....
Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920	4,393,988	5,058,185 88	1,012,921 46	48,855 73	47,026 68	6,166,989 75	1.40	6,165,133 66	....
Nov. 1, 1920—Oct. 31, 1921	4,492,401	4,375,753 73	877,798 46	40,330 65	117,885 46	5,411,768 30	1.20	5,410,701 65	....
Total	....	26,917,739 79	8,423,037 08	749,678 16	511,477 61	36,791,616 13	....	....	....

MISSION TREASURERS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Foochow Area.

Foochow, Hinghwa, Yenping—Rev. W. A. Main, P. O. Box 724, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Peking Area

North China, West China—Rev. W. A. Main.
Mr. O. J. Krause, Sub-Treasurer, Peking.
Rev. C. W. Freeman, Sub-Treasurer, Chengtu, West China.

Shanghai Area

Central China, Kiangsi—Rev. W. A. Main.

Japan and Korea

Seoul Area

Japan—Rev. Charles Bishop, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Korea—Rev. D. A. Bunker, Seoul.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila Area

Philippine Islands—Rev. E. S. Lyons, 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila.

Singapore Area

Malaysia—Rev. W. T. Cherry, Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.
Netherlands Indies—Rev. H. B. Mansell, Soekasari, 8 Buitenzorg, Java.
North Sumatra Mission—Rev. Leonard Oechsli, Medan, Sumatra.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

Bangalore Area

English-Speaking Mission.
South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Gulbarga, Deccan.

Bombay Area

Bombay—Rev. A. N. Warner, Nagpur.
Central Provinces—Rev. C. F. H. Guse, Jubbulpore.
Gujarat—Rev. C. H. Conley, Nadiad.
Indus River—Rev. E. M. Rugg, Phalera, Rajputana.

Calcutta Area

Bengal—Rev. D. H. Manley, 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
Burma—Rev. C. H. Riggs, 27 Creek St., Rangoon.

Lucknow Area

Lucknow—Rev. F. M. Perrill, Ballia, U. P.
North India—Rev. J. N. West, Budaon, U. P.
Northwest India—Rev. J. C. Butcher, Battery Lane, Delhi.

AFRICA

Capetown Area

Angola—Rev. E. L. Pierce, Malanje, Angola.
Congo—Rev. R. S. Guptill, Kambove, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.
Rhodesia—Rev. H. I. James, Old Umtali.
Southeast Africa—Rev. J. A. Persson, Box 45, Inhambane.

Monrovia Area

Liberia—Mrs. M. A. R. Camphor, Monrovia.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City Area
Mexico—Rev. Z. W. Gunckel, Apartado, 115, Bis, Mexico City.
Central America—Rev. H. B. Fisher, Cristobal, Canal Zone; Rev. J. A. Brownlee, Sub-Treasurer, Alajuela, Costa Rica.
North Andes—Rev. F. M. Stanger, Apartado, 408, Lima, Peru.

Buenos Aires Area
Bolivia—Mr. O. D. Dunbar, Casilla 9, La Paz.
Chile—Rev. E. A. Robinson, Casilla 67, Santiago.
Eastern South America—Rev. Otto Liebner, Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area
Denmark—Bishop Anton Bast, Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen.
Finland—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.
Norway—Rev. Einar Karlson, 56 Thorvaldsen, Kristiania.
Sweden—Rev. G. Wagnsson, Rorstrandsgatan 44, Stockholm.

Paris Area
Bulgaria—Rev. E. E. Count, Place Slaveikov, 12, Sofia, Bulgaria.
France, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Spain, North Africa—Mr. A. E. Chapman, 89-A Boulevard Houssman (8), Paris.
Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Sub-Treasurer, Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal.
North Africa—Rev. E. F. Frease, Sub-Treasurer, Villa Belden, El Biar, Algiers.

Zurich Area
Austria—Rev. F. H. O. Melle, Ginnheimer Landstr. 174, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.
Russia and Baltic Mission—Rev. G. A. Simons, American Consulate, Reval, Esthonia.
Germany, North—Rev. B. Schroeder, Georgstr 59, Bremen.
Germany, South—Rev. Richard Wobith, Turnhallestr. 20, Freudenstadt.
Hungary—Rev. F. H. O. Melle.
Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Route du Tunnel 1, Lausanne.

NEW MISSIONARIES

of

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Who Went to Their Fields

NOVEMBER 1, 1920—OCTOBER 31, 1921

Field	Ordained Men	Unordained Men	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Doctors*	Nurses*	Contract Workers*
Africa	4	5	4	4	17	1	5	
China	7	11	14	19	51	2	5	4
Europe (France)	1		1		2			2
India and Burma	15	10	16	1	42		2	
Japan	1		1	1	3			
Korea	1	2	3	2	8		2	
Malaysia	3	1	2	2	8			
Netherlands Indies	1	3	3	6	13	1	5	1
Philippine Islands								
Mexico	2		2	2	6		1	
Central America	1		1	3	5			
Bolivia		3	1	2	6			2
Chile		1	2	4	7		1	2
Eastern South America (Argentina, Uruguay)		1			1			
No. Andes (Peru)	1	1	2		4	1		
Total for all fields	37	38	52	46	173	5	21	11

*Doctors, Nurses and Contract Workers are included in the totals.



Naomi A.Anderson(G.N.)
Chicago, Ill.
Chi. Train. Sch. '07
Great Falls Dea. Hos. '10
Chi. Evan. Inst. '17
Korea



Thurman Andrew (S.V.)
Buckhannon, W. Va.
Coyne Nat. Tr. Sch. '14
Carnegie Sch. Tech. '18
Wes. Col. of Science '20
Korea



Grace Seem Andrew (S.V.)
Buckhannon, W. Va.
Pa. State Col. '19
Univ. of Pittsburgh '20
Korea



Charles H. Archibald (S.V.)
King, Ont., Can.
Albert Col., Can. '11
Union Mis. Tr. Inst. '13
India



Lillie Lee Archibald
King, Ont., Can.
Los Angeles High
Los Angeles Normal
India



Maurice G. Ballenger
Des Moines, Ia.
DePauw Acad. '07
DePauw Univ. '09
Univ. of Okla. '17
India



Esther Nichols Ballenger
Des Moines, Ia.
Okla. High Sch. '11
India



Glenn R. Barr
Marienville, Pa.
Marienville High '15
Allegheny Col. '19
E. So. America



Gertrude S. Bean
Indianola, Ia.
Carroll Col. '12
Univ. of Wis. '15
Malaysia



William W. Bell (S.V.)
Moscow, Ida.
Moscow High '13
Asbury Col. '20
Burma



Rosetta Gempler Bell (S.V.)
Beloit, O.
Asbury Acad. '18
Asbury Col. '20
Burma



Priscilla McClintock Berry
Cleveland, O.
Ridgeway High '14
Nurses' Tr. Sch. '18
Congo



Linus H. Bittner, M.D. (S.V.)
Portland, Ore.
Lincoln High '08
Reed Col. '15
Univ. of Ore. '19
Sumatra



Wilfred Bourgaize (S.V.)
E. Santa Monica, Cal.
Oxford High '00
Univ. of Cal. '20
Rhodesia



John E. Brastrup
Copenhagen, Denmark
Univ. of Copenhagen
Garrett Bib. Inst. '19
Congo



Raymond R. Brewer (S.V.)
Sylvan, Pa.
Dickinson Col. '16
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol. '21; China



Mabel H. Brown (C.T.)
Scio, O.
Scio High '03
Scio Col. '06
Univ. of Pittsburgh '21
China



Elizabeth Noble Bruere
Millville, N. J.
Lucy Webb Hayes Tr. Sch. '16
Sibley Hosp. '17
India



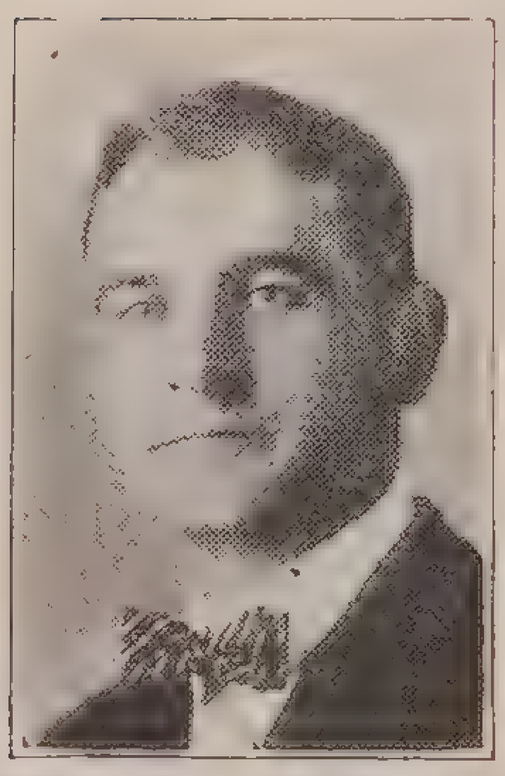
Hazel C. Buckles
Okmulgee, Okla.
Coffeeville High '06
China



Carl L. Clugston (S.V.)
E. Waterford, Pa.
Normal Sch. '13
Dickinson Sem. '16
Ohio Wes. '20
Chile



Halsey E. Dewey
Ruthven, Ia.
Ia. State Normal '19
India



Horace E. Dewey (S.V.)
St. Paul, Minn.
Ohio Wes. '13
Drew Theol. '17
Columbia Univ. '21
China



Carol McCurdy Dewey (S.V.) St. Paul, Minn.
Ohio Wes. '13
Schimer Acad. '16
Columbia Univ. '18
China



Lena Dixon, R.N. (S.V.)
Carman, Ill.
Penn Col. '10
Univ. Hosp. '16
Bellevue Hosp. '17
Mexico



Donna B. Dorsey (S.V.)
Brookville, Pa.
Fairmont Normal '12
W. Va. Bus. Col. '14
W. Va. Wes. '20: Japan



Delta Eaton (S.V.)
Los Angeles, Cal.
High School '02
Univ. of Cal. '04
Los Angeles Nor. '20
China



Eddie E. Edling (S.V.)
Hampton, Va.
Neb. Wes. '16
Boston Theol. '19
Kennedy Sch. of Mis. '21
Angola



Lelia Childs Edling, R.N.
(S.V.) Heath, Mass.
Mt. Holyoke '17
Mass. Gen. Hosp. '20
Kennedy Sch. of Mis. '21
Angola



Abel Eklund
Kingsburg, Cal.
Upsala Theol. '07
Garrett Bib. Inst. '14
Pacific Sch. of Relig. '16
Univ. of Wash. '17
Univ. of Ore. '21
Malaysia



Ruth Larsen Eklund
Kingsburg, Cal.
Kingsburg High '13
San Francisco Tr. Sch. '16
Malaysia



Alice K. Ekstromer, R.N.
Stockholm, Sweden
Meth. Hosp. Sweden '13
Gov. Hosp. Sweden '15
Angola



George T. Eldridge
Bombay, India
English Council Sch.
India



Harriett Fone Eldridge
Bombay, India
English Schools
India



Helen N. Everett, R.N.
(S.V.)
Franklin, Mass.
Mt. Holyoke '17
Mass. Gen. Hosp. '20
Congo



William C. Fawell (S.V.)
Lincoln, Neb.
Neb. Wes. '14
Boston Sch. of Theol. '18
India



Lillian Glock Fawell(S.V.)
Lincoln, Neb.
India



Helen Ferris
San Diego, Cal.
Goucher Col. '18
Calv Commer. '19
China



Robert W. Fitzgerald
London, O.
Ohio Wes.
China



Dorothy Keyt Fitzgerald
London, O.
Ohio Wes.
China



Warren L. Fleck, M.D. (S.V.)
San Juan, Tex.
Simpson Acad. '11
Simpson Col. '14
Northwestern '18
Peru



Blanche McCombs Fleck (S.V.)
San Juan, Tex.
De Soto High '09
Highland Park Col. '10
Ia. Bible Tr. Sch. '15
Peru



Carl O. Forsgren
New York City
Swedish Theol. '17
Pratt Inst. '18
India



Rose E. Frankhauser, R.N. (S.V.)
Utica, N. Y.
Homeopathic Hosp. '10
Los Angeles Hosp. '16
Java



Evelyn P. Full
Milwaukee, Ore.
N. D. Normal '10
China



Helen A. Gary (S.V.)
Natick, Mass.
Webster High '17
Wellesley '21
Bolivia



Ronald S. Gibbons (S.V.)
Salisbury, Mass.
Wes. Univ. '20
India



Newton T. Gottschall (S.V.)
Newberg, Mo.
Univ. of Wis.
Java



Zenas W. Gunckel
Purchase, N. Y.
Kan. Wes. '09
Kan. Wes. '13
Drew Theol. '20
Mexico



Eudora Zimmerman Gunckel (S.V.)
Purchase, N. Y.
Friends Normal '12
Chicago Normal '15
Mexico



Emma Gustafson
Holyoke, Mass.
Arlington High '09
N. E. Conserv. of Mus. '11
Simmons Col. '14
China



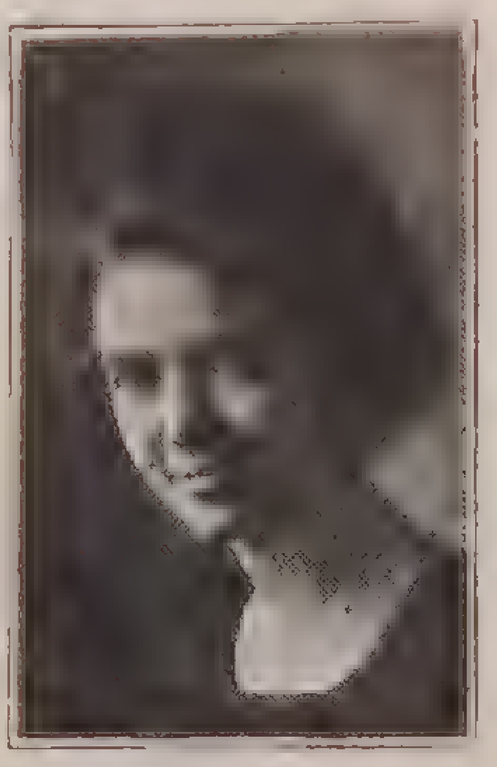
John A. Hallett
Chicago, Ill.
Morgan Park High '12
Armour Inst. '16
N. W. Sch. of Com. '20
Bolivia



Harry J. Harwood (S.V.)
Manville, Ill.
Asbury Col. '20
Burma



Alma Thomas Harwood (S.V.)
Alliance, O.
Asbury Col. '20
Burma



Ola C. Hawkins (S.V.)
Amity, Ark.
Kan. Wes. '21
China



Edward P. Hayes (S.V.)
Baltimore, Md.
Johns Hopkins Univ. '16
Drew Theol. '17
Johns Hopkins Univ. '19
China



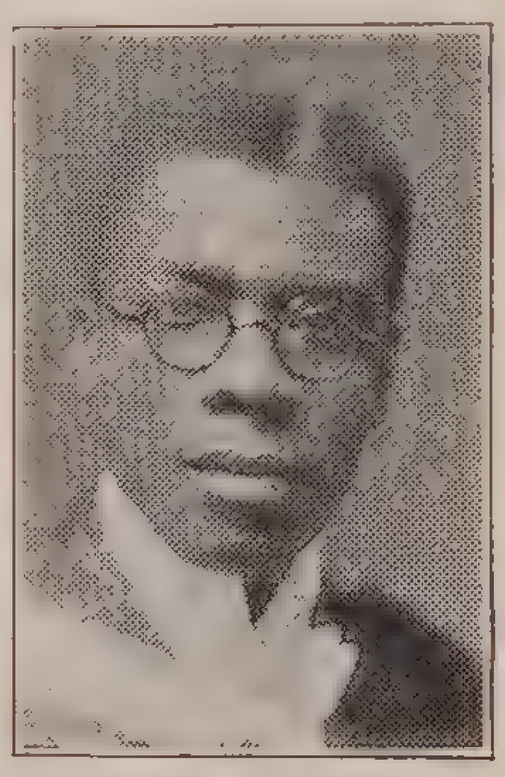
Lily Anderson Hayes
Baltimore, Md.
Latin Sch. '13
Western High '14
Peabody Inst. '17
China



Paul G. Hayes (S.V.)
Lancaster, Pa.
Lancaster High '04
Mission. Tr. Sch. '11
Franklin & Marshall Acad. '13
F. & M. Col. '17
China



Willo M. Hecker, G.N. (S.V.) Miami, Fla.
West High '15
Sibley Hosp. '19
Grace Hosp. '20
China



Cyril H. Henry
New York City
N. S. Agri. Col. '13
Macdonald Col. '18
Ont. Agri. Col. '19
Liberia



Marion Kennedy Hetherington, G.N.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca High '17
Cornell Univ.
Crouse-Irving Hosp. '20
China



Emmy Hillebrandt, R.N.
Los Angeles, Cal.
General Hosp. '13
Korea



Alice M. Hillman, R.N.
Indianola, Ia.
Ohio Wes. '15
Johns Hopkins Univ. '21
China



Burt T. Hodges (C.T.) (S.V.)
Methuen, Mass.
Morgan Park High '15
Denison Univ. '20
Bolivia



Gordon D. Hoople, M.D. (S.V.)
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Syracuse Univ. '15
Syracuse Univ. '19
China



Martha E. Huffaker, R.N.
Oakland, Cal.
Univ. of Cal. '17
Hosp. Tr. Sch. '20
China



Grace M. Jackson
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Girls' High '10
Pratt Inst. '12
China



Mildred B. Jenks
Pittsfield, Mass.
Adams High '09
N. Adams Normal '11
Boston Univ. '18
Panama



T. Reighton Jones (Reap.)
Hindley, England
Cliff Theol. '13
Mining Col. '19
Malaysia



Bertha Edwards Jones, (G.N.)
Gumboro, Del.
St. John's Medallionist
Wes. Dea. Col. '19
Malaysia



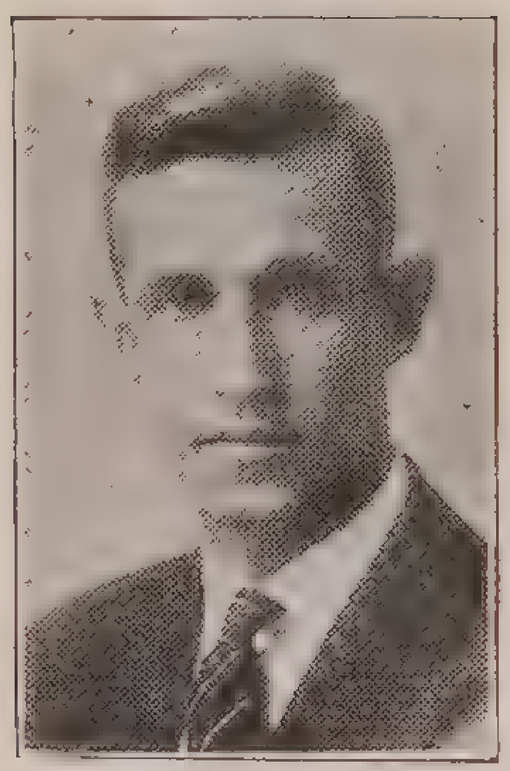
Jean M. Kerk
Denver, Colo.
Lodge Pole High '16
Cent. Bus. Col. '18
Evening Vocational '20
China



George C. Kerr (S.V.)
Harrisburg, Pa.
Dickinson Col. '18
China



Florence A. Kniskern
Deposit, N. Y.
Deposit High '11
Cortland Normal '13
Panama



George R. Larkin (S.V.)
Pittsfield, Mass.
Mt. Hermon Sch. '14
Wes. Univ. '18
Wes. Univ. '20
China



Anna Stacy Larkin
Johnstown, N. Y.
Johnstown High '16
Pottsdam Normal '19
China



Horace T. Lavely
Stuart, Ia.
Allegheny Col. '12
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol. '16
China



Gertrude Hillman Lavely (S.V.)
Stuart, Ia.
Allegheny Col. '11
China



Howard W. Lindsey (S.V.)
Rochelle, Ill.
Wes. Univ. '20
India



Clara List (S.V.)
Indianapolis, Ind.
Chicago Tr. Sch. '18
Panama



Lillian MacDonald (S.V.)
Syracuse, N. Y.
Northfield Sem. '17
Syracuse Univ. '21
China



Edward A. Malmquist
Astoria, N. Y.
Cooper Union '09
Columbia Univ. '13
Malaysia



Eva Melby (S.V.)
Madison, Wis.
Madison High '14
Univ. of Wis. '20
China



Charles E. Miller (S.V.)
Shumway, Ill.
Cent. Wes. Acad. '16
Cent. Wes. Col. '21
Peru



Besse B. Milner
Farley, Ia.; High '10
Epworth Sem. '11
Cornell Col. '17
China



Gladys J. Minear (S.V.)
Mt. Pleasant, Ia
Ia. Wes. '14
Penn Col. '16
Cornell Col. '17
Chile



Hugh C. Morgan (S.V.)
Carlisle, Pa.
Conway Hall '11
Dickinson Col. '15
Teachers' Col. '20
China



Eward W. Mumby (S.V.)
Bloomington, Ind.
Chicago Tr. Sch. '19
Indiana Univ. '21
India



Margaret Stockbarger Mumby (S.V.)
Bloomington, Ind.
So. Bend Tr. Sch. '18
Chicago Tr. Sch. '19
India



Julian W. Nave (S.V.)
New Haven, Conn.,
Ill. Holiness Col. '12
Asbury Col. '14
McKendree Col. '17
Drew Theol. '19
Yale Sch. of Relig. '20
India



Eleanor Bramlet Nave (S.V.)
New Haven, Conn.
Eldora High '14
India



Zenas A. Olson (S.V.)
Hillsboro, Ore.
Hillsboro High '11
Pacific Univ. '15
India



John C. Pace
Iowa Park, Tex.
Southwestern Col. '15
Yale Univ. '20
India



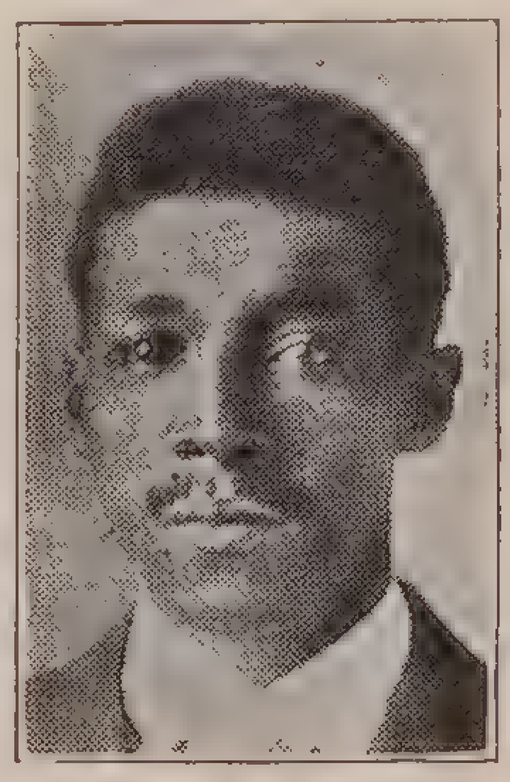
Mildred Smith Pace
Sagerton, Tex.
Southwestern '15
Columbia Univ. '20
India



Dorothy E. Perham (C.T.)
Racine, Wis.; High '11
Milwaukee Normal '15
Univ. of Chicago '19
Malaysia



Mary B. Piersol (S.V.)
Bentleyville, Pa.
Bentleyville High '11
S. W. State Normal '12
Univ. of Pittsburgh '16
Kennedy Sch. of Mis. '18
Columbia Univ. '19; Java



John H. Peters
Ronceverte, W. Va.
Harvard Univ. '07
Pittsburgh Theol. '14
Liberia



Hattie McDaniel Peters
Ronceverte, W. Va.
Liberia



Emerson C. Potter (Reap.) (S.V.)
Denver, Colo.
Bus. Col. '08
Meth. Tr. Sch. '14
Colo. Teach. Col. '20
Bolivia



Eva Leazer Potter (Reap.)
Sioux City, Ia.
Morningside Acad. '09
Morningside Col. '13
Bolivia



Robert C. Rankin
Norwood, O.
Elyria High '06
Ohio Wes. '11
Harvard Univ. '14
India



May Stephens Rankin
Berea, O.
Camden High '08
Ohio Wes. '12
India



Ruby A. Raycroft, G.N.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
A. Barton Hepburn Hosp. '20
Java



June E. Redinger
Washington, Pa
Washington High '10
Washington Bus. Col. '
Liberty Bus. Sch. '20
Java



Mabel L. Resor, G.N. (S.V.)
Gordonsville, Minn.
Webster City High '04
Cedar Valley Sem. '07
Java



Flora A. Richardson, R.N. (S.V.) Fairfield, N. Y.
Folts Inst. '13
Brooklyn M. E. Hosp. '16
China



Carl Robart
Akron, O.
Baldwin-Wallace Col. '18
China



Grace Weaver Robart
Republic, O.
Baldwin-Wallace Col. '17
China



Ernest L. Robinson
Grove City, Pa.
Sugar Grove Sem. '13
Grove City Col. '20
S. E. Africa



William A. Rolland (S.V.)
Berea, O.
Baldwin-Wallace Col. '21
China



Margaret Uhler Rolland (S.V.)
Berea, O.
Baldwin-Wallace Acad.'17
Baldwin-Wallace Col. '20
Dykes Bus. Sch. '21
China



Fred J. Rossiter (S.V.)
Preston, Ia.
Ia. State Col. '20
China



Daisy Mellor Rossiter (S.V.)
Ames, Ia.
Ia. State Col. '18
China



Lloyd D. Rounds (S.V.)
Wilmore, Ky.
Mott High '12
Asbury Col. Acad. '15
Asbury Col. '20
Mexico



Mayme Johnson Rounds
Wilmore, Ky.
Asbury Col. Acad. '19
Mexico



Edgar H. Rue (S.V.)
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dickinson Col. '13
Drew Theol. '16
N. Y. Univ. '20
Malaysia



Edith Salmans (S.V.)
Tempe, Ariz.
Baker Univ. '05
Ohio Wes. '09
Mexico



Charles A. Sauer
Circleville, O.
Wheelersburg High '12
Ohio Wes. '19
Korea



Marguerite Suttles Sauer (S.V.)
Albion, Pa.
Albion High '14
Ohio Wes. '19
Korea



Karl W. Scheufler (S.V.)
Port Byron, N. Y.
Toledo High '16
Ohio Wes. '19
China



Ada Mills Scheufler (S.V.)
Port Byron, N. Y.
Cortland Normal '11
Chicago Tr. Sch. '15
Ohio Wes. '19
China



Lelia E. Sellers
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Luis Obispo High '17
San Jose State Nor. '19
Educ.



Elmer L. Setterlund (S.V.)
Chicago, Ill.
Univ. So. Calif. '12
Univ. of Redlands '16
Rochester Theol. Sem. '19
Japan



Gertrude Roberts Setterlund (S.V.)
Chicago, Ill.
State Teacher's Col. (Warrensburg, Mo.) '12
Univ. of Redlands '16
Japan



William E. Shaw (S.V.)
Norwood, O.
Ohio Wes. '16
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol. '17
Teach. Col., N. Y. '21
Korea



Adeline Hamilton Shaw (S.V.)
Lima, O.
Cincinnati Miss. Tr. '15
Ohio Wes. '19
Korea



Sankey L. Sheets
Windber, Pa.
Allegheny Col. '16
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol. '18
India



James N. Smith, Jr. (S.V.)
Evanston, Ill.
Spencer Bible Sch. '14
Asbury Col. '19
Northwestern '20
Costa Rica



Ruth Linn Smith (S.V.)
Ashley, N. D.
High School '14
Asbury Col. '19
Costa Rica



Niels J. Sorensen
Torring, Denmark
Mis. Sch. (Germany) '10
S. E. Africa



Martha Jensen Sorensen, (G.N.)
Torring, Denmark
Aalborg Infirmary '14
S. E. Africa



Ray F. Spear (S.V.)
Colman, S. D.
Dakota Wes. '20
Burma



Margaret V. Stafford (S.V.)
Rutland, Vt.
Bus. Course '08
Chicago Tr. Sch. '21
China



Della E. Steepee, R.N.
(S.V.) Rogers, O.
Rogers High '10
Ohio State Normal '12
Cochran Tr. Sch. '15
White's Bible Sch. '20
India



Albert N. Steward
Omak, Wash.
Fullerton High '15
Ore. Agri. Col. '21
China



Celia Speak Steward (S.V.)
Missoula, Mont.
Business Sch. '14
Ore. Agri. Col. '20
China



Stella E. Stouffer
Prescott, Ariz.
Ia. Bible Tr. Sch. '15
Simpson Col. '18
Kennedy Sch. of Mis. '21
Angola



Leon E. Sutton, M.D. (S.V.)
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Syracuse Univ. '16
Syracuse Univ. '19
China



Ruth Farrington Sutton
Buffalo, N. Y.
Syracuse High '10
Mechanics Inst. '14
Buffalo Hosp.
China



Leslie G. Templin
DeMotte, Ind.
Southwestern Col. '15
Garrett Bib. Inst. '20
India



Eloise Morrison Templin
Topeka, Kan.
Kan. State Agri. Col.
Northwestern Univ.
India



Mildred C. Test
Mitchell, S. D.
Mitchell High '13
Dakota Wes. '18
China



Walter B. Townsend (S.V.)
Elmira, N. Y.
Cornell Univ. '21
India



Boyd W. Tucker (S.V.)
Lexington, O.
Asbury Col. '20
India



Lawrence E. Tull (S.V.)
Cincinnati, O.
Univ. of Cincinnati, '20
Rhodesia



Paul M. Van Camp (S.V.)
Clayton, N. Y.
Clayton High '14
Cornell Univ. '20
China



Joe Van den Noort (S.V.)
Boston, Mass.
N. W. Acad. '15
Hope Col.
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol. '20
Java



Hazel Van Blarcom Van den Noort (S.V.)
Boston, Mass.
High School '12
Gray's Bus. Col.
Sch. of Relig. Edu. '19
Java



Joshua H. Vogel (S.V.)
Seattle, Wash.
Ohio State Univ. '09
Ohio State Univ. '12
China



Helen Hollister Vogel
Seattle, Wash.
Ohio State Univ. '09
Ohio State Univ. '12
China



Frederick Williams (S.V.)
Camas, Wash.
Asbury Col. '13
Kan. Wes. '20
India



Laura A. Wyatt
Tilton, N. H.
Tilton Sem. '10
Plymouth Normal '13
Congo



Almon P. Young (S.V.)
La Grange, Ind.
La Grange High '11
Purdue Univ. '17
India



Hazle Spore Young (S.V.)
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
DePauw Univ. '18
India



Rachel Armer Clugston R.N.
Bellefontaine, O.
Bellefontaine High '12
Grant Hosp. '19
Chile

Photographs of the Following Missionaries were Unavailable

William C. Berry, M.D. (S.V.)
Cleveland, O.
Marietta Acad. '11
Marietta Col. '15
Western Reserve Sch. of Medicine '19
Congo

Fern Noel Bittner
Portland, Ore.
Sumatra

Joel E. Borgman
Chicago, Ill.
Theol. Sem. '16
Pittsburgh Univ. '20
India

Elsa Larsson Borgman
Chicago, Ill.
High School '14
Bus. Col. '19
Bible Sch. '20
India

Kathryn Felt
Peking, China
Drake Univ. '95
Iowa State Normal
China.

Clayton E. Gabel (Reap.) (S.V.)
Walkerton, Ind.
N. Liberty High '02
Purdue Univ. '08
India

Alice Hollister Gabel (Reap.)
Beloit, Wis.
Beloit High '05
Ohio Wes. '09
India

Mrs. Margaret Grose (Reap.)
Providence, R. I.
Chile

Marian Harrington (S.V.)
River Forest, Ill.
Ohio Wes. '20
Chile

Mary E. Howell, R.N.
Johnstown, Pa.
Baldwin Univ. '08
Women's Hosp. '11
Java

Keiller Nolen Morgan
Lookout Mtn., Tenn.
Randolph-Macon Col. '16
Teach Col., N. Y. '20
China

Miriam Siberts Morley
Callao, Peru
Northwestern '13
Peru

Mary Preyer (C.T.)
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence High '13
Kansas Univ. '17
Kansas Univ. '20
Chile

August H. Pruessner (S.V.)
Freeport, Ill.
Charles City Col. '14
Garrett Bib. Inst. '16
Northwestern '17
Univ. of Chicago '19
Java

Florence Maurer Pruessner
Freeport, Ill.
Le Mars High '06
Iowa Univ. '09
Charles City Col. '12
Java

Arthur Richards
New City, N. Y.
Star Hall (Eng.) Bible Sch. '11
Drew Theol. '20
India

Jessie Dawson Richards
New City, N. Y.
Star Hall (Eng.) '97
India

Nellie H. Snider
Chicago, Ill.
Lena (Ill.) High Sch.
Chile

Roy A. Welker (S.V.)
New York City
Allegheny Col. '14
Allegheny Col. '19
Union Theol. '21
France

Mary Pray Welker
New York City
Posse Normal '09
Teach. Col., N. Y. '13
France

BISHOPS RESIDENT IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Africa
Eben S. Johnson—Cape Town.
Matthew W. Clair—Monrovia, Liberia.

China
Lauress J. Birney—Shanghai.
Frederick T. Keeney—Foochow.

Japan and Korea
Herbert Welch—Seoul.

India
Frederick B. Fisher—Calcutta.
John W. Robinson—Bombay.
H. Lester Smith—Bangalore.
Frank W. Warne—Lucknow.

Malaysia and Netherlands Indies
George H. Bickley—Singapore.

Philippine Islands
Charles E. Locke—Manila.

Mexico, Central America, Peru
Wilbur P. Thirkield—Mexico City.

South America
Bolivia, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay
William F. Oldham—Buenos Aires.

Europe and North Africa
Copenhagen Area
Anton Bast—Copenhagen, Denmark.
Paris Area
Edgar Blake—Paris, France.
Zurich Area
John L. Nuelsen—Zurich, Switzerland.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS RETIRED

James Mills Thoburn—Meadville, Pa. Isaiah Benjamin Scott—Nashville, Tenn.
Joseph Crane Hartzell—Blue Ash, O.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

July 1, 1922

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbey, Vere W., 1920, Dakota, Burma.
Abbey, Jessie N. (Mrs. V. W.), 1920, *Colman, S. D.*, Burma.
Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1888, *Fairfield, Ia.*, Central Provinces.
†Aden, Fred., 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.
Aden, Anna P. (Mrs. F.), 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.
Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, Genesee, North China.
Aeschliman, Myrle Patterson (Mrs. E. J.), 1921, North China.
Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912, *Arlington, Kan.*, Bombay.
Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Northwest India.
Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), *Shenandoah, Ia.*, Northwest India.
Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
Alger, Miss Carrie B., 1918, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Chile.
Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896 (reappointed, 1913), *Chicago, Ill.*, Central America.
Amendt, Charles C., 1918, *East Sparta, O.*, Korea.
Amendt, Edith A. (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, *Steubenville, O.*, Korea.
†Anderson, Albin Garfield (M.D.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
Anderson, Karl Edwards, 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, South India.

Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, South India.
Anderson, Miss Margaret L., 1920 (contract), *Portsmouth, O.*, Malaysia.
Anderson, Miss Naomi A. (R.N.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
†Andrew, Thurman, 1921, *Buckhannon, W. Va.*, Korea.
Andrew, Grace Seem (Mrs. T.), 1921, *Buckhannon, W. Va.*, Korea.
Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.
Appenzeller, Ruth N. (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa.*, Korea.
Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, Netherlands Indies.
Archer, Edna C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.
Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.
Archibald, Charles H., 1921, *King, Ont., Can.*, Bengal.
Archibald, Lillie Lee (Mrs. C. H.), 1921, *King, Ont., Can.*, Bengal.
Argelander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, O.*, Kiangsi.
Argelander, Clara S. (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, O.*, Kiangsi.
Arms, Goodsil Filley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.
Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Indus River.
Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Indus River.
Auner, Orval Marion, 1913, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.

B

Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City*, North India.
Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H.*, North India.
Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City*, Lucknow.
Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, Lucknow.
Baker, Dwight C., 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, North China.
Baker, Annie C. (Mrs. D. C.), 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, North China.
Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
†Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North China.
Baldwin, Gertrude I. Driesback (Mrs. J. H.), (R.N.), 1914, *Joplin, Mo.*, North China.
Ballenger, Maurice G., 1921, Oklahoma, Lucknow.
Ballenger, Esther N. (Mrs. M. G.), 1921, *Des Moines, Ia.*, Lucknow.
Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Yenping.
Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Yenping.
Barnhart, Paul, 1910, Wisconsin, Chile.
Barnhart, Gertrude H. (Mrs. P.), 1912, ——, Chile.
†Barr, Glenn R., 1921, *Marienville, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
Batterson, Frank John, 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, Eastern South America.
Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.), 1902, *Lattridge, O.*, Eastern South America.
Bauman, Ernest Nicholas, 1907, *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
Beach, Stella M., 1917, *Ilion, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Bean, Miss Gertrude S., 1921, *Indianola, Iowa*, Malaysia.
†Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Bolivia.
Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Bolivia.
Beck, Theo. J., 1919, *Cortland, Ill.*, Chile.
Beck, Bertha H. (Mrs. T J.), 1919, *Beatrice, Neb.*, Chile.
Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.
Beckendorf, Esther S. (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, North Ohio, Central China.
Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Hwaiyuan, China*, Central China.
Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
†Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
Bell, Fannie D. (Mrs. C. S.), 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
Bell, William W., 1921, *Moscow, Ida.*, Burma.
Bell, Rosetta G. (Mrs. W. W.), 1921, *Beloit, O.*, Burma.
Bennett, Howard C., 1916, Troy, Kiangsi.
Bennett, Leah S. (Mrs. H. C.), 1918, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
Bernhardt, Charles John, 1913, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
Bernhardt, Alma Bechtel (Mrs. C. J.), 1920, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
Berry, Arthur Daniel. 1902, Newark, Japan.
Berry, William C. (M.D.), 1920, *Cleveland, O.*, Congo.
Berry, Priscilla McC. (Mrs. W. C.), (R.N.), 1920, *Cleveland, O.*, Congo.
Beyer, Ruth D., 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
Bielski, Miss Alice Irene (R.N.), 1919, *Howard, S. D.*, Netherlands Indies.
†Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, Columbia River, Gujarat.
Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Gujarat.
Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
Bishop, Jennie S. V. (Mrs. C.), 1880, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.

Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
†Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
Bittner, Fern N. (Mrs. L. H.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanora, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
†Black, Edward F., 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Huntingdon, Pa.*, Foochow.
Black, Anna N. S. (Mrs. E. F.), 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Alexandria, Pa.*, Foochow.
*Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.
*Blackmore, Clarisse L. E. (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
Blasdell, Robert A., 1918, New England, Malaysia.
†Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 1920, *Richmond Hill, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
Blydenburg, Marion P. (Mrs. G. T.), 1920, *Middletown, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
Boatman, Conway, 1918, Dakota, Central Provinces.
Boatman, Caroline B. (Mrs. C.), 1918, *Stewart, Miss.*, Central Provinces.
†Bogert, John W., 1920, *Hackensack, N. J.*, Chile.
Borgman, Joel E., 1921, Central Swedish, Bombay.
Borgman, Elsa L. (Mrs. J. E.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.
†Bossing, Edward W., 1922, *Covert, Kan.*, Bolivia.
Bossing, Elsie Gugler (Mrs. E. W.), 1922, *Ellis, Kan.*, Bolivia.
Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed in 1917), *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
Bourgaize, Wilfred, 1921, *East Santa Monica, Cal.*, Rhodesia.
Bowen, Arthur John, 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
†Bowen, Milton M., 1922, *Chicago, Ill.*, China General.
Bowen, Louise Mammen (Mrs. M. M.), 1922, *Bloomington, Ill.*, China General.
Bower, Harry Clayton, 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Netherlands Indies.
Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Netherlands Indies.
Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915, *Canton, Mass.*, Malaysia.
Bowmar, Bertha Ham (Mrs. T. W.), 1922, *Beverly, Mass.*, Malaysia.
Boyce, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Damascus, Pa.*, Korea.
Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Burma.
Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herrington, Kan.*, Chile.
Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan.*, Chile.
Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
Brass, J. G. B. (M.D.), 1920, Saint Louis, Rhodesia.
Brass, Klara W. (Mrs. J. G. B.), 1920, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Rhodesia.
Brastrup, John E., 1920, Norwegian and Danish, Congo.
†Breece, Thomas E., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Breece, Ruth P., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Brewer, Raymond P., 1921, Baltimore, West China.
Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O.*, Hinghwa.
Briggs, George Weston, 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Lucknow.
Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Lucknow.
Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo.
Brinton, Anna L. (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis.*, Congo.
Brown, Anna, 1918, *Buckley, Wash.*, Chile.
Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. D.*, Kiangsi.
Brown, Miss Mabel H., 1921 (contract), *Scio, Ohio*, North China.
Brown, Mark W., 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
Brown, Olive L. (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
†Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
Brown, Carrie W. (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
Brownlee, James A., 1911 (reappointed, 1920), *Munfordville, Ky.*, Central America.
Brownlee, Sara E. (Mrs. J. A.), 1911 (reappointed, 1920), *Munfordville, Ky.*, Central America.
Bruere, William B., 1918, New Jersey, Bombay.
Bruere, Elizabeth N. (Mrs. W. B.) (R.N.), 1921, *Millville, N. J.*, Bombay.
Bruneau, Miss Faye E., 1922, *Walla Walla, Wash.*, Chile.
†Bruner, Glen W., 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
Bruner, Edith W. (Mrs. G. W.), 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O.*, Netherlands Indies.
Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Netherlands Indies.
Buckles, Miss Hazel C., 1921, *Okmulgee, Okla.*, Foochow.
Bull, Earl Rankin, 1911, West Ohio, Japan.
Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, O.*, Japan.
Bundy, T. Walter, 1918, Puget Sound, Philippine Islands.
Bundy, Clyda L., 1918, *Seattle, Wash.*, Philippine Islands.
Bunker, Dalzell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
†Bunker, Edward J., 1919, *East Orwell, O.*, Netherlands Indies.
Bunker, Mary Piersol (Mrs. E. J.), 1921, *Bentleyville, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, Vermont, Korea.
†Burnight, Ralph F., 1920 (contract), *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O.*, Southeast Africa.
Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.

Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
Bustamante, Armando O., 1920, Delaware, Central America.
Bustamante, Annie G. (Mrs. A. O.), 1920, Central America.
Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, Rock River, Northwest India.
Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, *Fairdale, Ill.*, Northwest India.
Buttrick, John Bazandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ont.*, Bengal.
Bysshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, New York East, France.
Bysshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rowayton, Conn.*, France.

C

Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia.*, Korea.
Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, Northern New York, Yenping.
Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Yenping.
Calkins, Harvey R., 1900 (reappointed, 1920), Rock River, Lucknow.
Calkins, Ida Von Holz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
Campbell, Bruce R., 1915, Minnesota, Mexico.
Campbell, Lucy Clark (Mrs. B. R.), 1915, *Lamberton, Minn.*, Mexico.
Campbell, Buel O., 1893 (reappointed, 1919), New Hampshire, Mexico.
Campbell, Myrta K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1913 (reappointed, 1919), *Warren, O.*, Mexico.
Campbell, Frank Daniel, 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
Campbell, Ada Luella Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
Carey, Miss Nell, 1919 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, Dakota, Mexico.
Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hinghwa.
Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
Cartwright, Mary M. (Mrs. F. J.), 1917, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
Cedarholm, Perry N., 1918, Western Swedish, Philippine Islands.
Cedarholm, Mabel W., 1918, *Warren, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
†Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *Ada, O.*, Central China.
Charles, Marilla G. (Mrs. M. R.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
Chenoweth, Miss Camille, 1919 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Churubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
Clancy, William Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.
Clare, Maurice Amer, 1915, New England, Burma.
Clare, Elsie B. (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, *Sutherland, Iowa*, Burma.
Clark, Mildred H., 1916 (contract), *New Haven, Conn.*, Foochow.
Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Indus River.
Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Indus River.
Clemans, Miss Florence, 1920 (contract), *Mechanicsburg, O.*, Malaysia.
Clemes, Stanley Wilson, 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
Clow, Jay L., 1916 (reappointed, 1922), Northeast Ohio, Bolivia.
Clow, Frances Hamilton (Mrs. J. L.), 1916 (reappointed, 1922), *Salmon, Idaho*, Bolivia.
†Clugston, Carl L., 1920, East *Waterford, Pa.*, Chile.
Clugston, Rachel A. (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1920, *Bellefontaine, O.*, Chile.
Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
Coleman, Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C.*, Liberia.
†Congdon, Wray H., 1915, *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.
Congdon, Anna S. (Mrs. W. H.), 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.
Cook, Anna M. (Mrs. A. E.), 1919, *Remsen, Ia.*, South India.
Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Mexico.
*Cooksey, Joseph J., *Bristol, England*, North Africa.
*Cooksey, Mary A. (Mrs. J. J.), 1914, *Bristol, England*, North Africa.
Cookson, Miss Lillian L. (R.N.), 1920, *Waterville, Conn.*, Central China.
Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas, Foochow.
Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
Cooper, Miss Esther F., 1919, *Athens, Pa.*, Foochow.

Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North India.
Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia.,* North India.
Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.,* Gujarat.
Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.,* Gujarat.
Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.,* Philippine Islands.
Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.,* Bulgaria.
Crane, Miss Marietta A. (R.N.), 1919, *Dover, N. J.,* Central China.
†Crane, Robert E., 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.,* Northwest, India.
Crane, Louise P. (Mrs. R. E.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.,* Northwest India.
Cranston, Earl, 3d, 1920, *Baltimore,* North China.
Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.,* West China.
Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.,* West China.
†Crisp, Ernest R., 1920, *Lebanon, Ill.,* Central America.
Crisp, Sadie McB. (Mrs. E. R.), 1920, *Lebanon, Ill.,* Central America.
†Crouse, Floyd L., 1919, *Sterling, Ill.,* Chile.
Crouse, May C. (Mrs. F. L.), *Sterling, Ill.,* Chile.

D

Dailey, Miss Dew (contract), 1920, *Parkersburg, Ia.,* North Andes.
Dana, John N., 1920, *Wilmette, Ill.,* Congo.
Dana, Eva H. (Mrs. John N.), 1920, *Wilmette, Ill.,* Congo.
Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile,* Bolivia.
Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.,* North China.
Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O.,* North China.
Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburg, Pa.,* China General.
Davis, Miss Ruth J., 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.,* Bolivia.
Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.,* North China.
Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, O.,* North China.
Davison, John Carroll, 1872, Newark, Japan.
Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, New York, Korea.
Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.,* Korea.
Denning, John Otis, 1890, Illinois, Lucknow.
Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, Lucknow.
†Dennis, William J., 1917, *Des Moines, Ia.,* North Andes.
Dennis, Elfleda F. (Mrs. W. J.), 1917, *Des Moines, Ia.,* North Andes.
Depew, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Loup City, Neb.,* Chile.
Dewey, Halsey E., 1920, *Ruthven, Ia.,* Bengal.
Dewey, Horace E., 1921, Minnesota, North China.
Dewey, Carol McCurdy (Mrs. H. E.), 1921, *St. Paul, Minn.,* North China.
Dieterich, Fred William, 1915, *Indianola, Ia.,* Central China.
Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1912, *Evanston, Ill.,* Central China.
Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich.,* North China.
Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.,* North China.
Dixon, Edward E., 1920, *Moore, Pa.,* North China.
Dixon, Miss Lena (R.N.), 1920, *Carman, Ill.,* Mexico.
Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, New England Southern, Central China.
Dodd, Ethyl M. (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn.,* Central China.
Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 1920, Puget Sound, Malaysia.
Dodsworth, Anna S. (Mrs. M.), 1920, *Nooksack, Wash.,* Malaysia.
Dorsey, Miss Donna B., 1921, *Brookville, Pa.,* Japan.
Douglas, Miss Lucile S., 1920, *Birmingham, Ala.,* China General.
Downs, Miss Grace, 1918, *Valley City, N. D.,* Chile.
Draper, Charles Edwin, 1910, *Denver, Colo.,* Kiangsi.
Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.,* Kiangsi.
†Draper, Edwin, 1920, *Oakland, Cal.,* Malaysia.
Draper, Estella N. (Mrs. Edwin), *Oakland, Cal.,* Malaysia.
Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, Central New York, Japan.
Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Owensville, O.,* Japan.
Drees, Charles William, 1874, New England Southern, Eastern South America.
Drees, Mary Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Owensville, O.,* Eastern South America.
Driver, Miss Rose E., (R.N.), 1919, *Syracuse, N. Y.,* Bolivia.
Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.,* Madeira Islands.
Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.,* Madeira Islands.
Dudley, Warren S., 1920, Des Moines, West China.
Dudley, Ola Hawkins (Mrs. W. S.), 1921, *Amity, Ark.,* West China.
†Dugan, Walter H., 1917, *Williamsport, Pa.,* Chile.
Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.,* Chile.
†Dunbar, Orville D., 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.,* Bolivia.
Dunbar, Ella B. (Mrs. O. D.), 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.,* Bolivia.

E

Eaton, Miss Delta F., 1922 (contract), *Los Angeles, Calif.,* China General.
Edling, Eddie E., 1921; *Hampton, Va.,* Angola.
Edling, Leila C. (Mrs. E. E.) (R.N.), 1921, *Heath, Mass.,* Angola.
Eklund, Abel, 1921, Pacific Swedish, Malaysia.
Eklund, Ruth L. (Mrs. A.), 1921, *Kingsburg, Cal.,* Malaysia.
Ekstromer, Miss Alice K. S. (R.N.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden,* Angola.
*Eldridge, George T., 1921, *Bombay, India,* Indus River.
*Eldridge, Harriett Fone (Mrs. G. T.), 1921, *Bombay, India,* Indus River.
Elliott, Miss Edna M., 1919, *East Brady, Pa.,* Malaysia.
Everett, Edward I., 1917, New England, Congo.

Everett, Miss Helen N. (R.N.), 1921, *Franklin, Mass.*, Congo.
Eyestone, James Bruce, 1905, Iowa, Foochow.
Eyestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich.*, Foochow.

F

Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, Lucknow.
Fawell, William C., 1920, Nebraska, Indus River.
Fawell, Lillian G. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Indus River.
Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.
Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.
Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
Felt, Miss Kathryn, 1920, *Peking, China*, North China.
Ferris, Miss Helen, 1920, *San Diego, Cal.*, China, General.
†Fiske, Louis McK., 1920, *San Jose, Cal.*, Central America.
Fiske, Marion E. (Mrs. L. McK.), 1920, *Fresno, Cal.*, Central America.
†Fitzgerald, Robert W., 1921, *London, Ohio*, Foochow.
Fitzgerald, Dorothy Keyt (Mrs. R. W.), 1921, *London, Ohio*, Foochow.
†Fleck, Warren Le R. (M.D.), 1921, *San Juan, Tex.*, North Andes.
Fleck, Blanche McC. (Mrs. W. Le R.), 1921, *San Juan, Tex.*, North Andes.
†Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.
Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
Forsgren, Carl O., 1921, Eastern Swedish, Lucknow.
Foster, Miss Ione, 1918, *York, Neb.*, Bolivia.
Found, Norman (M.D.), 1921, *Bowmanville, Ont., Can.*, Korea.
Found, Annie Cass (Mrs. N.) (R.N.), 1921, *L'Orignal, Ont., Can.*, Korea.
Frankhauser, Miss Rose E. (R.N.), 1921, *Utica, N. Y.*, North Sumatra.
Frease, Edwin Field, 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.
Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O.*, North Africa.
†Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont.*, West China.
Freeman, Florence Mortson (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.
Freeman, Mark, 1913, Netherlands Indies.
Freeman, Gwen J. (Mrs. M.), 1913, Netherlands Indies.
Full, Miss Evelyn P., 1920, *Milwaukie, Ore.*, North China.
†Fuller, Glenn V., 1921, *Lakewood, Ohio*, North China.

G

†Gabel, Clayton E., 1910 (reappointed, 1921), *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.
Gabel, Alice H. (Mrs. C. E.), 1909 (reappointed, 1921), *Beloit, Wis.*, South India.
Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, California, Kiangsi.
Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, Newark, North China.
Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
Garden, Joseph Hendry, 1884, Kentucky, South India.
Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, South India.
Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., 1922, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Chile.
†Gardner, Willie C., 1920, *Adairsville, Ga.*, Rhodesia, Africa.
Gardner, Queenie R. (Mrs. W. C.), (R.N.), 1920, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Rhodesia.
Gary, Miss Helen A., 1921 (contract), *Natick, Mass.*, Chile.
Gates, John Richard, 1906, Rock River, Rhodesia.
Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
†Gaunt, Frank Payton (M.D.), 1913, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Central China.
Gaunt, Mary Moore (Mrs. F. P.), 1913, *Macon, Mo.*, Central China.
Gibb, John McGregor, Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
Gibbons, Ronald S., 1921, *Salisbury, Mass.*, Bengal.
Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907, *Bowersville, O.*, Angola.
Gibbs, Clara Ault (Mrs. A. J.), 1918, *St. Clairsville, O.*, Angola.
Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, O.*, Southeast Africa.
Gillet, Edith C. R. (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, O.*, Southeast Africa.
Glasgow, Miss Esther, 1922 (contract), *Long Beach, Calif.*, China General.
†Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
Gottschall, Newton T., 1920, *Newburg, Mo.*, North Sumatra.
Gottschall, Lottie Swank (Mrs. N. T.), 1920, *La Fayette, Indiana*, North Sumatra.
Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.
Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
*Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
Gray, Florence H. (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
Greeley, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Rhodesia.
Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (reappointed, 1907), North Indiana, North Andes.
Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *Odell, Ill.*, North Andes.
*Grey, Arthur Lee, 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
Griffiths, Miss Helen, 1919, *New York City*, China General.
Gross, Mrs. Margaret R. (contract), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), *Providence, R. I.*, Chile.
Gunckel, Zenas W., 1921, *Pleasantville, N. Y.*, Mexico.
Gunckel, Eudora Z. (Mrs. Z. W.), *Purchase, N. Y.*, Mexico.
Guptill, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.*, Congo.

Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.*, Congo.
Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 1903 (reappointed, 1909), New York East, Rhodesia.
Guse, Carl F. H., 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
Guse, Anna E. (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Ia.*, Central Provinces.
Gustafson, Miss Emma, 1921, *Holyoke, Mass.*, China General.

H

Hagar, Miss Esther M., 1918, *Gloversville, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
Hale, Lyman L., 1915, New England, Central China.
Hale, Sadie H. (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Roslindale, Mass.*, Central China.
Hall, Anna Eliza., 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
Hall, Clyde J., 1916, *Scandia, Kan.*, North Sumatra.
Hall, Mary B. (Mrs. C. J.), 1916, *Scandia, Kan.*, North Sumatra.
†Hallett, John A., 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bolivia.
†Halsted, Alfred T., 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich.*, France.
Halsted, Florence G. (Mrs. A. T.), 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich.*, France.
Hammon, Annie, 1914, *Kent, England,* North Africa.
Hammon, Fletcher H., 1919, Erie, Eastern South America.
Hammon, Gladys McM. (Mrs. F. H.), 1919, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
Hanson, Harry A., 1916, New England, North India.
Hanson, Alice J. D. (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.*, North India.
Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Harkness, Kenneth McK., 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Southeast Africa.
Harkness, Marguerite S. (Mrs. K. McK.), 1920, *Doland, S. D.*, Southeast Africa.
Harnden, Florence Ellen, 1915, North Africa.
Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
Harrington, Charlotte J. (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
†Harrington, John C. F., 1914 (contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
Harrington, Mary Shinn (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895 (reappointed, 1914, contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
Harris, John D., 1913, Genesee, South India.
Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*, South India.
Harrison, Samuel J., 1920, Rock River, Central China.
Harrison, Nancy D. (Mrs. S. J.), 1920, *Detroit, Mich.*, Central China.
Hartzell, Corwin, Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Chile.
Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Chile.
Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, Southern California, Congo Mission, Africa.
Hartzler, Lucinda P. (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
Harwood, Harry J., 1921, Central Illinois, Burma.
Harwood, Alma T. (Mrs. H. J.), 1921, *Alliance, O.*, Burma.
Hauser, J P, 1902, New England, Mexico.
Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J P), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
Hauser, Scott P., 1915, Dakota, Chile.
Hauser, Lora C. (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y.*, Chile.
Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, Central Illinois, West China.
Havermale, Clara T. (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.*, West China.
Havighurst, Freeman C., 1920, Baltimore, Foochow.
Havighurst, Anna R. (Mrs. F. C.), 1920, *Warrenton, Mo.*, Foochow.
Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
Hayes, E. Pearce, 1921, Baltimore, Foochow.
Hayes, Lily Anderson (Mrs. E. P.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Foochow.
†Hayes, Paul G., 1921, *Lancaster, Pa., Central* China.
Hayes, Helen Wolfe (Mrs. P. G.), 1922, *Allentown, Pa.*, Central China.
Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.
Hecker, Miss Willo M. (R.N.), 1920, *Miami, Fla.*, North China.
Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
†Henry, Cyril H., 1920, *New York City,* Liberia.
†Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
Herrick, Hazel B. (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
Herrmann, Carl Christian, 1908, West German, Philippine Islands.
Herrmann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
†Hetherington, Lyster M., 1919, *Elgin, Ill.*, Foochow.
Hetherington, Marion Kennedy (Mrs. L. M.), (R.N.), 1921, *Ithaca, N. Y.*, Foochow.
Hibbard, Earl Randall, 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, North China.
Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, North China.
†Hidy, Klore W. (M.D.), 1922, *Oakland, Cal.*, Korea.
Hidy, Mabel Wysong (Mrs. K. W.), (R.N.), 1922, *Oakland, Cal.*, Korea.
Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
†Hill, Harry J. (M.D.), 1922, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West China.
Hill, Jeanne Landry (Mrs. H. J.), (R.N.), 1922, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West China.
Hilmer, Henry Frederick, 1911, California German, South India.
Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, Wisconsin, North China.
Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
†Hodges, Burt T. (contract), 1921, *Methuen, Mass.*, Bolivia.
Hoffman, Miss Jeanette, 1922, *Newark, N. J.*, North Andes.

†Hollingshead, Arthur D., 1920, *Monroe, Neb.*, Kiangsi.
Hollingshead, Adah H. (Mrs. A. D.), 1920, *Monroe, Neb.*, Kiangsi.
Hollister, George W., 1915, Wisconsin, Hinghwa.
Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City*, Hinghwa.
Hollister, John Norman, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
Hollister, Lillian H. (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, North India.
Holman, Calvin E., 1919, Kansas, Malaysia.
Holman, Esther D. (Mrs. C. E.), 1919, *Seney, Ia.*, Malaysia.
†Holmes, Henry Alfred, 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
Holmes, Lulu E. Thomas (Mrs. H. A.), 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, Liberia.
†Hoople, Gordon D. (M.D.), 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, West China.
Hoople, Dorothea Brokaw (Mrs. G. D.), 1922, *Wollaston, Mass.*, West China.
Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
Hoose, Saidee Pethes (Mrs. E. A.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangsi.
Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
Hopkins, Nehemiah Somes (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
Houser, Otto Henry, 1919, Northeast Ohio, Philippine Islands.
Houser, Ethel Mills (Mrs. O. H.), 1919, *Lisbon, O.*, Philippine Islands.
Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
Howell, Miss Mary E. (R.N), 1920, *Johnstown, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.
Huffaker, Miss Martha E. (R.N.), 1921, *Oakland, Cal.*, Yenping.
Humble, Miss Hester, 1920, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Chile.
Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
Hunt, Leslie L., 1920, *Clinton, Ill.*, North Andes.
Hunt, Bertha M. (Mrs. L. L.), 1920, *Clinton, Ill.*, North Andes.
Hutchinson, Miss Maude (R.N.), 1920, *Monrovia, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.
Hutchinson, Paul, 1916, Northwest Indiana, Central China.
Hutchinson, Mary M. (Mrs. P.), 1916, *Ottawa, Kan.*, Central China.
Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moores Hill, Ind.*, North India.
Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moores Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
Iglehart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
†Illick, Charles Raymond (M.D.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
Illick, Lois A. (Mrs. C. R.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Central China.
Illick, Bernice R. (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Central China.
Insko, Myron Otis, 1916, Northwest Iowa, Lucknow.
Insko, Amelia Abel (Mrs. M. O.), 1916, *Kerin, Mont.*, Lucknow.
†Irle, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, South America General.
Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, South America General.
Irle, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.

J

Jackson, Miss Grace M., 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Hinghwa.
James, Edward (reappointed, 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
James, Mabel McC. (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
James, Edith Mabel (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.
James, Miss Lena M., *Pueblo, Colo.*, Foochow.
Jensen, Miss Christiane M. (R.N.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
Jett, Harry C., 1920, Saint Louis, Hinghwa.
Jett, Wenona W. (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Baldwin, Kan.*, Hinghwa.
Johannaber, Charles Frederic, 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.
Johannaber, Edna Stueckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
Johnson, Miss Serena, 1920, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North Andes.
Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
†Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, North China.
Johnstone, Violet Higley (Mrs. E. M.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North China.
Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Ia.*, Burma.
†Jones, C. Wade, 1919, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
Jones, De Ette W. (Mrs. C. W.), 1919, *Tacoma, Wash.*, Central China.
†Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.
Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.
Jones, Francis Price, 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.
Jones, T. R., 1915 (reappointed, 1920), Wilmington, Malaysia.
Jones, Bertha E. (Mrs. T. R.), (R.N.), 1920, *Gumboro, Del.*, Malaysia.

Joyner, Eli B., 1922, Alabama, Bengal.
Joyner, Louise Holloway (Mrs. E. B.), 1922, *Whistler, Ala.*, Bengal.

K

Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), (R.N.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.), (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Indus River.
Keller, Miss Lydia H. (R.N.), 1919, *Northfield, Minn.*, Kiangsi.
†Kelley, Malcolm F., 1920, *Troy, N. Y.*, Foochow.
Kelley, Viola F. (Mrs. M. F.), 1920, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Foochow.
†Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
†Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md.*, North Africa.
Kelly, Eleanor A. (Mrs. C. G.), 1920, *Inwood, L. I.*, North Africa.
*Kerr, George C., 1921, *Harrisburg, Pa.*, China General.
Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, Southeast Africa.
Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Southeast Africa.
Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Central America.
King, Earle Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
King, Edith Broadbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.
King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.
King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.
King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.
King, Sarah Hockenhull (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, Minn.*, South India.
Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.
Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, Angola.
Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, Angola.
Kirchner, Miss Mae, 1908, *Peterson, Iowa*, North Andes.
Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, Southwest Kansas, North Africa.
Kiser, Karen H. (Mrs. S. L.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan.*, North Africa.
Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *La Crosse, Wis.*, Netherlands Indies.
Klaus, Susan F. (Mrs. A. V.), 1913, *Connersville, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.
†Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.) (contract), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.
Knight, Katherine A. (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.
Kniskern, Miss Florence A., 1921, *Deposit, N. Y.*, Central America.
Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *St. Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devil's Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.
†Korns, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
†Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
Krider, Walter W., 1920, North Indiana, Japan.
Krider, Anastatia C. (Mrs. W. W.), 1920, *Monroe, Ind.*, Japan.
Kurath, Miss Louisa, 1920 (R.N.), *Carney's Point, N. J.*, North Andes.

L

Lacy, G. Carleton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
Lacy, Harriet B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass.*, Kiangsi.
†Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
Lacy, John V., 1919, New York, Korea.
Lacy, Mary A. (Mrs. J. V.), 1917, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Korea.
Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow.
Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menominee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
†Lacy, William I., 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
Lacy, Grace F. (Mrs. W. I.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
*Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Gujarat.
*Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Gujarat.
†Lampertz, Edward J., 1922, *St. Louis, Mo.*, Eastern South America.
†Larkin, George R., 1921, *Pittsfield, Mass.*, West China.
Larkin, Anna Stacy (Mrs. G. R.), 1921, *Johnstown, N. Y.*, West China.
Lavely, Horace T., 1920, *Des Moines, Ia.*, Kiangsi.
Lavely, Gertrude H. (Mrs. H. T.), 1920, *Stuart, Ia.*, Kiangsi.
Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
Lawrence, Jennie B. (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
Lee, Miss Alma G., 1922, *Annandale, Minn.*, Costa Rica.
†Lee, Charles O., 1920, *West Lafayette, Ind.*, Central China.
Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
Leitzel, Henry Samuel, 1915, New England, North China.
Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, North China.
†Lennox, Wm. G. (M.D.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
Lennox, Emma B. (Mrs. W. G.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
Lewin, James H., 1922, California, Malaysia.
Lewin, Margaret Ross (Mrs. J. H.), 1922, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Malaysia.
Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Central China.
Lewis, Elizabeth F. (Mrs. J. A.), 1916, *Loreley, Md.*, Central China.
Lewis, L. Chester, 1919, North-East Ohio, Lucknow.
Lewis, Mary T. (Mrs. L. C.), 1919, *Homer, Ohio*, Lucknow.
Lewis, Spencer, 1881, Rock River, West China.

Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, West China.
†Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Central China.
Libby, Lucile T. (Mrs. W. E.), 1916, *Riverside, Cal.*, Central China.
Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
Liebner, Frances S. (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, Michigan, Bombay.
Lightfoot, Grace S. (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smith's Creek, Mich.*, Bombay.
†Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
Liljestrand, Ethel H. (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
Lindquist, Miss Maria (R.N.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
Lindsay, Norman W., 1920, Maine, North Africa.
Lindsay, Ruby L. (Mrs. N. W.), 1920, *Brockton, Mass.*, North Africa.
†Lindsey, Howard W., 1921, *Rochelle, Ill.*, North India.
Lindsey, Thera Twitchell (Mrs. H. W.), 1920, *Trenton, N. J.*, North India.
Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. D.*, South India.
Linzell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
Linzell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, O.*, Gujarat.
Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South India.
Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, O.*, South India.
List, Miss Clara, 1921, Indianapolis, Indiana, Central America.
†Little, Guy H., 1915, *Cherokee, Ia.*, Malaysia.
Little, Carolyn S. (Mrs. G. H.), 1918, *Freeport, Ill.*, Malaysia.
†Longworth, Harral A., 1920, *Des Moines, Ia.*, Angola.
†Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867, Ohio, North China.
Lowry, Raymond F., 1920, Baltimore, North China.
Lowry, Ruth H. (Mrs. R. F.), 1920, *Springfield, O.*, North China.
Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889, South Germany.
Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.
Lyon, L. M. R. (Mrs. James), 1920, *India*, Northwest India.
Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

McCarty, Miss Grace, 1917, *Iola, Kan.*, Foochow.
McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
†McDonald, Frank R. (M.D.), 1919, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, North China.
McDonald, Blanche G. (Mrs. F. R.), 1919, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, North China.
MacDonald, Miss Lillian, 1921, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, West China.
MacLean, Miss Sarah M. (R.N.), 1920, *Easthampton, Mass.*, West China.
†Maddock, Sayre Paul, 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
Maddock, Rhea B. (Mrs. S. P.), 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
Main, William Artyn, 1896, Des Moines, Yenping.
Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Yenping.
†Malmquist, Edward A., 1921, *Astoria, L. I.*, Malaysia.
Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.
Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.
Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Mansell, Ethel Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Marshall, Raymond E., 1920, Newark, Philippine Islands.
Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.
†Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Ia.*, Japan.
Martin, Esther B. (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
Matthews, Joseph B., 1915, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
Matthews, Grace Ison (Mrs. J. B.), 1916, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, S. D.*, Bolivia.
Melby, Miss Eva, 1921, *Madison, Wis.*, Foochow.
Menge, Miss Hattie (contract), 1922, *Chicago, Ill.*, China General.
Meredith, Euretta, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, North Andes.
Merrill, Ralph E. (M.D.), 1922, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
Merrill, Alice King (Mrs. R. E.), 1922, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
Meyer, Miss Ida M. (R.N.), 1920, *Watertown, Wis.*, Chile.
Miller, Charles E., 1921, *Shumway, Ill.*, North Andes.
Miller, Miss Evelyn, 1922 (contract), *Santiago*, Chile, South America General.
Miller, George A., 1904, Southern California, South America General.
Miller, Margaret R. (Mrs. G. A.), 1904, *Fresno, Cal.*, South America General.
Miller, Miss Hazel M., 1919, *West Milton, O.*, Chile.
Miller, Wesley A., 1917, Wyoming, Congo.
Miller, Ethel B. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Tunkhannock, Pa.*, Congo.
Miller, William S., 1886, *Baltimore, Md.*, Angola.
Milner, Miss Besse B., 1921, *Farley, Iowa*, Kiangsi.
Minear, Miss Gladys J., 1921, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Chile.

Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.
Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
Moe, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
Moffatt, Elbert M., 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
Moffatt, Beatrice B. (Mrs. E. M.), 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
Monroe, Charles H., 1919, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
Monroe, Laura J. (Mrs. C. H.), 1919, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
Moore, John Zechariah, 1903, New York East, Korea.
Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
Moore, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
Morgan, Hugh C., 1920, *Carlisle, Pa.*, Foochow.
Morgan, Keiller N. (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Lookout Mountain, Tenn.*, Foochow.
Morris, Charles David, 1900, Newark, Korea.
Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Rhodesia.
†Mumby, Edward W., 1921, *Bloomington, Indiana*, Lucknow.
Mumby, Margaret S. (Mrs. E. W.), 1921, *Bloomington, Indiana*, Lucknow.
Murphree, Marshall J., 1920, Nebraska, Rhodesia.
Murphree, Azalia N. (Mrs. M. J.), 1920, *Boaz, Ala.*, Rhodesia.

N

Nagle, James Stewart, 1913, *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
Nagle, Katherine Thatcher (Mrs. J. S.), 1913, *Govans, Md.*, Malaysia.
Nave, Julian W., 1921, Southern Illinois, North India.
Nave, Eleanor V. (Mrs. J. W.), 1921, *New Haven, Conn.*, North India.
†Nelson, Ray D., 1918 (contract), *Pacific Junction, Iowa*, Foochow.
Nelson, Iola H. (Mrs. R. D.), 1918 (contract), *Pacific Junction, Iowa*, Foochow.
Nelson, William E., 1920, New England Southern, Angola.
Nelson, Julia B. (Mrs. W. E.), 1920, *Tiro, O.*, Angola.
Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, New York East, West China.
Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.
Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, Cincinnati, Medeira Islands.
Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
Noble, William Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.
Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
Norris, Miss Sara, 1917, *Oxford, Ohio*, Chile.
Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
Norton, Miss Clare, 1915, *Napa, Cal.*, Malaysia.

O

Odgers, George A., 1916, *Davenport, Wash.*, Bengal.
Odgers, Doris S. (Mrs. G. A.), 1919, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Bengal.
Oechsli, Leonard, 1913, New England, North Sumatra.
Oechsli, Loula Boicourt (Mrs. L.), 1913, *Arlington Heights, Mass.*, North Sumatra.
Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, North China.
Oechsli, Sara J. (Mrs. W. R.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, North China.
O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
Ogata, Sennosuke, 1885, North Indiana, Japan.
Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, Japan.
†Oleen, Courtney N., 1920, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Yenping.
Oleen, Irene W. (Mrs. C. N.), 1920, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.
Olmstead, Katherine L. (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouqe, Wis.*, Malaysia.
†Olson, Zenas A., 1921, *Hillsboro, Ore.*, South India.
Olson, Aetna Emmel (Mrs. Z. A.), 1918, *Sherwood, Ore.*, South India.
Oster, Miss Harriet E. (R.N.), 1920, *Healdsburg, Cal.*, West China.

P

Pace, John C., 1920, *Iowa Park, Tex.*, Northwest India.
Pace, Mildred S. (Mrs. J. C.), 1920, *Sagerton, Tex.*, Northwest India.
Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Yenping.
Paddock, Marianne T. (Mrs. B. H.), 1918, *Monroe, Wis.*, Yenping.
Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.
Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
†Parker, J. Irving, 1919, *New York City*, China General.
Parker, Gladys W. (Mrs. J. I.), 1919, *New York City*, China General.
Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, *Lunenburg, Vt.*, North India.
Parker, Walter G., 1918, Malaysia.
Parker, Alma E. S. (Mrs. W. G.), 1918, *Medicine Lodge, Kan.*, Malaysia.
Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
Parlin, Luceille S. (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
Patterson, John, 1920, Kansas, South India.
Patterson, Eleanora W. (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Kansas City, Mo.*, South India.
Payne, Miss Zola L. (R.N.), 1920, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Korea.
Peach, Preston Littlepage, 1913, Central New York, Malaysia.
Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaysia.
Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, Illinois, West China.
Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, *Quincy, Ill.*, West China.

Peebles, Miss Gladys A., 1920, *New York City*, West China.
Perham, Miss Dorothy E. (contract), 1921, *Racine, Wis.*, Malaysia.
Perkins, Edward Carter (M.D.), 1910, *Hartford, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
Perkins, Georgiana P. (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
Perkins, Raymond George (M.D.), 1913, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Netherlands Indies.
Perkins, Pearl McLean (Mrs. R. G.), 1913, *Harrowsmith, Ontario, Canada*, Netherlands Indies.
Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Lucknow.
Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
Persson, Henny R. (Mrs. J. A.), (R.N.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
Peters, John H., 1921, Washington, Liberia.
Peters, Hattie McD. (Mrs. J. H.), 1921, *Ronceverte, W. Va.*, Liberia.
Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
†Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 1922, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Central China.
Pflaum, William Otto, 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
Pflaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Lucknow.
Pickett, Ruth R. (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Pierce, Elmer L., 1919, *Kingfisher, Okla.*, Angola.
Pilcher, Raymond F., 1916, Michigan, West China.
Pilcher, Esther R. (Mrs. R. F.), 1916, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
†Pinckney, Charles E. (M.D.), 1920, *Broken Bow, Neb.*, North Sumatra.
Pinckney, Lillian F. (Mrs. C. E.), 1920, *Broken Bow, Neb.*, North Sumatra.
†Piper, Arthur Lewis (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Congo.
Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Congo.
Pointer, James Doan, 1913, Gulf, Southeast Africa.
Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, Southeast Africa.
Porter, Miss Ada L., 1919, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Chile.
Porter, Miss Anna L., 1918, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Chile.
†Potter, Emerson C., 1914 (reappointed, 1920), *Denver, Colo.*, North Andes.
Potter, Eva L. (Mrs. E. C.), 1913 (reappointed, 1920), *Sioux City, Ia.*, North Andes.
Powell, Newman M., 1919, New York East, Central America.
Powell, Ruth W. (Mrs. N. M.), 1919, *Groveport, Ohio*, Central America.
†Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
Prentice, Doris McK. (Mrs. W. B.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
Preyer, Miss Mary (contract), 1921, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Chile.
Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, Saint Louis, Lucknow.
Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia.*, Lucknow.
Price, Nelson A., 1916, New England, Burma.
Probasco, Miss Abbie, 1920, *Arlington, Ia.*, Central China.
Proebstel, Lester, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaysia.
Pruessner, August H., 1921, Northwest German, Netherlands Indies.
Pruessner, Florence M. (Mrs. A. H.), 1921, *Freeport, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
Purdon, Catherine G. (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
Pyke, Frederick Merrill, 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, North China.
Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England*, Malaysia.
Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaysia.

Q

Quick, Miss Edna N., 1919, *Long Beach, Cal.*, North China.

R

Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, Colorado, Philippine Islands.
Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, Philippine Islands.
†Rankin, Robert C., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Lucknow.
Rankin, May Stephens (Mrs. R. C.), 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Lucknow.
Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
Raycroft, Miss Ruby A. (R.N.), 1921, *Ogdensburg, N. Y.*, Netherlands Indies.
Rayner, Ernest A., 1906 (reappointed, 1919), Central Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands.
Rayner, Klara B. (Mrs. E. A.), 1906 (reappointed, 1919), *Selinsgrove, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
Redinger, Miss June E., 1921, *Washington, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Redmond, Miss Sarah A., 1920, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Central China.
†Reed, Elbert E., 1920, *Fort Dodge, Ia.*, Chile.
Reed, Marian Harrington (Mrs. E. E.), 1920, *River Forest, Ill.*, Chile.
Reed, John H., 1904 (reappointed, 1920), Little Rock, Liberia.
Reed, Maggie J. (Mrs. J. H.), 1904 (reappointed, 1920), *Little Rock, Ark.*, Liberia.
Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, Vermont, Chile.
Reeder, Marion Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City*, Chile.
Resor, Miss Mabel L. (R.N.), 1921, *Gordonsville, Minn.*, Netherlands Indies.
Rhode, Miss Maud I. (R.N.), *Cherry Creek, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Richards, Arthur, 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.

Richards, Jessie Dawson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *New City, N. Y.,* Bombay.
Richardson, Miss Flora A. (R.N.), 1921, *Fairfield, N. Y.,* West China.
Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.,* Burma.
Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Ia.,* Burma.
†Robart, Carl, 1920, *Akron, O.,* Kiangsi.
Robart, Grace Weaver (Mrs. C.), 1921, *Republic, Ohio,* Kiangsi.
Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.,* Rhodesia.
Roberts, Bertha E. F. (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore.,* Rhodesia.
Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany,* Liberia.
Robertson, John Thomas, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.,* Northwest India.
Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta India,* Northwest India.
†Robinson, Earl Asa, 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.,* Chile.
Robinson, Etha Gordon (Mrs. E. A.), 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.,* Chile.
†Robinson, Ernest L., 1921, *Grove City, Pa.,* Southeast Africa.
Robinson, Maria G. (Mrs. E. L.), 1921, *Portugal,* Southeast Africa.
Robson, Miss Minnie M., 1920, *Red Wing, Minn.,* Chile.
Rockey, Clement Daniel, 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.,* North India.
Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, Colorado, North India.
Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, *Lima, O.,* North India.
†Rolland, William A., 1921, *Berea, Ohio,* Kiangsi.
Rolland, Margaret Uhler (Mrs. W. A.), 1921, *Berea, Ohio,* Kiangsi.
Ross, Marcellus Dow, 1912, Northwest Kansas, South India.
Ross, Annie S. (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindsborg, Kan.,* South India.
†Rossiter, Fred J., 1921, *Preston, Ia.,* Hinghwa.
Rossiter, Daisy M. (Mrs. F. J.), 1921, *Ames, Ia.,* Hinghwa.
Rounds, Lloyd D., 1921, Kentucky, Mexico.
Rounds, Mayme Johnson (Mrs. L. D.), 1921, *Wilmore, Ky.,* Mexico.
Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, Northern New York, Central China.
Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.,* Central China.
Rowland, Henry H., 1911, Genesee, North China.
Rowland, Mildred A. (Mrs. H. H.), 1911, *Rochester, N. Y.,* North China.
Rue, Edgar H., 1921, New York, Malaysia.
Rugg, Earle M., 1916, Genesee, Indus River.
Rugg, Ellen M. F. (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y.,* Indus River.
†Runyan, Alfred C. (contract), 1922, *Wichita, Kan.,* China General.
Rupert, Lynn H., 1920, Kansas, Bengal.
Rupert, Hazel L. (Mrs. L. H.), 1920, *Mechanicsburg, Pa.,* Bengal.
Rusby, Miss Helen B., 1919, *New York City,* Bolivia.

S

Salmans, Miss Edith, 1920, *Temple, Ariz.,* Mexico.
Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, New England Southern, Mexico.
Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chatham, N. J.,* Mexico.
Sanders, William L., 1920, Rock River, China General.
Sanders, Alice Hillman (Mrs. W. L.) (R.N.), 1921, *Indianola, Iowa,* China General.
†Sauer, Charles A., 1921, *Circleville, Ohio,* Korea.
Sauer, Marguerite Suttles (Mrs. C. A.), 1921, *Albion, Pa.,* Korea.
Schaefer, Roland T., 1914, *La Porte, Ind.,* Kiangsi.
Schaefer, Esther H. B. (Mrs. R. T.), 1914, *La Porte, Ind.,* Kiangsi.
Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
Schaenzlin, Elsie D. (Mrs. G.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.,* Bengal.
Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O.,* South India.
Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O.,* South India.
†Scheufler, Karl W., 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.,* Yenping.
Scheufler, Ada Mills (Mrs. K. W.), 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.,* Yenping.
Scholberg, Henry Cæsar, 1906, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Ortonville, Minn.,* Central Provinces.
Schwarz, Miss Helen G. (R.N.), 1922, *Welcome, Minn.,* North Andes.
Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.
Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.,* Japan.
Seamonds, Earl A., 1919, West Ohio, South India.
Seamonds, Yvonne S. (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, *Cleveland, O.,* South India.
Searles, Clair K., 1915, *Syracuse, N. Y.,* North China.
Sellers, Miss Lelia E., 1921, *San Luis Obispo, Cal.,* Bolivia.
Setterlund, Elmer L., 1921, Rock River, Japan.
Settlerlund, Gertrude Roberts (Mrs. E. L.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.,* Japan.
†Shacklock, R. Floyd, 1920, *Raymond, Neb.,* Japan.
†Shaw, William E., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio,* Korea.
Shaw, Adeline Hamilton (Mrs. W. E.), 1921, *Lima, Ohio,* Korea.
Sheets, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.,* North India.
Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.,* North India.
Sheets, Sankey L., 1921, Pittsburgh, Lucknow.
†Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.,* Chile.
Shelly, Geneva L. (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, *London, O.,* Chile.
Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland,* Angola.
Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.,* Angola.
Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.
Shields, Mildred L. (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, *Canton, Ill.,* Congo.
Silverthorn, Richard H., 1916, *Rossville, Ind.,* Malaysia.
Silverthorn, Dessie W. (Mrs. R. H.), 1916, *Hanna, Ind.,* Malaysia.
Simons, George Albert, 1907, New York East, Russia.

Simpson Charles Eric, 1904, Central Swedish, Lucknow.
Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trade Lake, Wis.*, Lucknow.
Singer, Miss Laura J., 1920, *Sheldon, Ia.*, Chile.
Sites, Clement Moore Lacy, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
Skinner, Miss Achsah M., 1920, *Amsterdam, N. Y.*, Chile.
†Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
Smart, William George, 1898, *Cardiff, Wales*, Madeira Islands.
Smart, Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.), 1898, Madeira Islands.
Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich.*, North China.
Smith, Frank Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
Smith, Harold James, 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
Smith, Lilian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bengal.
†Smith, Herbert I., 1920, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Kiangsi, China.
Smith, Ethel N. (Mrs. H. I.), 1920, *Elizabeth, N. J.*, Kiangsi, China.
†Smith, James N., Jr., 1921, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central America.
Smith, Ruth L. (Mrs. J. N.), 1921, *Ashley, N. D.*, Central America.
Smith, Miss Jennie M., 1920, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.
†Smith, Matthew D., 1917, *Alpena, S. D.*, Mexico.
Smith, Loretta S. (Mrs. M. D.), 1919, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.
Smith, Percy, *Hampshire, Eng.*, North Africa.
Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), *Hampshire, Eng.*, North Africa.
Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, Lucknow.
†Smith, Stephen Parsons, 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Bolivia.
Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y.*, Chile.
†Sorensen, N. Johan, 1921, *Torring, Denmark*, Southeast Africa.
†Spear, Philip H., 1921, *Livermore Falls, Me.*, Bolivia.
Spear, Gladys Bushnell (Mrs. P. H.), 1921, *Canterbury, Conn.*, Bolivia.
†Spear, Ray F., 1921, *Colman, S. D.*, Burma.
Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Japan.
Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.
Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA. (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J.*, Japan.
Springer, John McKendree, 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
Stafford, Miss Margaret V., 1921, *Rutland, Vt.*, Yenping.
Stamer, John P., 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
Stamer, Carrie C. (Mrs. J. P.), 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
†Stanger, Francis M., 1920, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
Stanger, Gertrude C. (Mrs. F. M.), 1920, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
Starks, David D., 1920, Atlanta, Liberia.
Starks, Maude L. (Mrs. D. D.), 1920, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Liberia.
Starrett, Oscar G., 1920, Northeast Ohio, West China.
†Stauffacher, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
Stauffacher, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
Steepee, Miss Della E., 1921, *Rogers, O.*, Bombay.
Steinheimer, Herman C., 1917, Newark, Central China.
Steinheimer, Ella J. (Mrs. H. C.), 1917, *Marshall, Mo.*, Central China.
†Steininger, Russell H., 1920, *Flint, Mich.*, Yenping.
Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, O.*, Bombay.
Stevenson, Miss C. Estella (R.N.), 1922, *Chester, W. Va.*, North Andes.
†Steward, Albert N., 1921, *Omak, Wash.*, Central China.
Steward, Celia Speak (Mrs. A. N.), 1921, *Missoula, Mont.*, Central China.
Stouffer, Miss Stella E., 1921, *Prescott, Ariz.*, Angola.
Stuntz, Clyde Bronson, 1915, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
Stuntz, Florence Walters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City*, Indus River.
Stuntz, Hugh C., 1920, Rock River, South America General.
Stuntz, Florence W. (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Genoa, N. Y.*, South America General.
Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaysia.
Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, ——, Malaysia.
†Sutton, Leon E. (M.D.), 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, West China.
Sutton, Ruth Farrington (Mrs. L. E.), 1921, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, West China.
Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill.*, Bengal.
Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Chile.
Swift, Robert D., 1916, *Salina, Kan.*, Malaysia.
Swift, Carol S. (Mrs. R. D.), 1922, *Salina, Kansas*, Malaysia.

T

†Taylor, Charles F. (contract), 1922, *N. Y. City*, Foochow.
Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
Taylor, Hiram E., 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
Taylor, Mae P. (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
†Taylor, Oswald Gretton (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.

Taylor, Frances Woods (Mrs. O. G.), (R.N.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
Templin, Leslie G., 1921, Northwest Indiana, Gujarat.
Templin, Eloise Morrison (Mrs. L. G.), 1921, *Topeka, Kan.*, Gujarat.
Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, O.*, North China.
Terman, Lucile F. (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, O.*, North China.
Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
Terril, William Charles, 1907, Colorado, Southeast Africa.
Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, Southeast Africa.
Test, Miss Mildred C., 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Hinghwa.
Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
Thompson, Vivian S. (Mrs. G. B.), 1920, *Lisbon, N. D.*, Central Provinces.
†Throne, John E., 1920, *Red Cloud, Neb.*, Malaysia.
Throne, Della V. (Mrs. J. E.), 1920, *Shenandoah, Ia.*, Malaysia.
Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, New York East, Italy.
Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn.*, Italy.
Titus, Murray Thurston, 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, O.*, North India.
Toothaker, Frank M., 1918, Southern California, Yenping.
Toothaker, Bessie H. (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, Yenping.
Townsend, Jacob David, 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
Townsend, Helen Frease (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
Townsend, Walter B., 1921, *Elmira, N. Y.*, Bengal.
Treman, Muriel W. (Mrs. R. C.), 1919, *Lombard, Ill.*, Central China.
†Trimble, Charles Garnet (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Yenping.
Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Yenping.
Truscott, Basil R., 1920, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
Truscott, Annie S. (Mrs. B. R.), 1920, *South Sioux City, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South Amercia.
Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
Tuck, Earnest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
Tucker, Boyd W., 192', North India-a, Be..gal.
Tucker, Lela Payton (Mrs. B. W.), 1916, *Cement, Okla.*, Bengal.
Tull, Lawrence E., 1921, *Cincinnati, O.*, Rhodesia.
Tuller, Miss Alice E., 1920, *Moscow, Ida.*, Chile.
Turner, Walter L., 1920, Texas, Liberia.
Turner, Fannie W. (Mrs. W. L.), 1920, *Oakwood, Tex.*, Liberia.
Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Burma.
Tynan, Florence F. (Mrs. I. M.), 1916, *Mechanicsville, N. Y.*, Burma.

V

Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
†Van Camp, Paul M., 1921, *Clayton, N. Y.*, North China.
†Vanden Noort, Joe, 1921, *Boston, Mass.*, Netherlands Indies.
Vanden Noort, Hazel Van B. (Mrs. J.), 1921, *Boston, Mass.*, Netherlands Indies.
Venberg, Miss Gladys (R.N.), 1919, *Moose Lake, Minn.*, North China.
Verkler, Miss Bertha J., 1920, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bolivia.
†Vogel, Joshua H., 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, China General.
Vogel, Helen H. (Mrs. J. H.), 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, China General.

W

Wachs, Victor Hugo, 1911, New England, Korea.
Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
†Walter, Alva J., 1919, *Altamont, Kan.*, Chile.
Walter, Grace Z. (Mrs. A. J.), 1919, *Newkirk, Okla.*, Chile.
†Walters, Ellis P., 1920, *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
Walters, Clara T. (Mrs. E. P.), 1920, *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
Warner, Ariel-Nathaniel, 1910, Georgia, Bombay.
Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.
Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., 1909, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
†Warren, McKinley H., 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
Warren, Vanetta H. (Mrs. M. H.), 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
Washburn, John E., 1910, Dakota, Bolivia.
Washburn, Grace J. (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
Washburn, Judson S., 1919, Northern New York, South India.
Washburn, Edith K. (Mrs. J. S.), (R.N.), 1919, *Chillicothe, O.*, South India.
Weak, Harry Hanson, 1907, Dakota, North India.
Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell S. D.*, North India.
Welker, Roy A., 1921, *New York City*, France.
Welker, Mary P. (Mrs. R. A.), 1921, *New York City*, France.
Wellons, Ralph D., 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
Wellons, Willafred H., (Mrs. R. D.), 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, *Detroit*, Eastern South America.
Wesley, Grace S. (Mrs. A. F.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
West, John Nikark, 1892, North Ohio, North India.

West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, O.*, North India.
†Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.
Whitehead, Virginia B. (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia.
†Wiant, Paul P., 1917, West *Alexandria, O.*,
Wiant, Hallie F. (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, O.*, Foochow.
Wigton, Charles E., 1920, *Sunbury, O.*, North China.
Wigton, Elizabeth L. (Mrs. C. E.), 1920, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India,* Lucknow
Wilkie, Caroline B. (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India,* Lucknow.
Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, Colorado, Korea.
Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
Williams, Frederick G., 1921, *Camas, Wash.*, Bengal.
Williams, Miss Nahketah E. (R.N.), 1920, *Orange, N. J.*, Liberia.
*Williams, Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
*Williams, Mrs. Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
Williams, Walter Burford, 1905, Northern Minnesota, Liberia.
Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.
Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905, Central Illinois, Lucknow.
Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Lucknow.
Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
Wilson, Mary Rowley, (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.
Winans, Edward Jones, 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
Winans, Joseph Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, North China.
†Winter, Charles E., 1920, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Hinghwa.
Withey, Herbert Cookman, 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, Angola.
Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Angola.
Wixon, Adelaide May, 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
Wolcott, Miss Jessie, 1922, *Arthur, Iowa,* Hinghwa.
Wolcott, Maynard Lawson, 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
Wolcott, Edna Thompson (Mrs. M. L.), 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
Wolfe, Frederic Fay, 1908, Detroit, Mexico.
Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs. F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich.*, Mexico.
Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario,* Gujarat.
Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario,* Gujarat.
Wood, Otho Don, 1910, Rock River, Northwest India.
Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
Worley, Zela C. (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, O.*, Foochow.
Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
Worthington, Pauline S. (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.
Wyatt, Miss Laura A., 1921, *Tilton, N. H.*, Congo.

Y

Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.
Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
Yoder, Charles L., 1916, *Elyria, O.*, Eastern South America.
Yoder, Jessie P. (Mrs. C. L.), 1916, *Elyria, O.*, Eastern South America.
York, Miss Zella M., 1920, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
†Young, Almon P., 1921, *La Grange, Indiana,* Gujarat.
Young, Hazle Spore (Mrs. A. P.), 1921, *Fort Wayne, Indiana,* Gujarat.

Z

Zabilka, William, 1920, Iowa, North India.
Zabilka, Sylva McC. (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Ia.*, North India.
Zimmerman, Arthur F., 1920, Southern Illinois, Chile.
Zimmerman, Edna D. (Mrs. A. F.), 1920, *Greenville, Ill.*, Chile.
Zinn, Mrs. Anna A., 1917 (contract), ——, Malaysia.

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

JULY 1, 1922

Those marked † are laymen. Where the name of a large city is given, without a street or institutional address, add "Methodist Episcopal Mission."

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CHINA GENERAL

†Bowen, Milton M., Shanghai, China.
Bowen, Mrs. Louise M., Shanghai, China.
Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Douglas, Miss Lucille, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Ferris, Miss Helen, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Glasgow, Miss Esther, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Griffiths, Miss Helen, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Gustafson, Miss Emma, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.

†Kerr, George Compton, 13 North Szechwan Road, Shanghai, China.
Menge, Miss Hattie (contract), 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
†Parker, J. Irving, 58 Scott Road, Shanghai, China.
Parker, Mrs. Gladys W., 58 Scott Road, Shanghai, China.
†Runyan, Alfred Cookman, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Sanders, William L., Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
Sanders, Mrs. Alice H., (nurse), Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
†Vogel, Joshua H., Ww. 11 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.
Vogel, Mrs. Helen H., Ww. 11 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Blackstone, James H., Nanking, China.
Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., Nanking, China.
Bowen, Arthur J., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., University of Nanking,
Bowen Arthur J. University of Nanking,
†Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
†Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), Tunki, Anhwei, China.
Charles, Mrs. Marilla G., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
Cookson, Miss Lillian L. (nurse), Wuhu; China.
Crane, Miss Marietta A. (nurse), R. F. D. 15, Groton, N. Y.
Dietrich, Fred W., Nanking University, Nanking, China.
Dietrich, Mrs. Flora N., Nanking University, Nanking, China.
Dodd, Duncan F., c/o John Dodd, Belgrade, Maine.
Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., c/o John Dodd, Belgrade, Maine.
†Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
Gaunt, Mrs. Mary M., Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
Hale, Mrs. Sadie H., Manlius, N. Y.
Hale, Lyman L., Manlius, N. Y.
Harrison, Samuel J., Chinkiang, Kiangsu, China.
Harrison, Mrs. Nancy D., Chinkiang, Kiangsu, China.
Hayes, Paul G., Nanking, China.
Hayes, Mrs. Helen W., Nanking, China.
Hummel, William F., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
Hutchinson, Paul, 449 Auburn Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Mary M., 449 Auburn Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Illick, J. Theron, Hulmeville, Pa.
Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., Hulmeville, Pa.
James, Edward, Nanking, China.
James, Mrs. Mabel McC., Nanking, China.
†Jones, Charles W., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
Jones, Mrs. DeEtte W., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
†Lee, Charles O., Nanking Union Language School, Nanking, China.
Lewis, John A., 4810 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md.
Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth F., 4810 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md.
†Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
Libby, Mrs. Lucile T., Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
Martin, Arthur W., 612 S. 10th St., San Jose, California.
Martin, Mrs. Alice B., 612 S. 10th St., San Jose, California.
†Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
Probasco, Miss Abbie, Central China Conference Academy, Nanking, China.
Redmond, Miss Sarah A., Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
Rowe, Harry F., Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
Steinheimer, Herman C., M. E. Mission, Nanking, China.
Steinheimer, Mrs. Ella J., M. E. Mission, Nanking, China.
†Steward, Albert N., Nanking, China.
Steward, Mrs. Celia S., Nanking, China.
Treman, Mrs. Muriel W., Nanking, China.
Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking, China.
Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Nanking, China.
Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

FOOCHOW

†Billing, Arthur W., 1319 Lewellen Ave., Wichita, Kansas.
Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., 1319 Lewellen Ave., Wichita, Kansas.
Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
†Black, Edward F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Black, Mrs. Anna S., 536 S. Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.
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Buckles, Miss Hazel C., Foochow, China.
Cartwright, Frank T., Chautauqua, N. Y.
Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Chautauqua, N. Y.
Clark, Miss Mildred H. (contract), Foochow, China.
Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Chedwel, Bemus Point, N. Y.
Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Chedwel, Bemus Point, N. Y.
Cooper, Miss Esther F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Eyestone, James B., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
†Fitzgerald, Robert W., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Dorothy K., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
†Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.
Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.
†Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
Gowdy, John, Foochow, Fukien, China.
Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, Fukien, China.
Havighurst, Freeman C., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Havighurst, Mrs. Anna R., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Hayes, E. Pearce, Foochow, China.
Hayes, Mrs. Lily A., Foochow, China.
†Hetherington, Lyster M., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Hetherington, Mrs. Marion K. (nurse), Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
James, Miss Lena M., Foochow, China.
†Jones, Edwin C., Foochow, China.
†Kelley, Malcolm F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Kelley, Mrs. Viola F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.
Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.
Lacy, Henry V., Futsing, via Foochow, China.
Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Futsing, via Foochow, China.
Lacy, Walter N., 12 Warwick Place, Elgin, Ill.
Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., 12 Warwick Place, Elgin, Ill.
Lacy, William H., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.
Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.
McCarty, Miss Grace, 422 So. Jefferson Ave., Iola, Kansas.
Melby, Miss Eva, Foochow, China.
†Merrill, Ralph E. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Merrill, Mrs. Alice K., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Miner, George S., Foochow, China.
Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.
Morgan, Hugh Curran, Futsing, via Foochow, China.
Morgan, Mrs. Keiler H., Futsing, via Foochow, China.
†Nelson, Ray D. (contract), Foochow, China.
Nelson, Mrs. Iola H. (contract), Foochow, China.
Sites, C. M. Lacy, Foochow, China.
Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow, China.
†Taylor, Charles F., c/o Fukien Construction Bureau, Foochow, China.
†Wiant, Paul P., 505 So. Wittenberg Ave., Springfield, Ohio.
Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., 505 So. Wittenberg Ave., Springfield, Ohio.
Worley, Harry W., Foochow, China.
Worley, Mrs. Zela W., Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Carson, F. Stanley, Biblical School, Hinghwa, China.
Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Biblical School, Hinghwa, China.
Cole, Winfred B., 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
Cole, Mrs. Edith F., 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
Hollister, George W., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Jackson, Miss Grace M., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
Jett, Harry C., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
Jett, Mrs. Wenona W., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
Jones, Francis P., Dodgeville, Wis.
Jones, Mrs. E. Lucile W., Dodgeville, Wis.
Parlin, Elwyn C., Bethel, Maine.
Parlin, Mrs. Luceille S., Bethel, Maine.
†Rossiter, Fred James, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Rossiter, Mrs. Daisy M., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Test, Miss Mildred C., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
Winter, Charles E., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Wolcott, Miss Jessie, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.

KIANGSI

Argelander, Frank A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Bennett, Howard C., Nanchang Academy, Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Bennett, Mrs. Leah S., Nanchang Academy, Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
†Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Blydenburg, Mrs. Marion P., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Brown, Fred R., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Brown, Mrs. Clella McD., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Draper, Charles E., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Draper, Mrs. Ethel P., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Gale, Francis C., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
†Hollingshead, Arthur D., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
Hollingshead, Mrs. Adah H., R. F. D. No. 9, Box 1022, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hoose, Earl A., Canton, Pa.
Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P., Canton, Pa.
Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Johnson, William R., Nanchang, China.
Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang, China.
Keller, Miss Lydia H. (nurse), Nanchang Methodist Hospital, Nanchang, China.
Lacy, G. Carleton, 73 Szechwan Road, Shanghai, China.
Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 73 Szechwan Road, Shanghai, China.
Lavely, Horace T., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Lavely, Mrs. Gertrude H., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Milner, Miss Bessie B., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
Perkins, Mrs. Georgiana P., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
†Robart, Carl, Kiukiang, China.
Robart, Mrs. Grace W., Kiukiang, China.
†Rolland, William A., c/o H. C. Ritter, Nanking, China.

Rolland, Mrs. Margaret U., c/o H. C. Ritter, Nanking, China.
Schaefer, Roland T., 411 N. 5th St., Watertown, Wis.
Schaefer, Mrs. Esther B., 411 N. 5th St., Watertown, Wis.
†Smith, Herbert I., M. E. Mission, Nanchang, China.
Smith, Mrs. Ethel N., M. E. Mission, Nanchang, China.

NORTH CHINA

Aeschliman, Edward J., Peking, China.
Aeschliman, Mrs. Mryle P., Peking, China.
Baker, Dwight C., Taianfu, China.
Baker, Mrs. Annie C., Taianfu, China.
†Baldwin, Jesse H. (M. D.), Changli, North China.
Baldwin, Mrs. Gertrude D. (nurse), Changli, North China.
†Breece, Thomas E., Peking, China.
Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., Peking, China.
Brown, Miss Mabel H., Peking, China.
Brown, Mark W., Changli, China.
Brown, Mrs. Olive L., Changli, China.
†Burnight, Ralph F. (contract), 667 W. 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
†Congdon, Wray H., 508 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Congdon, Mrs. Anna S., 508 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cranston, Earl, 3rd, Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Davis, George L., Peking, China.
Davis, Mrs. Irma R., Peking, China.
Davis, Walter W., Peking, China.
Davis, Mrs. Maybelle G., Peking, China.
Dewey, Horace E., Peking, China.
Dewey, Mrs. Carol McC., Peking, China.
Dildine, Harry G., Taianfu, China.
Dildine, Mrs. Maude La'D., Taianfu, China.
Dixon, Edward E., Peking, China.
Felt, Carl A., Peking, China.
Felt, Mrs. Louise W., Peking, China.
Felt, Miss Kathryn, Peking, China.
Full Miss Evelyn P., Peking, China.
†Fuller, Glenn V., Peking, China.
Gamewell, Frank D., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Gamewell, Mrs. Mary H., c/o Dr. E. S. Ninde, 339 Miner St., West Chester, Pa.
Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking University, Peking, China.
Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking University, Peking, China.
Hanson, Perry O., 209 N. Cottonwood Ave., Iola, Kansas.
Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., 209 N. Cottonwood Ave., Iola, Kansas.
Hecker, Miss Willo M. (nurse), Peking, China.
Hibbard, Earl R., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Hobart, William T., Peking, China.
Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking, China.
Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), Peking, China.
†Johnstone, Ernest M. (M.D.), Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
Johnstone, Mrs. Violet H., Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), c/o G. S. Duncan, Esq., Westport, Ontario, Can.
Keeler, Mrs. Elma H. (nurse), c/o G. S. Duncan, Esq., Westport, Ontario, Can.
King, Harry F., Newberry Residence, c/o Miss R. M. King, Ann Arbor, Mich.
King, Mrs. Edna H., Newberry Residence, c/o Miss R. M. King, Ann Arbor, Mich.
†Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking, China.
Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking, China.
†Krause, Oliver J., 43 Hatamen St., Peking, China.
Leitzel, Henry S. Taianfu, China.
Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., 479 Highland Ave., Meadville, Pa.
†Lennox, William G. (M.D.), 2100 So. Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
Lennox, Mrs. Emma B., 2100 So. Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
†Lowry, George D. (M.D.) Hopkins Memorial Hospital, Peking, China.
Lowry Mrs. Cora C., Hopkins Memorial Hospital, Peking, China.
Lowry, Raymond F., Changli, China.
Lowry, Mrs. Ruth H., Changli, China.
McDonald, Frank R. (M.D.), Hopkins Memorial Hospital, Peking, China.
McDonald, Mrs. Ethel B. G., Hopkins Memorial Hospital, Peking, China.
Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Oechsli, Mrs. Sara F. J. Taianfu, Shantung, China.
†Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), (Dentist), 42 Lincoln Ave., Norwich, Conn.
Prentice, Mrs. Dora McK., 42 Lincoln Ave., Norwich, Conn.
Pyke, Frederick M., Goshen, Mass.
Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., Goshen, Mass.
Quick, Miss Edna N. (contract), Peking, China.
Rowland, Henry H., Tientsin, China.
Rowland, Mrs. Mildred A., Tientsin, China.
Searles, Clair K., 508 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), Peking, China.
Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., Peking, China.
Terman, Earl L., Peking University, Peking, China.
Terman, Mrs. Lucile F., Peking University, Peking, China.
Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking, China.
†Van Camp, Paul Milton, Peking, China.
Venberg, Miss Gladys (nurse), Peking, China.
†Wigton, Charles E., Tientsin, China.
Wigton, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Tientsin, China.
Winans, Edward J., Tientsin, China.
Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., Tientsin, China.

WEST CHINA

Beech, Joseph, Chengtu, China.
Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., Chengtu, China.
Brewer, Raymond R., West China Union University, Chengtu, China.
Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 350 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.
Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 350 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.
Crawford, Walter M., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., 1430 N. Marengo St., Pasadena, Cal.
Dudley, Warren S., Chungking, China.
Dudley, Mrs. Ola H., Chungking, China.
Eaton, Miss Della F. (contract), Chengtu, Sze., China.
†Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), Chengtu, Sze., China.
Freeman, Mrs. Florence M., Chengtu, Sze., China.
Havermale, Lewis F., Canton, Ill.
Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., Canton, Ill.

Hill, Harry J. (M.D.), Chungking, China.
Hill, Mrs. Jeanne L. (R.N.), Chungking, China.
†Hoople, Gordon D. (M.D.), Chengtu, China.
Hoople, Mrs. Dorothea B., Chengtu, China.
†Larkin, George Raymond, West China Union University, Chengtu, China.
Larkin, Mrs. Anna S., West China Union University, Chengtu, China.
Lawrence, Benjamin F., Suining, Sze., China.
Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., Suining, Sze., China.
Lewis, Spencer, Chengtu, Sze., China.
Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chengtu, Sze., China.
†Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), Chengtu, Sze., China.
Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., Chengtu, Sze., China.
McCurdy, William A., Chungking, Sze., China.
McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor W., Chungking, Sze., China.
MacDonald, Miss Lillian, Chengtu, China.
MacLean, Miss Sarah M. (nurse), Chengtu, China.
Manly, W. Edward, Tzechow, Sze., China.
Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Tzechow, Sze., China.
Neumann, George B., Chengtu, Sze., China.
Neumann, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, Sze., China.
Oster, Miss Harriet E. (nurse), Chengtu, China.
Peat, Jacob F., 1646 Hower Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Peat, Mrs. Emily G., 1646 Hower Avnue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Peebles, Miss Gladys A., c/o Dr. Joseph Beech, Chengtu, China.
Pilcher, Raymond F., 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich., c/o Mrs. L. W. Pilcher.
Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich., c/o Mrs. L. W. Pilcher.
Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, Sze., China.
Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking, Sze., China.
Richardson, Miss Flora A. (nurse), Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
Starrett, Oscar G., Chengtu, West China.
†Sutton, Leon Ernest (M.D.), Chengtu, China.
Sutton, Mrs. Ruth F., Chengtu, China.
Yard, James M., 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.

YENPING

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, Fukien, China.
Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Caldwell, Harry R., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Huffaker, Miss Martha E. (nurse), Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
†Lacy, William I., Waterville, O., c/o W. G. Farnsworth.
Lacy, Mrs. Grace F., Waterville, O., c/o W. G. Farnsworth.
Main, William A., 20 Museum Road, Mail Box 724, Shanghai, China.
Main, Mrs. Emma L., 20 Museum Road, Mail Box 724, Shanghai, China.
†Oleen, Courtney N., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Oleen, Mrs. Irene W., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Paddock, Bernard H., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Paddock, Mrs. Marianne T., Yenping, Fukien, China.
†Scheufler, Karl William, Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
Scheufler, Mrs. Ada M., Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, Fukien, China.
Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping, Fukien, China.
Stafford, Miss Margaret V., Yenping, Fukien, China.
†Steininger, Russell H., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Toothaker, Frank M., Yenping, Fukien, China.
Toothaker, Mrs. Bessie E. H., Yenping, Fukien, China.
†Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), Yenping, Fukien, China.
Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., Yenping, Fukien, China.

JAPAN

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Alexander, Mrs. Fannie W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
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Bishp, Charles, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Bishop, Mrs. Jennie V., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
†Bruner, Glen W., 12 C. Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
Bruner, Mrs. Edith W., 12 C. Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
Bull, Earl R., Ike Ue Cho 70, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., Ike Ue Cho 70, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
Davison, John C., 2445 Russell St., Berkeley, Cal.
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Draper, Gideon F., 222 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Draper, Mrs. Mira H., 222 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Heckelman, Frederick W., 2 Naebo-Machi, Sapporo, Japan.
Heckelman, Mrs. May D., 2 Naebo-Machi, Sapporo, Japan.
Iglehart, Charles W., Hirosaki, Japan.
Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Horosaki, Japan.
Iglehart, Edwin T., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Krider, Walter W., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
Krider, Mrs. Anastatia C., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
†Martin, J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Martin, Mrs. Esther B., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Ogata, Sennosuke, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Ogata, Mrs. Fiki K., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Scott, Francis N., Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan.
Scott, Mrs. Anna McL., Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan.

Setterlund, Elmer L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Setterlund, Mrs. Gertrude R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Shacklock, R. Floyd, 5 Shimo Shiro Kane Cho, Hirosaki, Japan.
Smith, F. Herron, Seoul, Korea.
Smith, Mrs. Gertrude B., Seoul, Korea.
Spencer, David S., 435 Furushinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.
Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., 435 Furushinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.
Spencer, Robert S., 878 Shimokego, Fukuoka, Japan.
Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA., 878 Shimokego, Fukuoka, Japan.

KOREA

Amendt, Charles C., Kongju, Korea.
Amendt, Mrs. Edith A., Kongju, Korea.
†Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., Pyengyang, Korea.
Anderson, Miss Naomi A. (nurse), c/o Dr. A. G. Anderson, Pyengyang, Korea.
†Andrew, Thurman, Seoul, Korea.
Andrew, Mrs. Grace S., Seoul, Korea.
Appenzeller, Henry D., Seoul, Korea.
Appenzeller, Mrs. Ruth E., Seoul, Korea.
Becker, Arthur L., Seoul, Korea.
Becker, Mrs. Louise S., Seoul, Korea.
Billings, Bliss W., Seoul, Korea.
Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Seoul, Korea.
Boyce, Miss Florence A., c/o C. S. Deming, Seoul, Korea.
Bunker, Dalzell A., Keijyo, Seoul, Korea.
Bunker, Mrs. Annie E., Keijyo, Seoul, Korea.
Burdick, George M., Yengbyen, Korea.
Cable, Elmer L., Seoul, Korea.
Cable, Mrs. Myrtle C., Seoul, Korea.
Deming, Charles S., Seoul, Korea.
Deming, Mrs. Edith A., Seoul, Korea.
†Found, Norman (M.D.), Kongju, Korea.
Found, Mrs. Annie C. (nurse), Kongju, Korea.
†Hidy, Klore William (M.D.), Haiju, Korea.
Hidy, Mrs. Mabel W., (nurse), Haiju, Korea.
Lacy, John V., 31 Naing Dong, outside West Gate, Seoul, Korea.
Lacy, Mrs. Mary A., 31 Naing Dong, outside West Gate, Seoul, Korea.
Moore, John Z., Pyengyang, Korea.
Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., Pyengyang, Korea.
Morris, Charles D., Wonju, Korea.
Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Wonju, Korea.
Noble, W. Arthur, Pyengyang, Korea.
Noble, Mrs. Hattie W., Pyengyang, Korea.
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Norton, Mrs. Minnette S., 108 W. Fifth St., Oswego, N. Y.
Payne, Miss Zola L. (nurse), Haiju, Korea.
†Sauer, Charles A., Keng Byen, Korea.
Sauer, Mrs. Marguerite S., Yeng Byen, Korea.
†Sauer, Charles A., Yeng Byn, Korea.
Shaw, Mrs. Adeline H., Pyengyang, Korea.
Taylor, Corwin, Independence, Kansas.
Taylor, Mrs. Nellie R., Independence, Kansas.
Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Seoul, Korea.
Wachs, Victor H., Haiju, Korea.
Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., Haiju, Korea.
Williams, Franklin E. C., 59 Washington St., Denver, Colo.
Williams, Mrs. Alice B., 59 Washington St., Denver, Colo.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Miss Margaret L. (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
Bean, Miss Gertrude S., Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, F. M. S.
Blasdell, Robert A., Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
Bowmar, Thomas W., Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, S. S.
Bowmar, Mrs. Bertha H., Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, S. S.
Carey, Miss Nell (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, S. S.
Chenoweth, Miss Camille (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, S. S.
Cherry, William T., 4A Mount Sophia, Singapore, S. S.
Cherry, Mrs. Miriam T., 4A Mount Sophia, Singapore, S. S.
Clemans, Miss Florence (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, S. S.
Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 30A Lorong Panjang, Malacca, S. S.
Dodsworth, Mrs. Anna S., 30A Lorong Panjang, Malacca, S. S.
†Draper, Edwin, Singapore, S. S.
Draper, Mrs. Estella N., Singapore, S. S.
Eklund, Abel, Klang, Malaysia.
Eklund, Mrs. Ruth L., Klang, Malaysia.
Elliott, Miss Edna M., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Holman, Calvin E., Cummings, Kansas.
Holman, Mrs. Esther D., Cummings, Kansas.
Hoover, James M., Sibu, Sarawak, Borneo.
Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibu, Sarawak, Borneo.
Horley, William E., 34 Douglas Road, Herne Bay, Kent, England.
Horley, Mrs. Ada E., 34 Douglas Road, Herne Bay, Kent, England.
Jones, T. Reighton, Seremban, F. M. S.
Jones, Mrs. Bertha E. (nurse), Seremban, F. M. S.
Lewin, James H., Wesley Church, Singapore, S. S.
Lewin, Mrs. Margaret R., Wesley Church, Singapore, S. S.
†Little, Guy H., 1411 So. Oxford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Little, Mrs. Carolyn S., 1411 So. Oxford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
†Malmquist, Edward A., Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
Nagle, J. Stewart, 507 Oakland Ave., Govans, Baltimore, Md.
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Olson, Miss Emma, 829 Hamlin St., Evanston.
Parker, Walter G., Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Parker, Mrs. Alma S., Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Peach, Preston L., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
Peach, Mrs. Nora M., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
Perham, Miss Dorothy, Anglo-Chinese School, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

Proebstel, Lester, Penang, S. S
Pykett, George F., Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
Rue, Edgar H., Singapore, S. S.
Silverthorn, Richard H., Covington, Indiana.
Silverthorn, Mrs. Dessie W., Covington, Indiana.
Sullivan, Floyd H., 3 Adis Road, Singapore, S. S.
Sullivan, Mrs. Ella B., 3 Adis Road, Singapore, S. S.
Swift, R. Dean, 367 Serangoon Road, Singapore, S. S.
Swift, Mrs. Carol S., 367 Serangoon Road, Singapore, S. S.
†Throne, John E., La Verne, Cal.
Throne, Mrs. Della V., La Verne, Cal.
Zinn, Mrs. Anna A. (contract), Singapore, S. S.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Archer, Raymond L., 309 Welsh Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
Archer, Mrs. Edna C., 309 Welsh Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
Bielski, Miss Alice I. (nurse), Tjisaroca, via Buitenzorg, Java.
†Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), Palembang, Sumatra.
Bittner, Mrs. Fern N., Palembang, Sumatra.
Bower, Harry C., 46 Sididadi, Soerabaya, Java.
Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., 46 Sididadi, Soerabaya, Java.
Buchanan, Charles S., 63 S. Washington St., Delaware, Ohio.
Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., 63 S. Washington St., Delaware, Ohio.
Bunker, Edward J., Methodist English School, Buitenzorg, Java.
Bunker, Mrs. Mary P., Methodist English School, Buitenzorg, Java.
Freeman, Mark, Palembang, Sumatra.
Freeman, Mrs. Gwen J., Palembang, Sumatra.
Howell, Miss Mary E. (nurse), Palembang, Sumatra.
Hutchinson, Miss Maude (nurse), Tjisaroca, Java.
Klaus, Armin V., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.
Klaus, Mrs. Susan F., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.
Mansell, Harry B., Soekasari 8, Buitenzorg, Java, Dutch East Indies.
Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., 23 Hickle St., Uniontown, Pa.
Matthews, Joseph B., Bound Brook, N. J.
Matthews, Mrs. Grace I., Bound Brook, N. J.
Perkins, Raymond G. (M.D.), Tjisaroca, Java.
Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., Tjisaroea, Java.
Pruessner, August H., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Java.
Pruessner, Mrs. Florence M., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Java.
Raycroft, Miss Ruby A. (nurse), Tjisaroea, Java.
Redinger, Miss June E., 2 Gang Skolah, Weltevreden, Java.
Resor, Miss Mabel L. (nurse), Tjisaroea, Java.
Stamer, John P., Tjisaroea, Java.
Stamer, Mrs. Carrie C., Tjisaroea, Java.
†Van den Noort, Joe, Tjisaroea, Java.
Van den Noort, Mrs. Hazel G., Tjisaroea, Java.
Worthington, Charles M., Singkawang, West Borneo.
Worthington, Mrs. Pauline S., Singkawang, West Borneo.

NORTH SUMATRA

Frankhauser, Miss Rose E. (nurse), 5 Prins Hendrik St., Medan, Sumatra.
Gottschall, Newton T., Kisaran (Asahan), Sumatra.
Gottschall, Mrs. Lottie S., Kisaran (Asahan), Sumatra.
Hall, Clyde J., Medan, Sumatra.
Hall, Mrs. Mary B., Medan, Sumatra.
Oechsli, Leonard, Medan, Sumatra.
Oechsli, Mrs. Loula B., Medan, Sumatra.
†Pinckney, Charles E. (M.D.), c/o Rev. Leonard Oechsli, Medan, Sumatra.
Pinckney, Mrs. Lillian [illegible], c/o Rev. Leonard Oechsli, Medan, Sumatra.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Beckendorf, Arthur L., Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.
Beckendorf, Mrs. Esther S., Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.
Bernhardt, Charles J., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
Bernhardt, Mrs. Alma B., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
Bundy, T. Walter, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, P. I.
Bundy, Mrs. Clyda L., San Isidro, Nueva, Ecija, P. I.
Cedarholm, Perry N., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.
Cedarholm, Mrs. Mabel W., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.
Cottingham, Joshua F., 1209 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., 1209 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
Herrmann, Carl G., Lingayen, Pangasinan Province, P. I.
Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Lingayen, Pangasinan Province, P. I.
Houser, Otto H., 1229 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
Houser, Mrs. Ethel M., 1229 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
Lyons, Ernest S., 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila, P. I.
Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila, P. I.
Marshall, Raymond E., Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I.
Moe, Rex R., Fremont, Nebraska.
Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Fremont, Nebraska.
Moore, Joseph W., 72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
Peterson, Berndt O., 714 No. 7th St., Salina, Kan.
Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., 714 No. 7th St., Salina, Kan.
Rader, Marvin A., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Rader, Mrs. Jean H., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Rayner, Ernest A., 607 Tennessee, Manila, P. I.
Rayner, Mrs. Klara B., 607 Tennessee, Manila, P. I.
†Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.
Taylor, Mrs. Frances W. (nurse), Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

Archibald, Charles H., The Manse, Asansol, Bengal, India.
Archibald, Mrs. Lillie L., The Manse, Asansol, Bengal, India.
Byers, William P., Tamluk, Bengal, India.
Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Tamluk, Bengal, India.
Dewey, Halsey E., Pakaur, E. I. R. Loop, India.
Gibbons, Ronald Scott, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta Boys' School, Calcutta, India.
Henderson, George S., 875 Shaw St., Toronto, Canada.
Joyner, Eli B., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
Joyner, Mrs. Louise H., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
†Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), (contract), 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
Knight, Mrs. Katherine A., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
Koch, Clinton H. S., c/o E. M. Ostrander, Devil's Lake, N. D.
Koch, Mrs. Grace O., c/o E. M. Ostrander, Devil's Lake, N. D.
Lee, David H., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta, India.
Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta, India.
Manley, David H., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India.
Manley, Mrs. Cora M., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India.
Odgers, George A., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
Odgers, Mrs. Doris S., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
Rupert, Lynn H., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
Rupert, Mrs. Hazel L., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 2618 Oswego Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Schaenzlin, Mrs. Elsie Debus, 2618 Oswego Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Smith, Harold J., 19 Cir. Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, India.
Smith, Mrs. Lillian A., 19 Cir. Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, India.
Swan, Henry M., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
Swan, Mrs. Edna L., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
Townsend, Walter B., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
Tucker, Boyd W., Pakaur, E. I. R., Loop, India.
Tucker, Mrs. Lela P., Pakaur, E. I. R., Loop, India.
Williams, Frederick G., Asansol, E. I. R., Calcutta, India.

BOMBAY

Aldis, Steadman, Basim, Berar, Bombay, India.
Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Basim, Berar, Bombay, India.
Borgman, Joel E., Kampti, C. P., India.
Borgman, Mrs. Elsa L., Kampti, C. P., India.
Bruere, William B., Puntumba, Ahmednagar Dist., India.
Bruere, Mrs. Elizabeth N. (nurse), Puntumba, Ahmednagar Dist., India.
Lightfoot, Leroy, Taylor Memorial Church, Byculla, Bombay, India.
Lightfoot, Mrs. Grace S., Taylor Memorial Church, Byculla, Bombay, India.
Parker, Albert A., Gowalia Tank Road, Post No. 6, Bombay, India.
Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., Gowalia Tank Road, Post No. 6, Bombay, India.
Richards, Arthur, Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
Richards, Mrs. Jessie D., Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
Stephens, William H., Poona, India.
Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona, India.
Warner, Ariel N., Nagpur, India.
Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Nagpur, India.

BURMA

Abbey, Vere W., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, India.
Abbey, Mrs. Jessie N., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, India.
Bell, William W., 36 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma, India.
Bell, Mrs. Rosetta G., 36 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma, India.
Boyles, James R., c/o B. M. Jones, 34 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
Boyles, Mrs. Marie W., c/o B. M. Jones, 34 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
Clare, Maurice A., Slayton, Minnesota.
Clare, Mrs. Elsie B., Slayton, Minnesota.
Harwood, Harry J., 25 Godwin Road, Rangoon, Burma, India.
Harwood, Mrs. Alma T., 25 Godwin Road, Rangoon, Burma, India.
Jones, Benjamin M., 34 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
Jones, Mrs. Luella R., 34 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
Olmstead, Clarence E., Thongwa, Burma.
Olmstead, Mrs. Katherine L., Thongwa, Burma.
Price, Nelson A., Malden-on-Hudson, New York.
Riggs, Clarence H., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma, India.
Riggs, Mrs. Blanche S., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma, India.
†Spear, Ray F., Syriam, Burma, India.
Tynan, Irving M., R. F. D. No. 2, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Tynan, Mrs. Florence F., R. F. D. No. 2, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Abbott, David G., Raipur, C. P., India.
Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., 25 Kensington Ave., Northampton, Mass.
Auner, Orval M., Khandwa, C. P., India.
Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Khandwa, C. P., India.
Boatman, Conway, Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
Boatman, Mrs. Caroline B., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P., India.
Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P., India.
Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), 534 Elm Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., 534 Elm Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
Guse, Carl F. H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
Guse, Mrs. Anna E., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
King, Earl L., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
King, Mrs. Edith B., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
Perkins, Judson T., Sironcha, C. P., India.
Perkins, Mrs. Delia S., Sironcha, C. P., India.
Scholberg, Henry O., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
Scholberg, Mrs. Ella, Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
Thompson, George B., c/o Will Richards, 2334 Eleventh St., Moline, Ill.
Thompson, Mrs. Vivian S., c/o Will Richards, 2334 Eleventh St., Moline, Ill.
Williams, Thomas, Baihar, C. P., India.
Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Baihar, C. P., India.

GUJARAT

Bisbee, Royal D., Godhra, P. M., India.
Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Godhra, P. M., India.
Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.
Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
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Hill, Charles B., Alpine Apartments, 207 Dyckman St., N. Y. City.
Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Alpine Apartments, 207 Dyckman St., N. Y. City.
Lampard, John, Baroda Camp, India.
Lampard, Mrs. Susan H., 19 Carysford Road, Stoks Newington, London, N. 16, England.
Linzell, Lewis E., Baroda Camp, India.
Linzell, Mrs. Phila J., Baroda Camp, India.
Steepee, Miss Della E. (nurse), Nadiad, India.
Templin, Leslie G., Baroda Camp, India.
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Wood, Frederick, 55 Atlas Ave., Toronto, Canada.
Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., 55 Atlas Ave., Toronto, Canada.
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Young, Mrs. Hazle S., Nadiad Industrial Institute, Nadiad, India.

INDUS RIVER

Ashe, William W. (M.D.), Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
Ashe, Mrs. Christine O., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
Clarke, William E. L., Brooks Memorial, Karachi, India.
Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., Brooks Memorial, Karachi, India.
Eldridge, George T., Quetta, India.
Eldridge, Mrs. Harriett F., Quetta, India.
Fawell, William C., Lahore, India.
Fawell, Mrs. Lillian G., Lahore, India.
Keislar, Mott, Hissar, Punjab, India.
Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Hissar, Punjab, India.
Rugg, Earle M., Phalera, India.
Rugg, Mrs. Ellen M. F., Phalera, India.
Stuntz, Clyde B., Lahore, Punjab, India.
Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Lahore, Punjab, India.

LUCKNOW

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Badley, Mrs. Clara N., 44 W. Fountain Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
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Ballenger, Mrs. Esther N., c/o Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow, India.
Briggs, George W., 2110 Kittridge St., Berkeley, Cal.
Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., 2110 Kittridge St., Berkeley, Cal.
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Denning, John O., Gonda, Oudh, India.
Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Gonda, Oudh, India.
Faucett, Robert I., Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India.
Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India.
Forsgren, Carl O., Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow, India.
Insko, Myron O., Methodist Press, Lucknow, India.
Insko, Mrs. Amelia A., Methodist Press, Lucknow, India.
Lewis, L. Chester, Gonda, Oudh, India.
Lewis, Mrs. Mary T., Gonda, Oudh, India.
†Mumby, Edward W., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Mumby, Mrs. Margaret S., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Perrill, Fred M., Ballia, U. P., India.
Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Ballia, U. P., India.
Pickett, J. Waskom, Arrah, Bihar, India.
Pickett, Mrs. Ruth R., Arrah, Bihar, India.
Price, Frederick B., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
Price, Mrs. Emma S., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
Sheets, Sankey L., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Simpson, Charles E., Galesburg, Illinois.
Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Galesburg, Illinois.
Smith, S. Raynor, Montesano, Wash.
Tweedie, Earl R., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Tweedie, Mrs. Gertrude V., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Wellons, Ralph D., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Wellons, Mrs. Willafred H., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Wilkie, James H., Allahabad, India.
Wilkie, Mrs. Caroline, Allahabad, India.
Wilson, Franklin M., Cawnpore, U. P., India.
Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Cawnpore, U. P., India.

NORTH INDIA

Badley, Brenton T., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India.
Badley, Mrs. Mary S., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India.
Branch, M. Wells, Pithoragarh, India.
Branch, Mrs. May W., Pithoragarh, India.
Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
Busher, Mrs. Jessie F., Naini Tal, India.
Core, Lewis A., Bareilly, India.
Core, Mrs. Mary K., 1252 N. Maraposa Ave., Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hanson, Harry A., Sitapur, India.
Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Sitapur, India.
Harrington, Burritt C., Lucknow, India.
Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J., c/o C. H. Jacobs, Oak Lane, Pa.
Hollister, John N., Dwarahat, U. P., India.
Hollister, Mrs. Lillian H., Dwarahat, U. P., India.
Hyde, Preston S., 347 Layman Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., 347 Layman Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur, India.
Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur, India.
†Lindsey, Howard W., c/o H. H. Weak, Pauri, India.
Lindsey, Mrs. Thera T., c/o H. H. Weak, Pauri, India.
Moffatt, Elbert M., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Moffatt, Mrs. Beatrice B., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Monroe, Charles H., Shahjahanpur, U. P., India.
Monroe, Mrs. Laura J., Shahjahanpur, U. P., India.
Nave, Julian W., Budaon, India.
Nave, Mrs. Eleanor B., Budaon, India.
Parker, Mrs. Lois S. L., Hardoi, India.
Rockey, Clement D., Bareilly, India.
Rockey, Noble L., 76 Acton Road, Columbus, Ohio.
Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., 76 Acton Road, Columbus, Ohio.
Sheets, Herman J., Bijnor, India.
Sheets, Mrs. Grace B., Bijnor, India.
Titus, Murray T., Moradabad, India.
Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Moradabad, India.
Weak, Harry H., Pauir, Garhwal, India.
Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
West, John N., Budaun, U. P., India.
West, Mrs. Irene W., Budaun, U. P., India.
Zabilka, William, Barielly, India.
Zabilka, Mrs. Sylva, McC., Barielly, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Meerut, India.
Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Meerut, India.
Baker, J. Benson, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Baker, Mrs. Ida V., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Batterly Lane, Delhi, India.
Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Batterly Lane, Delhi, India.
Clancy, W. Rockwell, Aligarh, India.
Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., Aligarh, India.
Clemes, Stanley W., Muttra, India.
Clemes, Mrs. Julia N., Muttra, India.
Crane, Robert E., Delhi, India.
Crane, Mrs. Louise P., Delhi, India.
Grey, Arthur L., Easton, Md.
Grey, Mrs. Effie, B., Easton, Md.
Jones, Lucian B., Aligarh, U. P., India.
Jones, Mrs. Nellie R., Aligarh, U. P., India.
Lyon, James, Gomah, Grand Chord Line, Bengal, India.
Lyon, Mrs. L. M. R., Gomah, Grand Chord Line, Bengal, India.
Pace, J. Caperton, Muttra, U. P., India.
Pace, Mrs. Mildred S., Muttra, U. P., India.
†Rankin, Robert C., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Rankin, Mrs. May S., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
Robertson, John T., Muzaffarnagar, India.
Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Muzaffarnagar, India.
Tuck, Ernest E., Meerut, India.
Tuck, Mrs. Helen G., Meerut, India.
Wood, Otho D., Claremont, Cal.

SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., Clarence, Iowa.
Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Clarence, Iowa.
Buttrick, John B., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.
Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.
Camp, Cecil L., Colbert, Wash.
Camp, Mrs. Alice H. (nurse), Colbert, Wash.
Coates, Alvin B., Belgaum, India.
Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Belgaum, India.
Cook, Albert E., 118 S. Washington St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Cook, Mrs. Anna M., 118 S. Washington St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
†Gabel, Clayton E., Kolar Town, M. P., India.
Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., Kolar Town, M. P., India.
Garden, Joseph H., Belgaum, India.
Garden, Mrs. Frances B., Belgaum, India.
Gray, Walter G., c/o Rev. E. S. Gray, 22 Hazelton Ave. Road, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Gray, Mrs. Florence H., c/o Rev. E. S. Gray, 22 Hazelton Ave. Road, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Harris, John D., 491 S. Prospect St., Marion, Ohio.
Harris, Mrs. Alice B., 491 S. Prospect St., Marion, Ohio.
Hilmer, Henry F., Kolar Town, M. P., India.
Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Kolar Town, M. P., India.
King, William L., Methodist Publishing House, Madras, India.
King, Mrs. Sara H., Methodist Publishing House, Madras, India.
Kingham, James J., Kilpauk, Madras, India.
Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., Kilpauk, Madras, India.
Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
Lipp, Charles F., Gokak Industrial School, Gokak Falls, India.
Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., Gokak Industrial School, Gokak Falls, India.
†Olson, Zenas A., Bangalore, India.
Olson, Mrs. Aetna E., Bangalore, India.
Parker, Charles E., New Lane, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., New Lane, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Patterson, John, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Patterson, Mrs. Eleanora W., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Ross, Marcellus D., Raichur, Deccan, India.
Ross, Mrs. Anne S., Raichur, Deccan, India.
Scharer, Charles W., 1252 Wesley Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 1252 Wesley Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Seamands, Earl A., Bidar, via Hominabad, India.
Seamands, Mrs. Yvonne, E. S., Bidar, via Hominabad, India.
Washburn, Judson S., Crawford Boys' School, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
Washburn, Mrs. Edith K. (nurse), Crawford Boys' School, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

Edling, Eddie E., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
Edling, Mrs. Leila C. (nurse), Malanje Angola, Africa.
Ekstromer, Miss Alice K. S. (nurse), Quiongua, Angola, Africa.
Gibbs, Austin J., Loanda, Angola, Africa.
Gibbs, Mrs. Clara A., Loanda, Angola, Africa.

Kipp, Ray B., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
Lindquist, Miss Maria (nurse), Missao Americana, Loanda, Angola, Africa, via Lisbon.
†Longworth, Harral A., Quessua, Angola, Africa.
Miller, William S., 710 Cumberland St., Baltimore, Md.
Nelson, William E., Quiongua, Pungo Andongo, Africa.
Nelson, Mrs. Julia B., Quiongua, Pungo Andongo, Africa.
Pierce, Elmer L., Quessua, Angola, Africa.
Shields, Robert, Loanda, Angola, Africa, via Lisbon.
Shields, Mrs. Louise B., Loanda, Angola, Africa, via Lisbon.
Stouffer, Miss Stella E., Loanda, Angola, Africa.
Wengatz, John C., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Malanje, Loanda, Angola, Africa.
Withey, Herbert C., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, 30 Strand St., Cape Town, So. Africa.
Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, 30 Strand St., Cape Town, So. Africa.

CONGO

Berry, William C. (M.D.), Kambove, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Berry, Mrs. Priscilla McC. (nurse), Kambove, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Brastrup, John E., Kambove, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Brinton, Thomas B., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Dana, John N., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Dana, Mrs. Eva H., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Everett, Edward I., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Everett, Miss Helen N., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Guptill, Roger S., Kambove, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Guptill, Mrs. Constance S. Kambove, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Hartzler, Coleman, C., Norwalk, Cal.
Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., Norwalk, Cal.
Jensen, Miss Christine M. (nurse), c/o E. I. Everett, Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo.
Miller, Wesley A., Sunrise Villa, Kabongo, Lomami Dist., Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Miller, Mrs. Ethel B., Sunrise Villa, Kabongo, Lomami Dist., Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Piper, Mrs. Maude G., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Shields, William E., Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Shields, Mrs. Mildred L., Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
Wyatt, Miss Laura A., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.

LIBERIA

Camphor, Mrs. Mamie W., Mission Treasurer, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
Coleman, Joseph F. B., Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
Coleman, Mrs. Etta T., 252 West 133rd St., New York City.
Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa.
†Henry, Cyril, H., Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.
Hooks, Miss Hattie A. T., Garraway Mission, Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa.
Peters, John H., Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa.
Peters, Mrs. Hattie McD., Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa.
Price, Frederick A., Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa.
Price, Mrs. Luna J., Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa.
Reed, John H., Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.
Reed, Mrs. Maggie J., Woodmere, L. I.
Robertson, Mrs. Frederika S., c/o 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Starks, David D., White Plains, Liberia, Africa.
Starks, Mrs. Maude L., White Plains, Liberia, Africa.
Turner, Walter L., Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
Turner, Mrs. Fannie W., Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
Williams, Miss Nahketah E. (nurse), Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
Williams, Walter B., Nana Kru, via Sinoe, Liberia, Africa.
Williams, Mrs. Maude W., Nana Kru, via Sinoe, Liberia, Africa.

RHODESIA

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Bourgaize, Wilfred, Nyakatsapa Mission, via Old Umtali, Rhodesia, South Africa.
Brass, John G. B. (M.D.), Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.
Brass, Mrs. Clara W., Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.
†Gardner, Willie C., Private Bag, Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Gardner, Mrs. Queenie R. (nurse), Private Bag, Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Gates, John R., 30 North St., Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.
Gates, Mrs. Harriott L., 30 North St., Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.
Greeley, Eddy H., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
*Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
James, Henry I., Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
James, Mrs. Edith M., Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Murphree, Marshall J., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Murphree, Mrs. Azalia N., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
O'Farrell, Thomas A., Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.
O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.
Roberts, George A., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
Springer, John M., Mutambara, Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa. Private Bag.

Springer, Mrs. Helen R., Mutambara, Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa. Private Bag.
Taylor, Hiram E., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Taylor, Mrs. Mae P., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Tull, Lawrence E., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

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Gillet, Mrs. Edith C., Box 45, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Harkness, Kenneth McK., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Harkness, Mrs. Marguerite S., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Keys, Pliny W., Gypsum City, Kansas.
Keys, Mrs. Clara E., Gypsum City, Kansas.
Persson, Josef A., Box 45, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Persson, Mrs. Henry R. (nurse), Box 45, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Pointer, James D., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Box 128, Wilmore, Ky.
†Robinson, Ernest L., Box 45, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Robinson, Mrs. Maria G., Box 45, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
†Sorensen, N. Johan, Box 45, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
†Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
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Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., 1288 Early Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

Campbell, Bruce R., Lamberton, Minn.
Campbell, Mrs. Lucy C., Lamberton, Minn.
Campbell, Buel O., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hgs., Mexico.
Campbell, Mrs. Myrta M. K., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hgs., Mexico.
Carhart, Raymond A., 611 Orange Ave., Santa Ana, Cal.
Cook, Orwyn W. E., Apts. 117, Bis,. Mexico City, Mexico.
Dixon, Miss Lena (nurse), Puebla, Mexico.
Gunckel, Zenas W., Ganie St. 5, Box 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Gunckel, Mrs. Eudora Z., Gante St. 5, Box 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Hauser, J P, Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
†Illick, Charles R. (M.D.), Hulmeville, Pa.
Illick, Mrs. Lois S. A., Hulmeville, Pa.
Rounds, Lloyd D., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
Rounds, Mrs. Mayme L. J., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
Salmans, Miss Edith, Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Salmans, Mrs. Sarah S., Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
†Smith, Matthew D., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
Smith, Mrs. Loretta S., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
Wolfe, Frederic F., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.

CENTRAL AMERICA

(Panama and Costa Rica)

Allen, Mrs. Elma W., Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
[illegible] James A., Alajuela, Costa Rica, Central America.
Brownlee, Mrs. Sara H., Alajuela, Costa Rica, Central America.
Bustamante, Armando O. (contract), Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
Bustamante, Mrs. Annie G. (contract), Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
†Crisp, Ernest R., Panama College, Canal Zone, Panama.
Crisp, Mrs. Sadie McB., Panama College, Canal Zone, Panama.
†Fiske, Louis M., Apartado 858, San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
Fiske, Mrs. Marion E., Apartado 858, San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
Keyser, Miss Elsie J., Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
Kniskern, Miss Florence A., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
Lee, Miss Alma G., Apartado 858, San Jose, Costa Rica.
List, Miss Clara, Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
Powell, Newman M., David, Chiriqui R., Panama.
Powell, Mrs. Ruth W., David, Chiriqui, R., Panama.
†Smith, James N., San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
Smith, Mrs. Ruth L., San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA GENERAL

†Irle, Chas. A., c/o Geo. A. Miller, Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., c/o Geo. A. Miller, Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
Miller, Miss Evelyn (contract), Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
Miller, George A., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
Miller, Mrs. Margaret R., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
Stuntz, Hugh C., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.

BOLIVIA

†Beck, Frank S., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Bell, Carl S., Box 315, Sumner, Wash.
Bell, Mrs. Fannie G., Box 315, Sumner, Wash.

†Bossing, Edward W., c/o F. S. Beck, Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Bossing, Mrs. Elsie G., c/o F. S. Beck, Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Clow, Jay L., Cajon 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
Clow, Mrs. Frances H., Cajon 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Davis, Miss Ruth J., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Driver, Miss Rose E. (nurse), Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Dunbar, Orville D, Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Dunbar, Mrs. Ella B., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Foster, Miss Ione, Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Hallet, John A., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
†Herman, Ernest F., 717 Elm St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Herman, Mrs. Clementine G., 717 Elm St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Herrick, John S., 5741 Thirtieth Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Herrick, Mrs. Hazel M. B., Sumner, Wash.
†Hodges, Burt T., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Idle, Miss Florence A., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
McCray, Miss Lillian H., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Maxwell, Miss Ruth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Rusby, Miss Helen B., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Sellers, Miss Lelia E., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Smith, Stephen P., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Spear, Philip H., Casilla 118 Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Spear, Mrs. Gladys B., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Verkler, Miss Bertha J., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Washburn, John E., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
†Whitehead, Irving, Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
York, Miss Zella M., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

CHILE

Alger, Miss Carrie B., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 362, Iquique, Chile.
Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Casilla 362, Iquique, Chile.
Barnhart, Paul, Casilla 7587, Santiago, Chile.
Barnhart, Mrs. Gertrude H., Casilla 7587, Santiago, Chile.
Bauman, Ezra, Route No. 3, Amherst, Ohio.
Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., Route No. 3, Amherst, Ohio.
Beck, Theo. J., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Beck, Mrs. Bertha E., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Beyer, Miss Ruth D., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
†Bogert, John W., Angol, Chile.
Braden, Charles S., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
Braden, Mrs. Grace McM., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
Brown, Miss Anna, Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Bruneau, Miss Faye E., Iquique English College, Iquique, Chile.
Carhart, Walter D., 611 Orange Ave., Santa Ana, Cal.
Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., 611 Orange Ave., Santa Ana, Cal.
†Clugston, Carl L., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Clugston, Mrs. Rachel A. (nurse), Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
†Crouse, Floyd, Angol, Chile.
Crouse, Mrs. May C., Angol, Chile.
Depew, Miss Florence A., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Downs, Miss Grace, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
†Dugan, Walter H., Colegio Americano, Concepcion, Chile.
Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Forest Hill, Md.
Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., Iquique English College, Iquique, Chile.
Gary, Miss Helen A. (contract), Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Grose, Mrs. Margaret M., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
†Harrington, John C. F. (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Harrington, Mrs. Mary S. (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Hartzell, Corwin F., Casilla 3, Concepcion, Chile.
Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Casilla 3, Concepcion, Chile.
Hauser, Scott P., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Hauser, Mrs. Lora C., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Howland, Miss Bessie C., 85 Liberty St., Walton, N. Y.
Humble, Miss Hester, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Meyer, Miss Ida M. (nurse), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Miller, Miss Hazel M., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Minear, Miss Gladys J., Santiago College, Santiago, Chile.
Norris, Miss Sara, 134 E. 36th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Pflaum, William O., Iquique College, Iquique, Chile.
Pflaum, Mrs. Mame M., Iquique College, Iquique, Chile.
Porter, Miss Ada L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Porter, Miss Anna L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Preyer, Miss Mary (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
†Reed, Elbert E., Angol, Chile.
Reed, Mrs. Marian H., Angol, Chile.
Reeder, John L., Casilla 250, Punta Arenas, Sts. of Magellan, Chile, S. A.
Reeder, Mrs. Marion S., 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
†Robinson, Earl A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Robinson, Mrs. Etha G., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Robson, Miss Minnie M., Santiago College, Santiago, Chile.
†Shelly, William A., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Shelly, Mrs. Geneva L., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Singer, Miss Laura K., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Skinner, Miss Achsah, Iquique, Chile.
Smith, Miss Jennie M., Colegio Americano, Concepcion, Chile.

Snider, Miss Mary L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Tuller, Miss Alice E., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
†Walter, Alva J., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Walter, Mrs. Grace T. Z., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Zimmerman, Arthur F., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
Zimmerman, Mrs. Edna D., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

†Aden, Fred, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
†Barr, Glenn R., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Batterson, Frank J., 83 Olentangy St., Columbus, Ohio.
Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., 83 Olentangy St., Columbus, Ohio.
Bauman, Ernest N., c/o Steurer, 44 Croton Ave., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., c/o Steurer, 44 Croton Ave., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Drees, Charles W., Lavelle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Drees, Mrs. Mary C., Lavelle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hagar, Miss Esther M., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Hammon, Fletcher H., Rosario, Argentina.
Hammon, Mrs. Gladys McM., Rosario, Argentina.
†Holmes, Henry A., Box 15, Morsemere, N. J.
Holmes, Mrs. Lula T., Box 15, Morsemere, N. J.
Howard, George P., Calle San Martin 121, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Calle San Martin 121, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
†Lampertz, Edward J., c/o Otto Liebner, Lavalle 341, Room 25, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Liebner, Otto, Lavalle 341, Room 25, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Liebnre, Mrs. Francs B., Lavalle 341, Room 25, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
†Maddock, Sayre P., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Maddock, Mrs. Rhea B., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Truscott, Basil R., Sarande 203, Lomas, Argentina.
Truscott, Mrs. Annie F., Sarande 203, Lomas, Argentina.
Truscott, Thomas A., Colonia 1834, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Truscott, Mrs. Caroline, Colonia 1834, Montevideo, Uruguay.
†Walters, Ellis P., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Walters, Mrs. Clara T., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
†Warren, McKinley, Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Warren, Mrs. Vanette H., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wesley, Arthur F., 246 Calle Grecia, Villa Del Cerro, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Wesley, Mrs. Grace M. S., 246 Calle Grecia, Villa Del Cerro, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Wolcott, Maynard L., Instituto Nicolas Lowe, Mercedes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wolcott, Mrs. Edna T., Instituto Nicolas Lowe, Mercedes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Yoder, Charles L., 56 Echo St., Malden, Mass.
Yoder, Mrs. Jessie P., 56 Echo St., Malden, Mass.

NORTH ANDES

Archerd, Hays P., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
Archerd, Mrs. Mildred G., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
Beach, Miss Stella M., Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
Dailey, Miss Dew (contract), Huancayo, Peru.
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Dennis, Mrs. Elfleda F., 1540 10th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
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Fleck, Mrs. Blanche McC., Casilla 46, Callao, Peru.
Greenman, Almon W., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Hoffman, Miss Jeanette, Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
Hunt, Leslie L., Casilla 295, Callao, Peru.
Hunt, Mrs. Bertha M., Casilla 295, Callao, Peru.
Johnson, Miss Serena (contract), Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Kirchner, Miss Mae, Apartado 139, Cerro de Pasco, Peru.
Kurath, Miss Louisa (nurse), Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Meredith, Miss Euretta, Apartado 123, Callao, Peru.
Miller, Charles E., Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
†Potter, Emerson C., Huancayo, Peru.
Potter, Mrs. Eva L., Huancayo, Peru.
Rhode, Miss Maud I. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao, Peru.
Schwarz, Miss Helen G., c/o Dr. W. L. Fleck, Casilla 46, Callao, Peru.
Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 327, Callao, Peru.
Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 327, Callao, Peru.
†Stanger, Frank M., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Stanger, Mrs. Gertrude C., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Stevenson, Miss C. Estella (nurse), Casilla 46, Callao, Peru.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

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Halsted, Mrs. Florence G., Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere, France.
Welker, Roy A., 89A Boulevard Haussman 8, Paris, France.

Welker, Mrs. Mary P., 89A Boulevard Haussman, 8, Paris, France.

GERMANY

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Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY

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Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., Stamford Ave., Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

RUSSIA

Simons, George A., c/o American Consulate, Reval, Esthonia.

NORTH AFRICA

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
Blackmore, Mrs. Clarisse L. I., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
Cooksey, Joseph J., La Nichee, Avenue des Felibres, Tunis, North Africa.
Cooksey, Mrs. Mary A., La Nichee, Avenue des Felibres, Tunis, North Africa.
Frease, Edwin F., El Biar, Algiers, North Africa, via France.
Frease, Mrs. Ella B., El Biar, Algiers, North Africa, via France.
Hammon, Miss Annie, 92 Bis Avenue Victor Hugo, Sousse, Tunis, North Africa.
Harnden, Miss Florence E., 10 Rue Marceau, Belvedere, Tunis, North Africa.
†Kelly, C. Guyer, "La Nichee," Avenue des Felibres, Tunis, North Africa.
Kelly, Mrs. Eleanor A., "La Nichee," Avenue des Felibres, Tunis, North Africa.
Kiser, Stephen L., 40 Avenue Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Kiser, Mrs. Karen H. (nurse), 40 Avenue Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Lindsay, Norman W., Villa Des Tourelles, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
Lindsay, Mrs. Ruby L., Villa Des Tourelles, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
Purdon, John H. C., Villa Sousanne, Trocadero, Sousse, Tunis, North Africa.
Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., Villa Sousanne, Trocadero, Sousse, Tunis, North Africa.
Smith, Percy, Cite Bellvue, Constantine, Algiers, Africa.
Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., Cite Bellvue, Constantine, Algiers, Africa.
Townsend, Jacob D., Foyer de Garcous, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
Townsend, Mrs. Helen F., Foyer de Garcous, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

Duarte, Benjamin R., Rua de Estacada, Machico, Madeira Islands.
Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., Rua de Estacada, Machico, Madeira Islands.
Nind, George B., 161 Middlesex Avenue, Medford, Boston 55, Mass.
Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., 161 Middlesex Avenue, Medford, Boston 55, Mass.
Smart, William G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.

B

Baker, Albert H., 1880, South India, R. F. D. No. 4, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Baker, Rachel S. (Mrs. A. H.), 1883, South India, R. F. D. No. 4, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Bare, Charles L., 1880, North India, Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India.
Batchellor, Gertrude A. (Mrs. W. B.), 1903, Foochow, 1953 Winnebago St., Madison, Wis.
Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902, South India, 25 Archibald St., Moncton, N. B. Canada.
Baughman, Mabel H. (Mrs. B. J.), 1907, Malaysia, P. O. Box 169, Hendersonville, N. C.
Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, North India, 104 University Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904, Bombay, 702 Broadway, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Brown, Frederick, 1886, North China, Cathway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.
Brown, Agnes B. (Mrs. Frederick), 1886, North China, Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.
Brown, Grow S., 1905, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.
Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.
Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Poona, India.
Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886, Bombay, 24 Irwin Ave., Collingswood, N. J.
Buckwalter, Elizabeth McN. (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, East Central Africa, 146 No. Heliotrope Ave., Monrovia, Cal.
Buck, Philo M., 1870, North India, Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India.
Buck, Carrie M. (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, North India, Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India.
Burch, Miss Adelaide G., 1896, South America, 3522 Perlita Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Byork, John, 1898, Bengal, 701 Cook St., St. Paul, Minn.
Byork, Anna W. (Mrs. John), 1898, Bengal, 701 Cook St., St. Paul, Minn.

C

Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. C.), 1894, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Chaney, J. William, 1918, Chile, 3307 Third Ave., W., Seattle, Wash.
Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1918, Chile, 3307 Third Ave., W., Seattle, Wash.
Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, Japan, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899, North India, Jagdalpur, C. P., India.
Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898, Northwest India, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, Italy, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.

Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.
Compton, Harry, 1883, South America, M. E. Parsonage, Athens, N. Y.
Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883, South America, M. E. Parsonage, Athens, N. Y.
Craver, Laura G. (Mrs. S. P.), 1876, Mexico and South America, 309 N. Adams St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs J.), 1897, North India, 50 Flamborough Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire, England.
Curnow, James O., 1895, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.
Curnow, Mary E. (Mrs. J. O.), 1895, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

D

Davis, George R., 1870, North China, Tientsin, China.
Davis, Maria B. (Mrs. G. R.), 1872, North China, Tientsin, China.
Davis, Mary C. (Mrs F. G.), 1880, South India, 829 West End Ave., New York City.
Davison, Florence B. (Mrs. C. S.), 1905, Japan, c/o Dr. E. Soper, 1305 N. Maryland Ave., Glendale, Cal.
Dease, Jennie D. (M.D.), (Mrs. S. S.), 1895, North India, 1211 Broadway, Muskogee, Okla.
Denyes, John R., 1898, Malaysia, 1844 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Denyes, Mary C. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898, Malaysia, 1844 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Dodson, William P., 1885, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.
Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

E

Ernsberger, David O., 1882, South India, 1751 E. Villa St., Pasadena, Cal.
Ernsberger, Margaret C. (Mrs. D. O.), 1901, South India, 1751 E. Villa St., Pasadena, Cal.

F

Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893, South America, Lima, N. Y.
Fox, Ellen W. (Mrs. D. O.), 1881, Bombay, 729 Baker St., Albany, Oregon.
Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)
Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

G

Gilder, Louise B. (Mrs. G. K.), 1873, Central Provinces, 7 Berlie St., Langfordtown, Bangalore, India.

H

Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901, Central China, Dundas, Minn.
Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, Central China, 1759 West 94th St., Chicago, Ill.
Hewes, George C., 1891, North India, 1423 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.
Hewes, Annie B., 1894, North India, 1423 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.
Hollister, William H., 1888, South India, 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Hollister, Emma H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1888, South India, 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Philippine Islands, Newberg, Oregon.
Huddleston, Leona L. (Mrs. O.), Philippine Islands, Newberg, Oregon.

J

Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 803 D Street, Belmar, N. J.
Jackson, Helen M. (Mrs. H.), 1868, Bengal, 803 D Street, Belmar, N. J.

K

Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910, West China, Cazenovia, N. Y.
Knowles, Isabella K. (Mrs. S.), 1852, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.
Kupfer, Carl F., 1881, China, Berea, Ohio.
Kupfer, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, China, Berea, Ohio.

L

Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881, North India, 1606 Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
Lawyer, Franklin P., 1906, Mexico, 1193 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Lawyer, Amelia V. (Mrs. F. P.), 1906, Mexico, 1193 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Long, Miss Estella C. (M.D.), 1900, Eastern South America, Colonia, Valdeuse, Uruguay, S. A.
Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880, Japan, 121 North Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Longden, Wilbur C., 1883, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Longdon, Gertrude K. (Mrs. W. C.), 1883, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Lowry, Hiram H., 1867, North China, Peking, China.

M

McLaughlin, Mary L. (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, Eastern South America, Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892, China, Box 120, Evanston, Ill.
Mansell, Florence A. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, North India, 609 Normal Ave., Valley City, North Dakota.
Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.
Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.
Meik, James P., 1881, Bengal, 32 Gale Ave., River Forest, Oak Park, Ill.
Meik, Isabella Y. (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, Bengal, 32 Gale Ave., River Forest, Oak Park, Ill.
Moore, William A., 1880, South India, Solon, Maine.
Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, South India, Solon, Maine.

N

Neeld, Emma A. (Mrs. F. L.), 1881, North India, 213 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

O

Ohlinger, Bertha S. (Mrs. F.), 1876, China and Korea, Bay View, Mich.

P

Park, George W., 1890, Bombay, 913 N. James St., Rome, N. Y.

Park, Wilhelmina J. (Mrs. G. W.), 1890, Bombay, 913 N. James St., Rome, N. Y.
Parker, Lois L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.
Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906, Bombay, Adams, New York.
Pilcher, Mary G. (Mrs. L. W.), 1876, North China, 417 Erie Street, Albion, Mich.
Ports, Charles W., 1901, Chile and Panama, 2112 Main St., Las Cruces, New Mexico
Ports, Rosa P. (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, Panama, 2112 Main St., Las Cruces, New Mexico
Pyke, James H., 1871, North China, Tientsin, China.
Pyke, Anabel G. (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, North China, Tientsin, China.

R

Richards, Erwin H., 1896, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.
Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.
Robbins, Alice M. (Mrs. W. E.), 1876, India, c/o London and Westminster Bank, 74 Westbourne Grove, London, England.
Robinson, William T., 1880, South America, 2608 Shields Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.
Robinson, Cora N. (Mrs. W. T.), 1880, South America, 2608 Shields Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1918, Liberia, 2650 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ross de Souza, Maude G. (Mrs. C. W), 1911, South India, 7 Langford Road, Langford Town, Bangalore, India.

S

Schilling, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, India and South America, 17 Riverdale Ave., Morristown, N. J.
Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878, Denmark, Thorsgade 40, Odense, Denmark.
Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, Japan, c/o Mrs. J. F. Steener, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
Shellabear, William G., 1890, Malaysia, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.
Shellabear, Elizabeth F. (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, Malaysia, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.
Shuett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898, West Central Africa, 1715 Acacia St., Alhambra, Cal.
Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876, Mexico and South America, 924 Third St., Brookings, S. D.
Simpson, John A., 1899, Liberia, 4 West 9th St., Ocala, Fla.
Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1899, Liberia, 4 West 9th St., Ocala, Fla.
Smith, Sarah O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881, Mexico, 1898 W. 73rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884, Foochow, 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Soper, Julius, 1873, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
Soper, Mary D. (Mrs. J.), 1873, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887, South America, 3607 West Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890, China, R. R. Box 14, Perris, Cal.
Stone, Marilla M. (Mrs. G. I.), 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
Stuart, Anna G. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Taft, Marcus L., 1880, North China, 114 West 12th Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M. L.), 1906, North China, 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899, North India, 380 N. Main St., Meadville, Pa.
Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889, India, 902 West 34th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Thomson, John F., 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentine, S. A.
Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Tindale, Matthew, 1892, South India, 9 Borebank Road, Bangalore, Benson Town, India.
Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906, Northwest India, Oriska, North Dakota.
Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 59 S. Liberty Street, Delaware, Ohio.

V

Verity, George W., 1891, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wisconsin.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 715 E. Cook St., Springfield, Ill.
Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886, Central China, Saint Bede's Avenue, South Shore, Blackpool, Lancashire 21, England.
Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879, Central Provinces, c/o W. A. Ward, Nawagarh, P. O. District Manbhoom, Behar, India.
Waugh, Jane T. (Mrs. J. W.), 1876, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, 415 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.
Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886, Foochow, 415 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.
Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912, Malaysia, 2022 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Withey, Amos E., 1884, West Africa, 216 N. Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884, West Africa, 216 N. Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
Wood, Thomas B., 1869, North Andes, 636 N. Sprague Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Wood, Ellen D. (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, North Andes, 636 N. Sprague Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882, Foochow, 56½ McMillen Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Albrecht, Helen R., 1921, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Aldrich, Sylvia E., 1922, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Allen, Mabel E., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Amburn, Emma, E., 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, Burma.
Atkins, Ruth E., 1921, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, East Japan.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabelle Tholburn College, Lucknow.
Bahrenburg, Lyra H., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
Ball, Jennie I., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Bangs, Louise, 1911, Northwestern, West Japan.
Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Barstow, Clara G., 1912, Pacific, Eastern South America.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
Battin, Lora I., 1920, Northwestern, North China.
Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, East Japan.
Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
Beach, Lucy W., 1920, Northwestern, North India.
Beatty, Mabel A., 1916, New England, West China.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
Benard, Helen M., 1921, Cincinnati, North Andes.
Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
Bennett, Lulah G., 1920, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1895, Northwestern, Mexico.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwha.
Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Beven, Georgia H., 1922, Pacific, Rhodesia.
Bjorklund, Sigrid C., 1920, New England, Hinghwa.
Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Baltimore, North India.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Blasdell, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bodley, Ellison W., 1915, Pacific, East Japan.
Bonafield, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands and Korea.
Bowen, Alice, 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Lucknow.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brethorst, S. Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, Minnesota, Malaysia.
Brown, Anna M., 1917 (contract), Northwestern, Bengal.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Brown, Edna B., 1920, New York, Eastern South America.
Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Bugby, M. Marguerite, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Bunger, Frances M. (R.N.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
Butts, Ethel, 1920, Columbia River, Korea.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
Carlyle, Elizabeth M., 1920, Columbia River, North China.
Carncross, Flora M., 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.

Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
Chadwick, Freda P., 1920, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
Chandler, Frances A., 1920 (contract), Cincinnati, Eastern South America.
Chandler, Mary H., 1920 (contract), Cincinnati, Eastern South America.
Chapman, Irene, 1917 (contract), Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Charles, Bertha D., 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Gujarat.
Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Indus River.
Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest, India.
Clark, Faith A., 1921, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Clark, Grace, 1911, Columbia River, Rhodesia.
Clark, Jessie E., 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Cleary, Mary, 1921, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Cline, Marie I., 1921, Des Moines, Northwestern India.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Cochran, Ruth E., 1912, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Conn, C. Elbertha, 1920, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Corbett, Lila M., 1920, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Cornelison, Bernice, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Cowan, Celia M., 1920, Columbia River, West China.
Cox, Ruth M., 1921, Topeka, Lucknow.
Crandall, Jessie R., 1920, Pacific, Malaysia.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Crook, Winnie M., 1916, New England, Central China.
Cross, Cilicia L., 1913, Minneapolis, Angola.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Currier, Grace M., 1919, Des Moines, France.
Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, East Japan.
Cushman, Clara M., 1878, New England, North China.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Lucknow.
Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, East Japan.
Daniels, Ruth N., 1920, Topeka, Central China.
Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Davis, Grace C., 1908, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Lucknow.
Deam, Mary L., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Dean, Flora J., 1917, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Dean, Florence E., 1920, New York, Kiangsi.
Dease, Margaret E., 1914, Baltimore, North India.
Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Dennis, Viola B., 1919, Cincinnati, North India.
Denny, Etta A., 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
Dicken, Ethel M., 1919, Cincinnati, Korea.
Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, East Japan.
Dickinson, Jennie M., 1920, New England, Malaysia.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1920, Lucknow.
Dodd, Stella L. (M.D.), 1921, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
Dove, Agnes C. W., 1920, Columbia River, Bombay.
Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, East Japan.
Drescher, Mildred G., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, Angola.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Dunn, Olive, 1921, Northwestern, North India.
Duryea, Grace L. (contract), 1921, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Dyer, Addie C., 1917, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
Ebersol, Stella, 1921, Minnesota, Burma.
Eddy, Mabel L., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
Edwards, Jessie E. (contract), 1921, Northwestern, Foochow.
Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
Eide, Mary L., 1920, Des Moines, Yenping.
Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
Emery, Phœbe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
English, Marguerite C., 1921, New England, Korea.
Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.
Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Falstad, Constance, 1921, Minnesota, West China.
Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Ferris, Phœbe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Gujarat.
Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
Finlay, Annette, 1920, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Fisher, Fannie F., 1895, Northwestern, South India.
Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., 1917, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Fosnot, Pearl B., 1921, Topeka, West China.
Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
Frazey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
Fredericks, Anna E., 1915, New York, Kiangsi.
Fuller, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

G

Gable, Florence L., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
Gard, Blanche A., 1920, Topeka, East Japan.
Garrett, Minnie H., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, Korea.
Gill, Mrs. May W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
Gilmore, Erastine B., 1919, New England, Mexico.
Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
Gladden, Dora B., 1910, Minneapolis, Mexico.
Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.
Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.
Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.
Godfrey, Annie L., 1912, Columbia River, Gujarat.
Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.
Gooch, Mary E., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Goodwin, Lora C., 1915, Northwestern, East Japan.
Gould, Olive L., 1921, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
Gray, Frances, 1912, New York, North China.
Greene, Leola M., 1920, Northwest, Central Provinces.
Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
Greeg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Grennan, Elizabeth M., 1921, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Griffin, Alta I., 1921, Northwestern, South India.
Griffin, Martha A., 1912, Northwestern, South India.
Griffin, Pansy P., 1920, Philadelphia, North China.
Griffiths, Mary B., 1920, Des Moines, East Japan.
Grove, Nelda L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Haberman, Margaret O., 1920, Northwestern, East Japan.
Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
Haenig, Huldah A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Hagen, Olive I., 1919, Northwestern, West Japan.
Halfpenny, M. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, North China.
Hall, Ada B., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
Halverstadt, Hattie J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
Hammond, Dorothy, 1920 (contract), Topeka, Malaysia.
Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 1920, Baltimore, South India.
Hanks, E. Gertrude, 1920, Philadelphia, South America.
Hansing, Ovidia, 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.
Harper, Florence O., 1918 (contract), Baltimore, Mexico.
Harris, Alice C., 1920, New England, Gujarat.
Harrod, Anna M., 1919, Northwestern, South India.
Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Yenping.
Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America.
Hasler, Abbie C., 1922, Northwestern, Bengal.
Hatch, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Korea.
Hawkins, Sallie C., 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
Hefty, Lura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
Heist, Laura, 1921, Columbia River, Gujarat.
Hepperly, Hattie H., 1921, Topeka, Lucknow.
Hermistone, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
Hewson, Marguerite E., 1922, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Highbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hill, Clara W. (contract), 1921, New England, Mexico.
Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Hoddinott, Lucerne, 1921, Cincinnati, Foochow.

Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest, India.
Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
Holmberg, Hilda, 1913, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
Honnell, Grace L., 1920, Topeka, North India.
Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Hoyt, Herma O., 1919 (contract), Cincinnati, Mexico.
Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Huff, Edyth A., 1920, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, North India.
Hulbert, Jeannette C., 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
Hutchens, Edna M., 1921, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, East Japan.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Jacobson, Evelyn R., 1922, Minnesota, North India.
James, Phœbe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.
Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
Jenkins, Mary E., 1921, Topeka, North India.
Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
Johanson, Maria A. J., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
Johnson, Eda L., 1918. Pacific, Foochow.
Johnson, Katharine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines. Foochow.
Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Gujarat.
Jones, Laura E. (M.D), 1919, New York, West China.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Kenney, Dorothea L., 1920, New York, Foochow.
Kellogg, Nora E., 1921, Northwestern Kiangsi.
Kennard, Olive E., 1914. Pacific, North India.
Kenyon, Carrie C., 1917, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
Ketring, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Killheffer, Marie, 1919 (contract), Topeka, East Japan.
King, Charlotte, 1919, Northwestern, Burma.
Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Indus River.
Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Indus River.
Kline, Blanche M., 1917, Philadelphia, South India.
Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Knowles, Grace M., 1920, Des Moines, Bengal.
Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
Kostrup, Bertha A., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands and Korea.
Kyser, Kathryn B., 1911, New York, Mexico.

L

Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
Lantz, D. Viola (M.D.), 1920, Pacific, North China.
Larsson, Marie E., 1911, Topeka, West China.
Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Lawrence, Berdice E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
Lawson, Ellen L., 1917, Cincinnati, Indus River.
Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Gujarat.
Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Lee, Edna M., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
Lee, Elizabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, West Japan.
Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, East Japan.
Lefforge, Roxey, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
Lentz, Grace Z., 1920, Pacific, Central China.
Lewis, Donna M., 1919 (contract), Topeka, West Japan.
Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 1910, Des Moines, North China.
Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Yenping.
Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
Loland, Serene, 1921, New England, Foochow.
Long, Laura V., 1920 (contract), Pacific, Bengal.
Longshore, Lillian 1921 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.
Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, West China.
Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
Loucks, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Loveless, Emilie R., 1919, New York, North Africa.
Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
Loy, Nettella, 1914, Topeka, Mexico.

Luce, R. Isabel, 1920 (contract), Northwestern, North China.
Ludgate, Abbie M., 1919, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.

M

Mabuce, Ethel L., 1916, Des Moines, Burma.
Mace, Rose, A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, East Japan.
Maclay, Jean (contract) 1921, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Madden, F. E. Pearl, 1916, Philadelphia, Bengal.
Maddock, Lois G., 1920, New York, Central China.
Maddox, Grace, 1920 (contract), Des Moines, Kiangsi.
Malberg, Mildred A., 1921, Minnesota, Malaysia.
Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
Marks, Inez M., 1916, Pacific, West China.
Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
Marsh, Mabel C., 1910, Topeka, Malaysia.
Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
Mason, Florence P., 1917, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Lucknow.
Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
McBee, Alice M., 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
McClellan, Alice M., 1915, Philadelphia, Burma.
McClintock, Ethel L., 1918, Pacific, Mexico.
McClurg, Grace K., 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
McDade, Myra L., 1919 (contract), Baltimore, Kiangsi.
McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
McMillan, Helen K., 1920, Cincinnati, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
Meeker, Bessie L., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Mellinger, Roxana, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
Miller, Etta, 1917, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.
Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
Miller, Viola L., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
Moore, M. Gladys, 1920, Des Moines, Burma.
Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), 1921, New York, South India.
Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Gujarat.
Morgan, Mabel, 1918 (contract), Northwestern, South India.
Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
Morris, Harriett P., 1921, Topeka, Korea.
Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Lucknow.
Moyer, Jennie E., 1899, New York, Bengal.
Munson, Kezia E., 1918 (contract), Northwestern, South India.
Murray, Helen G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.

N

Nagler, Etha M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.
Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Indus River.
Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Gujarat.
Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
Nelson, Eva I., 1903 Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Gujarat.
Nichols, Florence L., 1921, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.
Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1900, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
Nordyke, Lela M., 1920, Northwestern, Central, China.
Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.
Nuzum, Ruth P., 1921, New England, North China.

O

Odee, Bertha, 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Olson, Elizabeth, 1915, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Overman, L. Belle, 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Paige, Ina, 1922, New England, Mexico.
Paine, Mildred A., 1920, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Palmer, Ethel M., 1921, Pacific, Indus River.
Parish, S. Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Parmenter, Ona M., 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
Patterson, A. Gail, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
Patterson, June B., 1921, Northwestern, North China.
Pearson, Mary N., 1920, New England, Mexico.
Peckham, Caroline S., 1915, Northwestern, West Japan.
Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, West Japan.
Peirce, Ruth, 1921, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.
Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.

Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
Peters, Sarah, 1889, Northwestern, Central China.
Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, East Japan.
Pike, Isabel K. (contract), 1920, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Kiangsi.
Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, West Japan.
Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Porter, Clara A., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
Price, Effie C., 1922 (contract), Northwestern, Eastern South America.
Proctor, Orvia A., 1919, Des Moines, West China.
Pugh, Ada E., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Purdy, Caroline A., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Fanne, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
Reddick, Olive F., 1921, Philadelphia, Lucknow.
Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
Reeves, Cora D., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yenping.
Reitz, Beulah H., 1922, Topeka, Rhodesia.
Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
Reynolds, Elsie M., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Richards, Gertrude E., 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
Richardson, Fanny E., 1918, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Richey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
Risti, Rose (M.D.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
Ritchie, Estelle, 1922, New England, Mexico.
Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
Roberts, Elizabeth S., 1917, Minneapolis, Korea.
Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, South India.
Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Rodgers, Rosetta B., 1919 (contract), Philadephia, Mexico.
Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Rogers, Mayme M., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Rohde, Eleanora C., 1921, Northwestern, Java.
Rosenberger, Elma T., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Gujarat.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, West China.
Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
Rowe, Dorothy, 1919 (contract), New York, Central China.
Royce, Edith M., 1920, Des Moines, Korea.
Royer, Mary Ann, 1913, Northwestern, West China.
Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Ruppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, East Japan.
Ruth, E. Naomi, 1911, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.

S

Salmon, Bessie C., 1915, Northwestern, Korea.
Salzer, Florence, 1920, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Sayles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
Scharpff, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), 1920, Topeka, North China.
Scheidt, Ellen A., 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Schroeppel, Marguerite E., 1913, Des Moines, Lucknow.
Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
Seal, May Bell, 1922, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Search Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.
Seeck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Seidlmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Yenping.
Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.
Sharp, Mrs. Robert, 1908, New York, Korea.
Shaver, Icy V., 1919 (contract), Northwestern, Gujarat.
Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
Shoub, Hazel M., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Shufelt, Edith E., 1921, Minnesota, North China.
Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
Simpson, Mabel E., 1920, Topeka, Central Provinces.
Sinkey, Fern M., 1921, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Skinner, Geraldine (contract), 1920, Cincinnati, Yenping.
Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Smith, Ada, 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Smith, Alice M., 1921, New York, Kiangsi.
Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.

Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Indus River.
Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, Lucknow.
Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.
Smith, Myrtle A., 1921, Northwestern, Foochow.
Smith, Sadie M., 1921, Pacific, Burma.
Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
Snider, Myrtle, 1921, Pacific, Bengal.
Soper, Laura De Witt, 1917, Topeka, North India.
Spaulding, Winifred, 1917, Topeka, Mexico.
Spencer, Helen M., 1920 (contract), Des Moines, Foochow.
Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.
Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
Stahl, Minta M., 1919 (contract), Cincinnati, North China.
Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
Stahl, Tirzah M., 1921, Cincinnati, North China.
Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.
Stockweil, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
Stoy, Ellen L., 1919, Northwestern, Italy.
Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Strever, Frances E., 1922, Topeka, Eastern South America.
Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Central China.
Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
Stuckey, Lorena, 1921 (contract), Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Sturtevant, Abby L., 1921, Minneapolis, East Japan.
Suffern, Ellen H., 1917, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Suhr, Laura, 1921, Topeka, North India.
Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Bombay.
Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.
Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., 1917, New York, Korea.
Sweet, Mary E., 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.
Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.
Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.
Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Thomas, Ruth F., 1917, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
Thomasson, Leona B., 1920 (contract), Baltimore, Kiangsi.
Thompson, A. Armenia, 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Thompson, Ethel T., 1921, New York, Kiangsi.
Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Thompson, Vera R., 1913, Baltimore, Central Provinces.
Thurston, Esther V., 1920, New England, East Japan.
Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.
Toll, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
Townsend, Elinor B., 1921 (contract), Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Townsend, Mollie E., 1921 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Gujarat.
Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916 (contract), Northwestern, Malaysia.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaysia.
Vandegrift, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
Vandertill, Elizabeth, 1920 (contract), Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.
Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
Wallace, Margaret, 1922, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Walsh, Susan J., 1919, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Walter, A. Jeannette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
Wanzer, Menia H., 1911, New England, Foochow.
Warner, Emma E., 1919, Topeka, Northwest India.
Warner, Ruth V., 1918, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Washburn, Orilla F., 1912, Topeka, Philippine Islands
Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
Watson, Harriett L., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.
Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
Weiss, Ruth E., 1920, Des Moines, East Japan.
Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
Wencke, Doris R., 1920, Northwestern, West China.

Wescott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaysia.
West, Nellie M., 1920, Des Moines, North India.
Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Westfall, Georgia G., 1921, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Lucknow.
Wheeler, Bernice A., 1920, New England, Central China.
Wheeler, Gertrude V., 1920, New England, Eastern South America.
Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
Wheelock, Ethel C., 1921, Cincinnati, South India.
White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, West Japan.
White, Laura H., 1921 (contract), Philadelphia, Malaysia.
White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
Whiteley, Miriam F., 1920, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Whitford, Marian T., 1920 (contract), New York, Foochow.
Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Lucknow.
Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
Wilkinson, Lydia A., 1920, Des Moines, Foochow.
Williamson, Iva M., 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
Willis, Katherine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Winn, Prudence, 1922, New England, Mexico.
Witham, Lois E., 1920, Topeka, Foochow.
Wood, Catherine, 1892, Des Moines, South India.
Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
Woodruff, Sadie J., 1920, Northwestern, Burma.
Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, East Japan.

Y

Yeager, Maud, 1910, Northwestern, North India.
Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Young, Mary E., 1919 (contract), Columbia River, Korea.
Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

Bowen, Alice (contract), Nanking, China.
Carncross, Flora M., Nanking, China.
Crane, Edith M., Nanking, China.
Crook, Winnie M., Chinkiang, China.
Fox, Eulalia E., Chinkiang, China.
Kesler, Mary G., Chinkiang, China.
Lentz, Grace Z., Nanking, China
Loucks, Blanche Helen, Nanking, China.
Maddock, Lois G., Nanking, China.
McBee, Alice M., Nanking, China.
Nagler, Etha M., Nanking, China.
Nordyke, Lela M., Wuhu, China.
Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.
Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.
Rahe, Cora L., Chinkiang, China.
Reeves, Cora D., Nanking, China.
Riechers, Bertha L., Wuhu, China.
Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.
Robinson, Faye H., Nanking, China.
Rowe, Dorothy (contract), Nanking, China.
Sayles, Florence A., Chinkiang, China.
Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.
Shaub, Hazel M., Shanghai, China.
Smith, Clara Bell, Chinkiang, China.
Smith, Joy L., Nanking, China.
Strow, Elizabeth M., Shanghai, China.
Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.
Thompson, Ethel T., Nanking, China.
Walker, Jennie C., Wuhu, China.
Wheeler, Bernice A., Chinkiang, China.
White, Laura M., Shanghai, China.
Williamson, Iva M., Nanking, China.
Youtsey, Edith R., Wuhu, China.

FOOCHOW

Abel, Edith F., 827 West Berkitt St., Sheridan, Wyoming.
Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
Bartlett, Carrie M., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
Bonafield, Julia A., Foochow, China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Denny, Etta A., Foochow, China.
Edwards, Jessie E. (contract), Foochow, China.
Ehly, Emma L., Futsing, via Foochow, China.
Frazey, Laura, 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
Halverstadt, Hattie J., Tangtau, Haitang, China.
Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Hefty, Lura M., Tangtau, Haitang, China.
Hoddinott, Lucerne, Foochow, China.
Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
Hurlbut, Floy, Foochow, China.
Jones, Edna, Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Jones, Jennie D., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Kenney, Dorothea L., Foochow, China.
Lefforge, Roxey, Foochow, China.
Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Futsing, via Foochow, China.
Loland, Serene, Foochow, China.
Mace, Rose A., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Mann, Mary, Albany, Ind.
McCutchen, Martha L., Nanchang, via Foochow, China.
Nevitt, J. Ellen, Foochow, China.

Peters, Mary, Kutien, China.
Peirce, Ruth, Foochow, China.
Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Richey, Elizabeth H., Senacville, Ohio.
Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.
Simpson, Cora E., Foochow, China.
Smith, Myrtle, Kutien, China.
Spencer, Helen M., Foochow, China.
Sprunger, Eva F., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
Tyler, Ursula J., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wallace, Lydia, E., Foochow, China.
Wanzer, Menia H., Foochow, China.
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Whitford, Marian T., Foochow, China.
Wilcox, Alice A., Foochow, China.
Wilkinson, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
Willis, Katherine H., The Lowell, Amsterdam Ave. and 120th St., New York City.
Witham, Lois E., Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Aldrich, Sylvia, Hinghwa, China.
Betow, Emma J., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Bjorkland, Sigrid C., Hinghwa City, Fukien, China.
Brown, Cora M., Boulder, Colo.
Gable, Florence L., Hinghwa, China.
Johnson, Eda L., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Lebeus, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Marriott, Jessie A., Angtau, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Mason, Florence Pearl, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
McClurg, Grace K., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
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Thomas, Mary M., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Todd, Althea M., Angtau, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Watson, Harriett L., Hinghwa, China.
Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, China.
Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, China.

KIANGSI

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Dean, Florence E., Nanking, China.
Fredericks, Anna Edith, Kiukiang, China.
Garrett, Minnie H. (contract), Kiukiang, China.
Hunt, Faith A., Nanchang, China.
Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
Kellogg, Nora E., Nanking, China.
Maddox, Grace (contract), Kiukiang, China.
McDade, Myra L. (contract), Nanchang, China.
Meeker, Bessie L., Nanchang, China.
Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.
Pittman, Annie M., Nanking, China.
Search, Blanche T., Nanchang, China.
Seeck, Margaret, Nanchang, China.
Smith, Alice M., Nanking, China.
Thomasson, Leona B. (contract), Kiukiang, China.
Thompson, May Bel, Kiukiang, China.
Thompson, Ethel T., Nanking, China.
Townsend, Mollie E. (contract), Kiukiang, China.
Vandertill, Elizabeth (contract), Nanchang, China.
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Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang, China.

NORTH CHINA

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Baugh, Evelyn B., Peking, China.
Bedell, Mary E., Tientsin, China.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli, China.
Carlyle, Elizabeth M., Peking, China.
Cheney, Monona L., Tientsin, China.
Cushman, Clara M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Danner, Ruth M., Peking, China.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Dyer, Clara P., Changli, China.
Fearon, Dora C., Peking, China.
Frantz, Ida F., New Carlisle, O.
Gilman, Gertrude, Peking, China.
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Glover, Ella E., Changli, China.
Gray, Frances, Peking, China.
Greer, Lillian P., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Gregg, Eva A., Tientsin, China.
Griffin, Pansy P., Changli, China.
Halfpenny, M. Lillian, Tientsin, China.
Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), Peking, China.
Highbaugh, Irma, Changli, China.
Hobart, Elizabeth, Peking, China.
Hobart, Louise, Peking, China.
Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.
Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M. Peking, China.
Knapp, Elsie L., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Knox, Emma M., Peking, China.
Lane, Ortha M., Peking, China.
Lantz, D. Viola, Tientsin, China.
Lawrence, Berdice E., Changli, China.
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Luce, R. Isabel, Tientsin, China.
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Patterson, June B., Peking, China.
Powell, Alice M., Peking, China.
Schaum, Dr. Lydia L., Peking, China.
Shufelt, Edith E., Peking, China.
Stahl, Minta M. (contract), Tientsin, China.
Stahl, Ruth L., Peking, China.
Stahl, Tirzab M., Tientsin, China.
Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking, China.
Walker, Joyce E., Tientsin, China.
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WEST CHINA

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Brethorst, S. Marie, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.

Caris, Clara A., Grover Hill, O.
Castle, Belle, Hillsdale, Mich.
Cowan, Celia M., Chengtu, via Hanchow, China.
Desjardins, Helen, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Ellison, Grace F., Chengtu, China.
Falstad, Constance, Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
Fosnot, Pearl B., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
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Hansing, Ovidia, Chungking, Szechwan, China.
Harger, Gladys B., Chengtu, China.
Holmes, Lillian L., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Householder, C. Ethel, Chengtu, China.
Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
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Loomis, Jean, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Manning, Ella, Spencer, Iowa.
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Nelson, Lena, Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
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Rover, Mary Ann, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
Trotter, Charlotte, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Tyler, Gertrude W., Villisca, Ia.
Wells, Annie M., Chungking, Szechow, China.
Wencke, Doris R., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.

YENPING

Eide, Mary L., Yenping, China.
Glassburner, Mamie F., Yenping, China.
Hartford, Mabel C., Yuki, China.
Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Reiman, Frieda, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Seidlmann, Paula, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Skinner, Geraldine (contract), Yenping, China.

JAPAN

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Alexander, V. Elizabeth, Sapporo, Japan.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., Nagasaki, Japan.
Atkinson, Anna P., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
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Bangs, Louise, Fukuoka, Japan.
Bassett, Bernice C., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
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Chase, Laura, Kwassui Jo Jokko, Nagasaki, Japan.
Cheney, Alice A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
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Curtice, Lois K., Hirosaki, Japan.
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Dickerson, Augusta, Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate, Japan.
Dickinson, Emma E., 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Draper, Winifred F., Hirosaki, Japan.
Fehr, Vera J., Nagasaki, Japan.
Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima, Japan.
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Goodwin, Lora C., Hakodate, Japan.
Griffiths, Mary B., Sapporo, Japan.
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Oldridge, Mary B., Nagasaki, Japan.
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Pider, Myrtle Z., Tokyo, Japan.
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Sprowles, Alberta B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
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KOREA

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Butts, Ethel, Pyengyang, Korea.
Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., Seoul, Korea.
Church, Marie Elizabeth, Seoul, Korea.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
Dicken, Ethel M., Pyengyang, Korea.
Dillingham, Grace L., Pyengyang, Korea.
English, Marguerite C., Pyengyang, Korea.
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Grove, Nelda L., Seoul, Korea.
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Hall, Ada B., Seoul, Korea.
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Hatch, Hazel A., Konju, Korea.
Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang, Korea.
Hess, Margaret I., Chemulpo, Korea.
Hillman, Mary R., Florida City, Fla.

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Marker, Jessie B., Seoul, Korea.
Miller, Lulu A., Florida City, Fla.
Miller, Ethel, Yungbyen, Korea.
Morris, Harriett P., Seoul, Korea.
Overman, L. Belle, Chemulpo, Korea.
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Van Fleet, Edna M., Seoul, Korea.
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II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

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Brooks, Jessie, Penang, Malaysia.
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Cliff, Minnie B., New Richmond, Wis.
Conn, C. Elbertha, Malacca, Malaysia.
Corbett, Lila M., Singapore, Malaysia.
Crandall, Jessie R., Penang, Malaysia.
Craven, Norma, Taiping, Malaysia.
Dean, Flora J., Clark, S. D.
Dickinson, Jennie M., Malacca, Malaysia.
Hammond, Dorothy, Denver, Colo.
Jackson, C. Ethel, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Kenyon, Carrie C., Methodist Girls' School, Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
Malberg, Mildred A., Malacca, Malaysia.
Marsh, Mabel C., Holt Hall, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Martin, Clara, Penang, Malaysia.
Nelson, Eva I., Northfield, Minn.
Olson, Della, Viroqua, Wis.
Olson, Elizabeth, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Olson, Mary E., Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Pike, Isabel K. (contract), Singapore, Malaysia.
Pugh, Ada E., Malacca, Straits Settlements.
Rank, Minnie L., Singapore, Malaysia.
Richardson, Fanny E., Penang, Malaysia.
Stuckey, Lorena (contract), Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Urech, Lydia (contract), Taiping, Malaysia.
Vail, Olive, Colby, Kansas.
Wescott, Ida Grace, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
White, Laura H. (contract), Singapore, Malaysia.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

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Holmberg, Hilda, Centerville, S. D.
Rohde, Eleanora C., Buitenzorg, Java.
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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Charles, Bertha D., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Copley, Ruth E., Lingayen, P. I.
Davis, Hazel, Manila, P. I.
Deam, Mary L., Manila, P. I.
Decker, Marguerite M., 906 Rizal, Manila, P. I.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1908 Washington St., Olympia, Wash.
Erbst, Wilhelmina, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Valley, P. I.
Evans, Mary A., Manila, P. I.
Finlay, Annette, San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.
Grennan, Elizabeth M., Manila, P. I.
Hawkins, Sallie C., Manila, P. I.
Hewson, Marguerite, Manila, P. I.
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Odee, Bertha, Manila, P. I.
Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Manila, P. I.
Parkes, Elizabeth, San Fernando, P. I.
Scheidt, Ellen A., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
Thompson, A. Armenia, Lingayen, P. I.
Washburn, Orilla F., Lake Worth, Fla.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

Barber, Emma J., Darjeeling, India.
Bennett, Fannie A., Janesville, Wis.
Blair, Katherine A., Tamluk, India.
Carr, Rachel C., Asansol, India.
Eddy, Mabel L., Calcutta, India.
Field, Ruth, Calcutta, India.
Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakur, India.
Hasler, Abbie C., Asansol, India.
Hunt, Ava F., Calcutta, India.
Johannsen, Marie E., Stockholm, Sweden.
Long, Laura V., Darjeeling, India.
Madden, F. E. Pearl, Calcutta, India.
Moyer, Jennie E., 306 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.
Norberg, Eugenia, c/o M. N. Van Saul, 601 Second Ave., Sterling, Ill.
Snider, Myrtle, Pakur, India.
Stahl, C. Josephine, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.
Swan, Hilda, Pakur, India.

BOMBAY

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Crouse, Margaret D., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dove, Agnes C. W., Poona, India.
Drescher, Mildred G., Nagpur, India.
Eddy, Mrs. S. W., c/o Jay M. Walker, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Elliott, Bernice E., Crystal Valley, Mich.
Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., Basim, Berar, India.
Goodall, Annie, Nagpur, India.
Greene, Leola M., Basim, Berar, India.
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Lawson, Christina H., Telegaon, India.
Mayer, Lucile C., Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.
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Sutherland, May E., Nagpur, India.

BURMA

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James, Phoebe, Baldwin, Kan.
King, Charlotte, Rangoon, Burma.
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Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa, Burma.
Woodruff, Sadie J., 1 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.

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Becker, Gertrude A., Jubbulpore, India.
Clark, Jessie E., Baihar, Balaghat, India.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, Jubbulpore, India.
Dodd, Stella (M.D.), Sironcha, India.
Fales, Cora, Sironcha, India.
Gooch, Mary E., Raipur, India.
Gould, Olive L., Jubbulpore, India.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Raipur, India.
Huff, Edyth A., Raipur, India.
Lauck, Ada J., Sironcha, India.
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Pool, Lydia S., Jubbulpore, India.
Reynolds, Elsie M., Villisca, Iowa.
Rogers, Hazel T., Red Oak, Iowa.
Ruggles, Ethel E., Indianola, Iowa.
Simpson, Mabel E., Sironcha, India.
Sweet, Mary E., Khandwa, India.
Thompson, Vera R., 315 South Brooks St., Madison, Wis.

GUJARAT

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Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), Baroda Camp, India.
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Harris, Alice C., Baroda Camp, India.
Heist, Laura, Baroda Camp, India.
Jones, Joan C. (contract), Baroda Camp, India.
Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), Thoburn Hospital, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
Morgan, Cora L., Baroda Camp, India.
Nelson, Dora L., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
Newton, Minnie E., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
Ross, Elsie M., Baroda Camp, India.
Shaver, Ivy V. (contract), Baroda Camp, India.
Turner, Elizabeth J., Nadiad, Gujarat, India.

INDUS RIVER

Bunger, Frances M. (R.N.), Tilaunia, Rajputana, India.
Christensen, Lydia D., Lahore, India.
Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, Rajputana, India.
Kipp, Julia I., Tilaunia, Rajputana, India.
Lawson, Ellen L., Ajmer, India.
Nelson, Caroline C., Ajmer, India.
Palmer, Ethel M., Lahore, India.
Riste, Rose (M.D.), Tilaunia, Rajputana, India.
Smith, Grace Pepper, Lahore, India.

LUCKNOW

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Bragg, Jessie A., Elmwood, Neb.
Cox, Ruth M., Cawnpore, India.
Dalrymple, Marion E., Cawnpore, India.
Davis, Grace C., Lucknow, India.
Davis, Joan, Lucknow, India.
Dimmitt, Marjorie A., Lucknow, India.
Eno, Enola, 2813 Cottage Grove Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hepperly, Hattie H., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
Hoge, Elizabeth, Gonda, India.
Hutchens, Edna M., Lucknow, India.
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Lawrence, Mabel C., Lucknow, India.
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Manchester, Ruth C., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
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McMillan, Helen K., Lucknow, India.
Moses, Mathilde R., Alamosa, Colorado.
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Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kan.
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Richmond, Mary A., Cawnpore, India.
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Westfall, Georgia G., Muzaffarpur, India.
Wheat, Lemira B., Fair Valley, Okla.
Whiting, Ethel L., Cawnpore, India.
Wright, Laura S., Muzaffarpur, India.

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Blackstock, Anna, Budaun, India.
Calkins, Ethel M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Dease, Margaret E., Naini Tal, India.
Dennis, Viola B., Sitapur, India.
Dunn, Olive, Bareilly, India.
Easton, Celesta, 441 Lemon St., Riverside, Cal.
Emery, Phœbe E., Baldwin, Kansas.
Gill, Mrs. May Wilson, Pauri, India.
Gimson, Esther (M.D.), Bareilly, India.
Hadden, G. Evelyn, Bijnor, India.
Hardie, Eva M., Moradabad, India.
Hoath, Ruth, Anthony, Kansas.
Honnell, Grace L., Shahjahanpur, India.
Jacobson, Evelyn R., Pauri, India.
Jenkins, Mary E., Budaun, India.
Kennard, Olive E., Bareilly, India.
Loper, Ida G., Pithoragath, India.
McCartney, Blanche L.,, Red Cloud, Neb.
Means, Alice, Bareilly, India.
Means, Mary, Shahjahanpur, India.
Perrill, Mary Louise, Pithoragarh, India.
Peters, Jessie I., Bareilly, India.
Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almona, U. P., India.
Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal, India.
Soper, Laura De Witt, Moradabad, India.
Suhr, Laura, Moradabad, India.
Warrington, Ruth A., Room 3, Box 74, Salem, Ore.
Waugh, Nora Bell, Naini Tal, India.
West, Nellie M., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
Yeager, Maud, Shelburn, Ind.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Ball, Jennie L., Eckford, Michigan.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., Aligarh, India.
Boddy, Grace, Muttra, India.
Brown, Anna M., Aligarh, India.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra, India.
Clark, Faith A., Muttra, India.
Cline, Marie, Mussoorie, India.
Cochran, Ruth E., 121 Church St., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Donohugh, Emma E., Ghaziabad, India.
Farmer, Ida Amelia, Agra, India.
Forsyth, Estella M., Meerut, India.
Gabrielson, Winnie M., R. R. No. 2, Laurel, Neb.
Greene, Lily D., 2930 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Hermistone, Margaret, I. W., Roorkee, India.
Hoffman, Carlotta E., Aligarh, India.
Holman, Charlotte T., 681 Locust St., Pasadena, Cal.
Holman, Sarah C., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), Brindaban, India.
Lawson, Anne E., Batavia, Iowa.
Livermore, Melva A., Ghaziabad, India.
McKnight, Isabel, Chesterlee, Cleardown, Woking, England.
Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
Porter, Clara A., 502 North Pine St., Beloit, Kan.
Porter, Eunice, Brindaban, India.
Randall, S. Edith, Roorkee, India.
Richards, Gertrude E., Meerut, India.
Scott, Emma (M.D.), 3415 North High St., Columbus, O.
Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, O.
Warner, Emma E., Meerut, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Beck, Rosetta, Alton, N. Y.
Bugby, M. Marguerite, Kolar, India.
Ericson, Judith, Galesburg, Ill.
Evans, Alice A., Russell, Ia.
Fisher, Fannie F., Kolar, India.
Griffin, Alta, Kolar, India.
Griffin, Martha A., Kolar, India.
Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., Hyderabad, India.
Harrod, Anna M., Hyderabad, India.
Kline, Blanche May, Vikarabad, India.
Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Kolar, India.
Low, Nellie, Vikarabad, India.
Maskell, Florence W., Kolar, India.
Montgomery, Urdell, Bidar, India.
Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), Kolar, India.
Morgan, Mabel, Vikarabad, India.
Morgan, Margaret, Hyderabad, India.
Morrow, Julia E., Gulbarga, India.
Munson, Kezia E. (contract), Belgaum, India.
Paterson, Anna Gail, Bidar, India.
Rexroth, Emma K., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore, India.
Robinson, Ruth E., Bangalore, India.
Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, India.
Toll, Kate Evalyn, Madras, India.
Watts, Annabelle, Belgaum, India.
Wells, Elizabeth J., 104 Glenwood Court, San Antonio, Texas.
Wheelock, Ethel C., Kolar, India.
Wood, Catherine, Humeston, Iowa.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

Cross, Cilicia L., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.

RHODESIA

Beven, Georgia H., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Clark, Grace, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Fuller, Marjorie A., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Parmenter, Ona M., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
Quinton, Fanne, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Reitz, Beulah H., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Tubbs, Lulu L., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

Roush, Hannah Elsie, Inhambane, Africa.
Thomas, Ruth F., Inhambane, Africa.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet L., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
Bennett, Lulah G., Chariton, Iowa.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 2514 Grant St., Bellingham, Wash.
Betz, Blanche A., 256 McClure St., Elgin, Ill.
Duryea, Grace (contract), Gante 5, Mexico City, Mexico.

Dyer, Addie C., Puebla, Mexico.
Gilmore, Erastine B., Pachuca, Mexico.
Gladden, Dora B., Chula Vista, Cal.
Harper, Florence O., Puebla, Mexico.
Hill, Clara W. (contract), Pachuca, Mexico.
Hollister, Grace A., Puebla, Mexico.
Hoyt, Herma O., Puebla, Mexico.
Johnson, Katherine M., Puebla, Mexico.
Kyser, Kathryn B., Puebla, Mexico.
Longshore, Lillian (contract), 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Loy, Nettella, Apartado 157, Puebla, Mexico.
Maclay, Jean (contract), 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
McClincock, Ethel L., Mexico City, Mexico.
Murray, Helen Grace, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Paige, Ina, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Pearson, Mary N., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Purdy, Caroline A., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Ritchie, Estelle, Apartado 157, Puebla, Mexico.
Rodgers, Rosetta B., (contract), 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Seal, May Bell, Apartado 157, Puebla, Mexico.
Spaulding, Winifred, 127 East Twelfth St., Claremont, Cal.
Taylor, Anna Mabel, Colegio Juarez, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Temple, Laura, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Thomas, Ethel E., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Winn, Prudence, Apartado 157, Puebla, Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Barstow, Clara G., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Brown, Edna B., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Chandler, Frances A., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Chandler, Mary H., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Cornelison, Bernice, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
Gilliland, Helen C., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Hartung, Lois Joy, 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hosford, Ruby C., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Price, Effie C. (contract), Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Reid, Jennie, Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Rubright, Caroline B., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Strever, Frances E., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Warner, Ruth V., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
Wheeler, Gertrude V., Obligado 115, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Whitely, Miriam F., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.

NORTH ANDES

Benard, Helen M., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Hanks, Gertrude, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Ransom, Ruth, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Vandergrift, Frances C., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

Blackburn, Kate B., Lovetch, Bulgaria.
Davis, Dora, Lovetch, Bulgaria.

FRANCE

Currier, Grace M., LeFoyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble, France.

ITALY

Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 15 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute, 15 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Stoy, Ellen Louise, Crandon Institute, 15 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.

NORTH AFRICA

Anderson, Mary, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres. Algiers, Africa.
Loveless, Emily R., Belle Vue, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres. Algiers, Africa.
Webb, Nora, 12 Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Welch, A. Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres. Algiers, Africa.

In Memoriam

January 1, 1921—December 31, 1921

Mrs. Otho D. Wood
January 6, 1921
India 1916–1921

Rev. Leroy L. Akerson
June 17, 1921
Netherlands Indies
1916–1921

Rev. William P. McLaughlin
February 18, 1921
Eastern South America
1892–1921

Mrs. Wilbur F. Walker
August 13, 1921
China 1873–1908
Retired 1908

Samuel J. Ross, M.D.
April 19, 1921
Liberia 1918–1921

Rev. Robert C. Treman
August 26, 1921
China 1918–1921

Mrs. Oscar G. Starrett
April 21, 1921
China 1920–1921

Mrs. N. Johan Sorensen
September 21, 1921
Southeast Africa
June 1921–Sept. 1921

Bishop Merriman C. Harris
May 8, 1921
Japan and Korea
1874–1916
Retired 1916

Mrs. John W. Butler
October 8, 1921
Mexico 1878–1918
Retired 1918

Mrs. Fred B. Fisher
June 9, 1921
India 1904–1908
India 1920–1921

Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D.
October 28, 1921
Japan 1884–1918
Retired 1918

Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D.
November 8, 1921
India 1881–1921

MEMOIRS

Bishop Quayle read the following tribute at the Annual Meeting on November 29, 1921:

> Five men who had meeting place in this Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church have taken their departure. They were not eager to be gone nor were they loath to go. They were Christians. Christ works strange chemical changes on the hearts of those that receive Him. He is the great Chemist and knows quantivalences unknown to chemistry. No man stays the same after Christ begins His miracle on his soul. "We are not our own," is the saying of the apostles, but another saying of a regenerated heart may truthfully be, "We are not ourselves. We are a new thing to our own souls." The meeting with Christ is dynamical beyond all dreams. We become engaged with all things high and far-going and hid from the eyes of the wise and prudent, when "One is our Master, even Christ."
>
> At such an hour as this these brothers have all been present. They have heard the putting out of a boat when the harbor bar was moaning. These men through sea mists saw The Pilot as other men set out to sea. They knew this hour advancing toward us all. They knew the time of sailing was not set down in any early calendar. They knew the time of their departure was at hand and were in nothing daunted by the thought. Glad to stay, glad to go, because all the way they took was under the shining of the Son of Righteousness.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER

Brother William H. Falconer on June 19, 1921, in his home at Remsen, N. J., went on a new voyage. He was a Huguenot by ancestry. His grandfather was captain in the Revolutionary army, and aide on Washington's staff. This man lived up to his ancestry and beyond it. He was aide to the Great Commander. He was a man of business and man of God. He traveled in all parts of the world, but had never taken a far journey like the one he has now attempted. He will fare well and far, and have no misadventure on his journey.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE

Brother Lemuel Skidmore, Honorary Manager of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and some time legal adviser to the Missionary Society, on July 23, 1921, from his home in Summit, N. J., set out for his home in heaven. He was a lawyer of prominence and served his Church with cheer and sagacity, and in 1916 was elected by the General Conference, Honorary Manager of the Board of Foreign Missions. He loved the Bible, studied it much and translated it into the version of his own life where it was much read and well understood. He was a lawyer who did not argue with Jesus, but loved him.

B. C. CONNER

Brother Benjamin C. Conner was a college president, much honored and greatly loved, and a minister of the gospel for many years, who ever spoke of Christ with winsome words, and made men, everywhere, acquainted with the gospel by his deeds as well as by his preaching. He loved God and thought it no cross to serve Him. He had a lit lamp in his soul. His face shined as if some great splendor kindled behind it. He did all he attempted,

well. He heartened life as he touched its hand. He did not grow old: he ripened. He came like an early harvest all gold to lie, a sheaf of harvest, on his Master's breast.

I encountered this gentleman of God last, in the splendor of an autumn day when God flung all his glories in the Williamsport mountains. He took me in his car, and when I remonstrated that he was not well enough to drive (after his severe illness), and that his right foot was lame, he smiled and said: "I may not have the chance to drive you again. I will use my *other foot.*" Dear heart and smiling—he used the other foot and drove me up a long ravine where fall leaves blessed God for their summer time, by laughing out loud in radiancy at their dying. And Brother Conner said, "I knew you would love it. I wanted you to see it." Have they no autumnal glory in the skies, where he may go to drench his soul in well-remembered earthly wonder? I met his three daughters in Newark, N. J., and their faces were wet with tears of memory, and loneliness, and longing, but their hearts had sunrise; for they knew whither their sweet father had passed.

BISHOP HARRIS

Brother Merriman C. Harris has left Japan and gone into a lovelier land—The Land of Beulah. We all can see that face which seemed fashioned to be carved a cameo on a very precious stone. His snowy hair like a halo, his speaking eyes and features, his swaying of body and voice like sea marsh grasses when the wave comes in and out, his white heat of love to God and to Japan. Ah! Japan, dear Japan, land which his prayers went round by in prayer to God, was there ever a more impetuous missionary lover than this Methodist apostle? He was never at ebb-tide in his love of that island land, but always at spring-tide and the moon was full. Such transfer of allegiancy comes only by love and the gospel. He thought, he loved and dwelt in, and died in, the Sunrise Kingdom. He is wiser now: seeing he dwells in the Sunrise Kingdom of the Redeemer's land.

BISHOP LEWIS

Brother Wilson S. Lewis will sail the Pacific no more. His voyagings are done. The solemn music of the swish of seas along the sailing ship, will not whisper "China," will not whisper "America" in his heart with that sweet dual allegiancy. He will not study sailings of the ships any more. He has anchored. The lookout called "Land Ahead" and Wilson S. Lewis knew what land it was, for it was the native country of his soul.

This educator, missionary, publicist of God and good soldier of Jesus Christ, an unfaltering lover of God and man, a vacation will do him no harm. Truth to tell, he was tired. Not tired of the work, no—never that, but tired in the work. He was foot-sore, and the fogs put their wet fingers on his eyes, and he stumbled into the arms of God on whose breast he has great comfort.

Brothers departed and beloved, we salute you. A little while and we shall be with you and then

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the year 1818, in one of the weekly sessions of the New York Preachers' Meeting, a resolution prepared by the Rev. Laban Clark was adopted, recommending the organization of a Bible and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A committee of the Preachers' Meeting, consisting of Laban Clark, Nathan Bangs, and Freeborn Garrettson, was appointed to draft a constitution. This was discussed and perfected at a later session of the Preachers' Meeting, and submitted, on April 5, 1819, to a public meeting, called to organize the Society. The meeting was held in the old Forsyth Street Church (then called Bowery Church), on the site of the present Church of all Nations. The following is an extract from the Minutes of this first meeting:

"Bowery Church, April 5, 1819. At a call made yesterday from the pulpits, a large number of members of the Methodist Society met this evening at half past seven o'clock. On motion of Joshua Soule, Rev. Nathan Bangs was called to the chair. Francis Hall was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and remarks were made by Messrs. Garrettson, Soule, and others. Then, on motion of Freeborn Garrettson, seconded by Laban Clark, it was Resolved: that it is expedient for this meeting to form a Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America."

"On motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by Thomas Mason, the meeting proceeded to consider the constitution that had been prepared; and, article by article, it was amended and adopted. Subscriptions were then taken, and, on motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by William Thacher, the new Society proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result, namely:

"Bishop William McKendree, President; Bishop Enoch George, First Vice-President; Bishop Robert R. Roberts, Second Vice-President; Rev. Nathan Bangs, Third Vice-President; Mr. Francis Hall, Clerk; Mr. Daniel Ayres, Recording Secretary; Rev. Thomas Mason, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Joshua Soule, Treasurer."

Previous to the formation of this Society, home missionary activities on a limited scale had been carried on by the separate conferences. Within the bounds of the Ohio Conference, work among the Indians had been inaugurated three years before the organization of the Missionary Society, by the negro, John Stewart. Formerly a drunkard, Stewart had been converted under the preaching of Rev. Marcus Lindsay in Marietta, Ohio, in 1816; had felt the call to become a missionary to the Indians, and had begun his preaching among the Wyandot tribe, on the upper Sandusky, in northern Ohio. He had many converts, and after continuing his work among them for more than two years, in the spring of 1819 he obtained a license as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the quarterly meeting near Urbana. The first official visit to the Wyandot Mission was made by the presiding elder, Rev. James B. Finley, in November, 1819. Sixty-two Indians were at that time received into the membership of the "Methodist Society" by the presiding elder. At the session of the Ohio Conference in 1820, Rev. James B. Finley was sent as a missionary to the Wyandot tribe.

It was this work among the Wyandots, as the most outstanding missionary work then being attempted in the Church, that had fired the imag-

ination of Methodism at this time, and had helped largely to bring about the demand for the organization of the Missionary Society.

In May, 1820, the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, Maryland, approved the new Missionary Society and its constitution, eliminating, however, its Bible and tract publishing features, as recommended by a committee of the Society. The General Conference also emphasized the provision in the constitution for the formation of auxiliary societies in all the Annual Conferences. At the end of two years, sixteen of these auxiliaries had been formed, and for a while missionaries were sent to home mission fields by these conference auxiliaries, under the appointment of the bishops, somewhat as they are now appointed by the various Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, rather than by the national organization.

The Treasurer's Report at the end of the first year, April, 1820, showed an income of $823.04. Ten years later it had increased to $10,545.00. The work was confined to the United States until 1832. In that year Melville B. Cox was appointed first foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and sailed for Liberia November sixth. The Missionary Society continued to administer both the home and foreign missionary work of the church until 1907, when the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions began their separate existence. This division had been arranged for at the General Conference of 1904, which had appointed a Commission to work out the details. The receipts for the year, November 1, 1920-October 31, 1921, were $5,411,768.30.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church (then Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as amended and consolidated by Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the Laws of 1873, *effective April 4th,* 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

Sec. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

Sec. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be ex-officio members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

Sec. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

Sec. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

Sec. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Laws of 1906; *became a law April 6th,* 1906, *with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present. Effective January 1st,* 1907.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

Sec. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to

the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

AN ACT to amend Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in relation to the election of officers, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty of the Laws of 1920, *effective April* 13*th,* 1920.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

FORM OF BEQUEST

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, with offices in the City of New York

.....

.....

.....

and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor therefor.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AS ADOPTED IN 1916 AND ALTERED IN 1920 BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

I. Incorporation

1. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York city; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in the foreign fields, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference from time to time may prescribe.

2. Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in foreign lands only in co-operation with this Board.

II. Constitution

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

Co-operating Members, Life Members, Honorary Members, and Patrons

1. Every member who subscribes to the pledge and pays the fee fixed by The Board of Managers shall become a Co-operating Member. Any member contributing $20 at one time shall become a Life Member. Any member contributing $200 at one time shall become an Honorary Life Member. Any member contributing $500 at one time shall become an Honorary Manager for life. Any member contributing $1,000 at one time shall become a Patron for life.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of $50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of $50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of all the effective General Superintendents, who shall be ex-officio members of said Board and thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. In constituting the Board of Managers, the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each General Conference District, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of Ministers and Laymen chosen from the Districts.

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. Due notice of such time and place shall be given to each member.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not less than thirty members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York city, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. Traveling expenses in connection with the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee shall not be paid by the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, but traveling expenses in connection with the annual meeting shall be paid.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the co-operation of other agencies where such co-operation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two-thirds of said committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

Corresponding Secretaries

1. There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having coordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrenially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise shall promote the general interests of the cause.

ARTICLE V

Election of Officers

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

ARTICLE VI

Presiding Officer

At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VII

Support of Retired and Other Missionaries

1. The Board may provide for the support of Retired Missionaries and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Retired Ministers, their widows and orphans in home Conferences.

2. No one shall be acknowledged as a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916
AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918: BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 15, 1922

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York city, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The president shall be ex-officio a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of

mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. Associate Secretaries and Secretaries for Departments

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in co-operation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or its Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. Treasurer

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative, and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committee.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be approved by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's De-

partment. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. Assistant Treasurers

1. The Board may elect two or more Assistant Treasurers, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer, one of whom may be designated as First Assistant Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer, the First Assistant Treasurer shall perform all of the duties devolving upon the Treasurer under these By-Laws: and at any time any Assistant Treasurer shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The several Assistant Treasurers shall be required to give bonds in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amounts as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bonds to be paid by the Board.

6 Recording Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and function of the Board acting ad interim, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

1. Administrative Committee

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.

2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.

3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.

4. School allowances for children of missionaries.

5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."

6. Provision for transit expenses.

7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.

8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding $500.

9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.

10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.

11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. Committee on Candidates

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. Committee on Finance

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education, and the development of our young people in Sunday Schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget, shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. Procedure of Committees

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman pro tem.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committee of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be ex-officio a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropria-

tions except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon: By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

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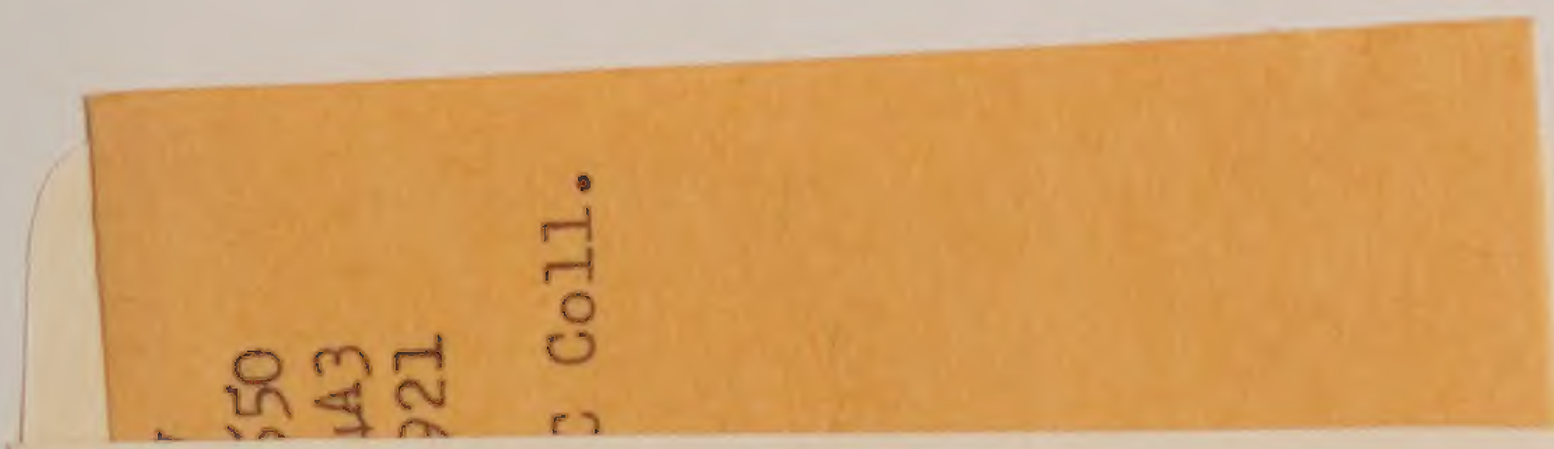
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